"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stagnant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition under the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, carried the Dervish position in an attack and took Mahmoud, the Dervish General, prisoner. The officers composing the French court-martial which acquitted Count Esterhazy have decided to sue M. Zola and M. Perreux, the editor of the Aurore, for libel. Ambassador Monson has presented M. Faure with an oil portrait of Queen Victoria. King Christian of Denmark celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 2.

A mass meeting in Port Chester last night warmly upheld President McKinley's course and denounced his traducers.

Page 3.

Marine war insurance rates advanced sharply yesterday.

The stock market was dull yesterday, and few important changes in prices were recorded.

The gunboat Annapolis arrived here yesterday. It was denied that her sailors had deserted.

After a series of mishaps the Dolphin has been made ready for sea, and may leave the navy yard to-day.

Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, will start this morning for his new post on the cruiser Cincinnati.

Steps have been taken to form a naval militia for Maine, 200 men being enrolled at a meeting at Bath on Wednesday night.

Several expert electricians, who were formerly seaman gunners in the navy, have offered their services to the Government in case of war.

President Low of Columbia University telegraphed from Newport yesterday that he was glad that the students were forming a naval battalion.

H. S. Rubens denied yesterday that Col. John J. McCook represented the Cuban Junta. He told how money to carry on the war had been raised.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers is negotiating with the North German Lloyd Line in regard to the possible purchase of some of its steamships by the Government.

Page 4.

Miss Clara Barton telegraphed to the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday that she would probably leave Havana with Gen. Lee to-day. The sending of supplies to Cuba has been stopped for the present.

The Royal Leinster Battalion of British Regulars has been ordered to prepare to leave Halifax on May 5. It is supposed that it will go to the West Indies. Gen. Hallowes, at Jamaica, has been ordered to prepare for 2,000 more troops.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is engaged in drafting a war revenue measure, to be introduced in case of war with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer and tobaccos has been practically agreed upon. Commercial paper, patent medicines, &c., have been added to the list. Steps will be taken to float a temporary loan and a large permanent loan. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip does not believe that the Government will permit a syndicate to take the loan.

Page 5.

At the Good Friday morning service in St. Malachy's Church, Brooklyn, a lighted candle fell, igniting the vestments of Father Cummiskey, the assistant pastor, who narrowly escaped being burned to death. Father Ward, the pastor, and two of the sisters rescued him, and a stampede by the congregation was averted. Father Ward was badly burned, but Father Cummiskey's injuries proved not to be serious.

Page 7.

News has reached Tacoma of the greatest Klondike strike made since Hunker Creek was found. It is on Hopkins Creek, and was discovered in February.

The Treasury has decided to withdraw a portion of the moneys received from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, which are now on deposit in New York banks. The withdrawals will be gradual.

Walter Damrosch yesterday announced his intention of retiring from the active leadership of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies and from his duties as an operatic impresario, and to devote his time to the composition of operas and other music.

Page 9.

Differences have arisen between the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association and the Continental, Home, and Germania Insurance Companies, in regard to the April, 1897, agreement.

Russell Sage yesterday intimated the Manhattan Railway Company will not accept the seven franchises offered by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and that an appeal for extension privileges may be made to the municipal authorities direct.

Page 10.

The sub-committee of the New York Driving Club appointed to report upon a suitable site for a new mile trotting track recommended two sites at a meeting of the Executive Committee held last night. A definite selection may be made next week.

Page 12.

Michael Sessione, ten years old, was killed yesterday by grasping a live electric light wire while gathering wood from an unoccupied building at 392 Broadway.

The Tammany leaders are meeting serious embarrassments in finding places for their followers, owing to the new civil service law and a paragraph in the charter.

Five workmen were injured yesterday morning by the collapse of the second floor of the building at 29 Chambers Street, which is being torn down to make room for the new Hall of Records.

The clash of two laws passed by the last Legislature in New Jersey is causing anxiety in Essex County among friends of the park system. A technicality may prevent a necessary sale of bonds.

Louis B. Bleil, in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, accused his wife of thrashing him with a cowhide. He admitted that he had threatened to disfigure her with acid, and the charge was dismissed.

Mrs. Theresa Conners, janitress of 78 Morris Street, Jersey City, yesterday made a bonfire in the street of some paper she had swept up in the hall. Her wrapper caught fire and she received burns from which she died at St. Francis's Hospital.

James Bratton of Jersey City was arrested yesterday on the charge of giving a false alarm of fire. He had mistaken for flames the reflection of the sunlight in a bright tin pan hanging near a window. He was released after the matter had been explained.

Nahan Franko, the orchestra leader, surrendered himself in police court upon hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on the charge of assault in the third degree. Arthur Schoenstadt, musical critic of Das Morgen Journal, is the complainant.

Two decisions given yesterday by Judge Shipman may lead to the deportation of many Chinamen who, on returning from visits to China, have given an erroneous answer regarding their occupation. It is held that a mission worker is not a missionary if he makes his living by washing.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ended Patrick Gorman's suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received in a collision with a trolley car, by ordering the arrest of the plaintiff and all his witnesses on a charge of perjury.

Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City, yesterday rendered a decision in the election dispute in the Third Ward of Hoboken. He declared John B. Fitzpatrick, an adherent of Mayor Fagan, to be the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman, and Samuel D. G. Johnson to be the regular Republican candidate. Capelli claimed to have received both nominations.

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MADRID IN CALMER MOOD

The Bourse Shows a Big Advance and the Talk of the City Is Peaceful.

GEN. WOODFORD STILL HOPES

He Thinks that If a Few More Days Can Be Had Spanish Sentiment Will Sustain a Peaceful Settlement.

MADRID, April 8.—A much calmer feeling prevails here to-day, reflecting the newspaper utterances and various published versions of the Cabinet meeting of yesterday evening.

The streets were more crowded to-day than yesterday, large numbers of people gathering to witness the religious procession, which is one of the features of Good Friday. It passed near the United States legation, in which vicinity the crowds were the most dense, but there was no demonstration. In fact, perfect order prevails everywhere.

The political barometer has taken another upward turn. The Bourse to-day showed an advance of three points in response to London and Paris, and the general talk of the city is peaceful.

The attitude of England at Washington is much approved, as she had hitherto been regarded as siding unreservedly with America. So far as information yet obtainable goes, the powers have not addressed a collective note to Spain similar to that presented at Washington, although it is known that their representatives here have long been working with the Spanish Government to secure peace.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch from Señor Polo y Bernabé denying the report that the Spanish legation at Washington had been attacked, an official denial was issued to the public. Much indignation was expressed, even among Spaniards, at this sensational attempt to excite the crowd. It was a deliberate attempt. The statement that Señor Polo y Bernabé had been attacked was made in flaming headlines, and hundreds of boys and men were crying the paper in front of the church doors and wherever the crowd was thickest all day long.

Woodford to Stay to the End.

The statement published in London to the effect that the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, is to leave Madrid on Sunday is untrue. Gen. Woodford to-day reiterated his statement that he would not leave until directed to apply for his passports, or until they are handed to him. The Minister added that he had no intimation of his Government fixing a date for his leaving Madrid, and it might be taken as a fact that no date would be fixed until after President McKinley's message had been sent to Congress, as to leave the Spanish capital before that would prejudge the whole case.

A dispatch from Washington, just received, says no negotiations have been initiated there, and that none will be undertaken abroad except through Gen. Woodford, who is instructed to negotiate only on the basis of the note presented at the recent conference, namely, the immediate cessation of hostilities and the furnishing of aid to the reconcentrados. Señor Sagasta says the Spanish Government has no intention of opening further negotiations.

Spain Coming to Her Senses.

Gen. Woodford has sent a cable message to Washington setting forth that the publication of his statement yesterday has done good in Madrid, and will do good throughout Spain, but the end is still very doubtful. The General says he is working from a sense of duty, rather than with strong faith in success. The basis of what hope is left, he reports to his Government, rests upon the evident fact that the sober sense of Spain is slowly coming to the front, and that in a few days, if a few days can still be had, "we shall see a crystallization of public sentiment that will sustain the present Spanish Government if it has the courage to do at once the things that are necessary for peace."

The Ministers at yesterday's Cabinet Council considered Gen. Woodford's withdrawal of his recent peremptory note, the collective action of the powers, the warlike preparations, and it is alleged, something else which has not yet transpired. The greatest curiosity is felt regarding this unknown subject, but rigid silence is maintained regarding it. It is supposed not to concern another note from Gen. Woodford. His communications yesterday were limited to his withdrawal note.

It is also said the unknown subject of deliberation was not a Spanish note to the United States, as it is claimed Spain is neither sending nor intending to send one. Finally, it is asserted that it was not the collective action of the powers which formed the mysterious subject for deliberation. Spain at present being, according to the official point of view, a spectator and not an agent in the negotiations, it is intimated that the secret matter refers to something officially formulated by the Pope.

Opposition to an Armistice.

The Spanish Government to-day remitted to Rome its full reply to the Pope's suggestion of an armistice. The main opposition to an armistice in Cuba, which was advocated by the Queen Regent and the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, came from the Ministers of War and Marine, Gen. Correa and Admiral Bermejo. If Señor Sagasta, the Premier, had not yielded, they would have resigned, and, at the present critical juncture, Spain would have been deprived of the heads of the two principal departments, and it was feared it would have been impossible to replace these Ministers in view of the present temper of the army and navy.

A Cabinet Minister, in an interview on the present situation, is quoted as saying:

"All the Ministers have sunk their individual opinions, and are working unanimously in the interests of the country. It is entirely useless to attempt to arrange a compromise in the face of the attitude of America, which has decided to seek a rupture at any cost. The Spanish Government would weaken itself by concessions antagonistic to public sentiment.

"Neither the Government nor the country desires war, but the Government must save Spain's honor. If President McKinley succeeds in withstanding Congress, it will certainly be an indication favorable to peace. If he does not succeed, it will be because he has lost control of the situation, in which case the Spanish concessions are absolutely useless."

Gen. Correa Uncompromising.

Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister for War, in an interview, said:

"Spain must not be alarmed, if war is declared, at the sinking of a Spanish warship. What we must at all costs avoid is a Spanish warship striking her colors to the American flag. She should rather explode her magazine. I wish to God Spain had not a warship from Cuba to the Peninsula. We could then say to America: 'We are here! Meet us when you please.'"

A decree establishing a national naval subscription has been drawn up, but the Queen Regent has postponed placing her signature to it. The name of the Queen Regent appears at the head of the subscription list.

The Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, is indisposed. On account of his indisposition, which is said to be the result of a cold, there was no Cabinet Council to-day, but it is expected that a meeting of the Ministers will be held to-morrow to deal with Washington dispatches, which are expected hourly.

SPANISH PRESS TONES DOWN.

Leading Papers Less Anxious for War than Heretofore—Another Yellow Journal Story.

MADRID, April 8.—The Epoca to-night gives great importance to the action of the European powers in inviting the Government not to assume a stiff-necked attitude, since their intervention may be advantageous to Spain. It thinks the key of the situation is in Señor Sagasta's hands, and, although the Epoca is the paper which has fought most consistently lately against peace, it says that the country does not want war unless forced into conflict.

The Imparcial thinks the delay in the presentation of President McKinley's message to Congress is a good sign. It adds:

"But nobody is under any allusions respecting the American policy. If peaceful prospects predominate, they do so for reasons beyond Yankee control."

The Imparcial also says it considers the action of the powers in offering their good offices as being favorable to Spain.

The Liberal says the Government has decided to send a note to the Pope, thanking him for his good offices, and begging him to persevere. "But," The Liberal adds, "the Government does not pledge itself to accept the Papal decision."

The Liberal contemptuously refers to Gen. Woodford's withdrawal of his "peremptory note," remarking that the Government, at the Cabinet Council held at noon yesterday, "noted that its withdrawal restored the statusquo ante-armistice negotiations, namely that Spain's last word has been said. But Gen. Woodford's notes and Spain's replies lose importance to-day before the powers' action at Washington in presenting their collective note, President McKinley in reply stating his desire for a peace which shall offer all the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba."

The Liberal expresses fear "that Spain's rights and sovereignty may receive inadequate consideration in fixing the guarantees," intimating that the powers may propose a Spanish disarmament. In conclusion The Liberal remarks:

"But for the present we will maintain silence, only saying, let Spain trust to herself."

The Heraldo says to-night:

"Spain remains in the same state of expectation and uncertainty as yesterday. It is impossible yet to give a definite opinion respecting the Pope's mediation and the intervention of the great powers."

The Pais furnishes its readers with further sensational information from the United States. With startling headlines across its front page The Pais unfolds "Great Yankee Infamy" in the shape of the "discovery" that an American "trust" is preparing to "work" the Spanish Stock Exchange so soon as the rupture between Spain and the United States takes place, "with the object of ruining Spanish credit, by spreading news of fearful Spanish disasters in Cuba, contradictions being impossible, owing to the fact that cable news for Madrid must pass over the cable leading to the United States." After unfolding this mare's nest, The Pais gravely suggests that the Spanish Government should "take precautionary measures."

The general tone of the evening papers is one of satisfaction with the interference of the European powers, as showing that the latter realize Spain's determined attitude against further concessions to America. Some doubt is expressed however, as to the result of intervention, lest the European concert repeat the Cretan performance. The concert has a weakness for the stronger side, and may exact concessions from Spain offensive to Spanish pride and harmful to Spanish interests. Therefore, the papers warn the Ministry to trust to Spain only.

El Correo Español, the Carlist organ, publishes a letter from the Marquis Cavero, a Carlist General in the last war, addressed to Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works. It is as follows:

"I do not know your President or fellow Ministers. Therefore, I address you, offering my humble services in the hour of the country's danger. I am taking this step without consulting Don Carlos or the party, owing to the urgency of the case. I was educated at the military college at Segona, have held a cavalry command and seen battlefields; yet I only ask a rifle or an axe or a footing on the first ship to meet the enemy. Nor am I alone in this request. There are thousands of Carlists ready to follow and to defend Spain."

SPANISH MINISTER'S PLANS.

Senor Polo y Bernabe Has Received No Orders Relating to His Withdrawal from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, has received no orders of any kind relating to his withdrawal from Washington, and this to some extent indicates that Madrid has not yet anticipated a final break between the two countries. In the event of a break, however, little delay would be necessary in making the arrangements for the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister and his staff. The archives are the most extensive branch of the establishment, and the packing and removal of these important official documents would take only a day or two.

Most of the furnishings of the Spanish Legation and the Minister's residence are a part of the leasehold, and would not be removed. In fact, the archives and the personal belongings of the Minister and his staff constitute about all that would require attention in case of the closing of diplomatic relations. It is probable that in case of the withdrawal of the Minister the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will act temporarily in behalf of Spain.

The Minister's recent interview has now become an official document, having been cabled by him to the Foreign Office at Madrid as an indication of his views. The Minister also has taken occasion to inform the authorities at Madrid that there is no truth in the reports circulated there of serious indignities to the Spanish Legation or to himself. While there has been some petty annoyance, it has come mainly from small children, and the Minister has given it no attention.

The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci is anchored in the Potomac, a few miles below Washington. She is a cadet school ship, and is understood to be on a practice cruise. There was considerable gossip in naval and military circles regarding the visit of this foreign vessel to this city at this critical juncture. There was unconfirmed gossip that the presence of this vessel at this time was for the purpose of using her as an asylum for the Spanish Minister and his staff in case it was found impracticable for them to leave the country by the ordinary means of travel.

The Spanish Minister, when his attention was called to the rumor that the Vespucci might be here to take him away from the country, characterized it as absurd and without any basis of fact.

GEN. WOODFORD NOT INSTRUCTED.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Assistant Secretary Day said this afternoon that Minister Woodford had not communicated with his home Government to-day and that no instructions as to when he should leave Madrid had been issued by this Government.

A member of the Cabinet was asked in this connection if it was contemplated that Gen. Woodford should leave his post at the same time that Gen. Lee left Havana. He said that that would be a very violent and wrong presumption to make and that he understood the question of leaving Spain had been vested in the discretion of the Minister.

GEN. WOODFORD'S LATEST NOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It developed today in diplomatic quarters that the situation took a serious turn late Wednesday night at Madrid, when Minister Woodford sent a note to Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the time the note was received the Spanish Cabinet was in session considering the question of an armistice. It is said that the tone of the note was regarded as imperative.

The letter was unofficial, and addressed personally to Señor Gullon, but the Spanish Cabinet, according to these advices to diplomats, believed that it was to be construed as none the less official and to some extent an ultimatum. Mr. Woodford subsequently withdrew the note, saying that at the time it was written he was not aware that President McKinley's message had been deferred. Personal feeling was engendered by the note, however, and is asserted to have continued, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the note.

SPANISH MILITARY PLANS.

Twenty Thousand Troops and a Second Torpedo Flotilla to Leave for Puerto Rico.

LONDON, April 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is announced that 20,000 troops are going to Puerto Rico. A second torpedo flotilla is expected to leave Cadiz on Sunday for St. Vincent and Puerto Rico.

Another naval squadron is being formed with the newly bought warships and some fast liners of the Spanish Transatlantic Company.

CAMPOS TO SUCCEED SAGASTA.

A Military Government for Spain Expected in the Event of a Declaration of War.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz says:

"According to news from Madrid, the Queen Regent and Senor Sagasta have had conferences with leading men, including Señor Castelar, Gen. Azcarraga, and Gen. Polavieja, as to the strongest Government for Spain if war should be declared.

"It was the almost unanimous opinion that Señor Sagasta should remain in power, but there was little doubt expressed that it would not be long before a military government would be constituted, probably under Gen. Martinez Campos. The only voice raised against an otherwise unanimous resolution to support Señor Sagasta was the voice of Gen. Weyler."

PAPAL INTERVENTION SCHEME.

MADRID, April 8.—Yesterday's Cabinet Council is believed to have been occupied principally with a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, relative to Papal action. The discussion was very animated between those favoring and those opposed to further attempts at mediation or negotiation. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, energetically sustained his conciliatory views, and was listened to with great attention.

The Council terminated after agreeing as to the draft of the response to be sent to Cardinal Rampolla. To-night the Papal Nuncio called upon Señor Sagasta and received from him the reply decided upon.

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has held several conferences with the Ambassadors of the powers. Rumors having been circulated that the failure of the Pope's efforts was owing to the attitude of the United States, the Nunciature here has issued the following note:

"The Nunciature has to-day higher hopes than ever of the success of Papal intervention. It is not true that President McKinley has rejected the Pope's intervention in favor of peace. Such impoliteness would be the more impolitic, not only because it would display a barbarous intolerance, but because, however much any person might be the Pope's enemy, it would be impossible to misinterpret the voice of the venerable old man who recommends the preservation of peace. On the other hand, the Catholics of North America would never pardon such a disregard of the Vicar General of their Church."

HAVANA CENSOR'S ORDERS.

Code Dispatches Must Be Translated for Him—Matter Discussed by the Cabinet.

HAVANA, April 8.—From to-day on all code telegrams from or to Cuba must be translated at the Censor's office with the code books in sight.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Havana dispatch stating that all cipher telegrams hereafter sent to or out of Havana must be translated in the presence of the press censor was a subject of discussion. The rule was interpreted as applying to Government as well as other messages. Considerable adverse criticism was made on the rule, but it was suggested that inasmuch as Gen. Lee would leave Havana Saturday the order had come too late to be of much service to the Spaniards or of much annoyance to this Government.

Madrid Quiet at Midnight.

MADRID, April 8—Midnight.—At this hour there is absolutely no news stirring. The Government offices are empty and political circles and places of public resort are deserted, owing to Good Friday. Gen. Woodford remained at the United States Legation until a late hour.

Spanish Fleet Story Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Spanish Legation authorizes the statement that no dispatch of any kind has been received as to the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. Secretary Long also says he has received no advices as to this fleet.

CONSUL GEN. LEE TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Lorimer Says that He Will Make Startling Disclosures About the Maine Catastrophe.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Lorimer of Illinois is authority for the statement that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when he arrives here regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. It was announced yesterday that Gen. Lee would be called before the committee, but the nature of the testimony to be extracted from him was not disclosed.

"I understand that Gen. Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said he. "My information is that Capt. Sigsbee is in possession of the facts, but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them to him releases him from the secrecy imposed. That person, I understand, is Gen. Lee."

It is said that the information Gen. Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine. Electrical experts have said that if the lights went out in Havana at the time of the explosion it would be conclusive evidence that the mine under the Maine must have been fired from a shore electrical connection. Capt. Sigsbee, before the Foreign Relations Committee, said he had information that the lights had gone out, but did not think it advisable to give the name of his informant while he was in Cuba.

H. S. Rubens on Gen. Lee's Knowledge

Regarding the disclosures which Representative Lorimer of Illinois is reported to have said that Consul General Fitzhugh Lee will make before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when he arrives here regarding the destruction of the battleship Maine, Mr. H. S. Rubens, the Cuban Junta's counsel, said:

"It is within the bounds of possibility that Gen. Lee, who is beloved by every Cuban and every American, would have greater facilities for ascertaining the facts of a conspiracy than any court of inquiry. It will be easily understood that any witness appearing before a board of inquiry would certainly be known to the Spanish Government, and his testimony given at great personal risk, whereas he might privately and confidentially, with absolute safety, give any information or evidence in his possession to Gen. Lee."

Gov. Tunnell Issues a Call.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—Gov. Tunnell to-night issued a proclamation calling upon the able-bodied men of the State to send in their names for enlistment in the National Volunteer Reserve.

Three additional trains each way daily to Bay Shore and Islip, Long Island, this season.—Adv.

GEN. LEE ABOUT TO LEAVE

All Consuls in Cuba and All Americans Who Desire Will Be on the Way Home To-morrow.

WARSHIPS READY FOR ACTION

Withdrawal of the Consuls for Safety Not Considered an Act of War—The Consul at Puerto Rico May Do as He Chooses.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Interest in the Navy and State Departments to-day centred in the situation of the American Consuls and citizens in Cuba. The movements of the two great fleets at Hampton Roads and at Key West lost their temporary significance for the time. The whereabouts and intentions of the Spanish fleet's torpedo boats or cruisers no longer seemed very important, and there was no marked concern about the fate of the vessels over which the American flag has recently been raised in England, and which are now trying to get out of British jurisdiction before the opening of hostilities.

All these things which have taken up so much thought and caused so much anxiety during the past week were dimmed in interest by the feeling that several hundred Americans in Cuba are in danger. The tribute paid to Spanish hospitality in Havana Harbor has already proved too costly, and further sacrifice is sought to be avoided by every possible means. The State Department heard nothing definite from Consul General Lee as to the situation to-day. The only advices were to the effect that the Americans are leaving the island as rapidly as possible, and that it was supposed Gen. Lee himself would leave to-morrow.

This latter information is by no means certain, and it was said at the Department of State that there had been received assurances that Gen. Lee would be the last American to leave Havana. He does not know, therefore, when he will sail for this country, but his departure will certainly be taken before Sunday night, and probably on Saturday. By noon to-morrow it is said all the Consuls of this country will be on board ship in Havana and other harbors, if they have not left already, and that before night the last American will have sailed for home. It is probable that Gen. Lee will reach this city Monday.

Sunday the Last Day to Leave.

The department again said to-day that Gen. Lee had not been, and will not be recalled, but that when he gets ready to leave the island he will act on his own discretion and get away, without orders from this Government. All the State Department has done was to warn him of the danger, which he realizes more fully than the department.

Arrangements have been made with a number of vessels to call at Cuban ports to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday, although it is not thought likely that any Americans will be left on the island after to-morrow. After Sunday, it is said, there will be no opportunity for Americans or others to get away from Cuba.

The effects of the Consulates, consisting of unimportant papers, furniture, &c., will be placed under the charge of the Consular representatives of the British Government now in the island, where they will be kept pending the development of the issue between Spain and the United States. The important papers of the officers will be brought to the United States.

Officials of the State Department, in discussing the withdrawal of the Consuls from Cuba at this time, say it presents many phases of interest. They point out that such withdrawal must not be considered as in any manner a belligerent act, but simply one of precaution based on humanitarian motives designed to protect them from any trouble which might result from the strained feelings between Spain and this country.

In a week, suggested one official to-day, they may all have returned to their posts if trouble between the two countries should be averted. As to the Consul at Puerto Rico he will use his own good pleasure in withdrawing from the island, but the probability is he will either come home or go to some other place where he will feel secure from hostile demonstrations.

Squadrons Ready to Strike.

While the Departments have been unusually quiet to-day, the work of preparation, which will be carried on to the very last minute before actual hostilities, has gone on unceasingly and with no diminution of vigor.

The fleets at Hampton Roads and Key West are kept in close touch with the Navy Department, and it is daily ascertained that each is ready for the emergency that may come any hour. Each has its orders as far as they can be given at this juncture, and each but waits for the word to dash on its errand of destruction. It is probable that Commodore Schley's squadron will leave Hampton Roads before the message of the President is sent to Congress. It may, however, await that message, in order to save time and the betrayal of its movements by the necessity of calling at Bermuda or St. Thomas for additional orders and information as to the movements of the Spanish ships.

The squadron at Key West, under command of Capt. Sampson, may also steam out toward Havana, and will almost certainly do so if there are any Americans left in that city after the message is received by Congress. If there is such reason for this act, however, the squadron will wait until definite orders direct its movements in Cuban waters. That it will at once proceed to Cuba there is hardly a doubt. Havana is doubtless its objective point.

THE MASCOTTE BRINGS REFUGEES.

TAMPA, Fla., April 8.—The steamship Mascotte arrived at 9 o'clock to-night from Havana and Key West, bringing her full complement of passengers. They consisted chiefly of American tourists and Cubans having American citizenship. On account of the great exodus they were compelled to be satisfied with such accommodations as they could get. By the time they reached here they had recovered their composure, but say that last night an outbreak was threatened in Havana, that the people there were panicstricken, and were attempting every way possible to get away.

One hundred and seventy-eight anxious souls breathed relief as they boarded the waiting cars. The passengers report having experienced great difficulty in securing passports, owing to Spanish espionage. All able-bodied men are drafted, and watchfulness is maintained to prevent them leaving.

Those liable to draft in the regular army are joining the volunteer column of Havana, which has swelled within the past few days from 1,500 to 20,000. This they prefer to regular service, which would call them into the field and take them away from the protecting walls and inviting cafés.

The volunteers are verging upon revolt against the Americans and ultra-Spanish. Ex-United States Consul Albert Brother, at Matanzas, and family, were passengers.

They say that people claiming American citizenship are hurrying to Havana from all parts of the island, and the number still to come is greater than was anticipated.

The Spanish officials in Havana believe that war is inevitable, but are acting with great discretion toward Americans and are assisting in facilitating their departure.

Capt. Hanlon of the Mascotte saw Consul General Lee just before leaving and was assured by him that he felt himself in no danger by remaining in Havana until all Americans had gotten out. Gen. Lee then thought that Sunday would be the first possible day that he could leave and would probably come on the Olivette, which is due to arrive there at daylight to-morrow. The Mascotte will coal to-night and load with supplies for the naval station at Key West and probably sail to-morrow for that place and Havana.

POSTSCRIPT

4:30 A. M.

THE FERN ALSO BLOWN UP?

A Rumor that the Lighthouse Tender Has Been Destroyed in Havana Harbor.

At a late hour this morning a rumor became current in this city that the United States lighthouse tender Fern had been blown up in Havana Harbor.

The rumor also reached Washington, where, however, its truth was not believed.

The Associated Press states that communication with Havana by wire is cut off, and that no confirmation or denial of the rumored destruction of the Fern can be obtained.

CLARA BARTON'S IRE AROUSED.

Consul A. C. Brice at Matanzas Writes of the Destitution of the Reconcentrados.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The American Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, A. C. Brice, in a letter received here to-day by the Rev. J. M. Cromer, reiterates the story of destitution in that province, saying, in part:

"May God have mercy on the —— who concocted and carried out the inhuman concentration order in Cuba. I overheard Miss Clara Barton remark, apparently to herself, while passing through a reconcentrado hospital, 'These things are damnable.'

"In the name of 80,000 starving people in this province alone, give my sincere thanks to the generous donors of the 600 tons of food and clothing now en route for Matanzas from Kansas City. The consulate is at this moment surrounded by over 4,000 people wanting food."

Consul Brice adds, in response to the Rev. Mr. Cromer's request for photographs of the scenes in Matanzas, that photographers trying to take such views would be landed in jail or shot within twenty-four hours.

REFUGEES AT PORT ANTONIO.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—The steamer Brookline arrived at Port Antonio this morning from the City of Santiago de Cuba, capital of the Cuban Province of that name, having on board the United States Consul, Mr. Pulaski F. Hyatt, the staff of the Consulate, and twenty-five Americans, children included. All was quiet at Santiago de Cuba when the Brookline left that port. There are three small Spanish warships there, and the entrance of the harbor is protected by torpedoes.

Mr. Hyatt has not determined whether he will go to Boston or stay in quarantine at Port Antonio. Some of the refugees will go to Boston, among them being the Ward Line agent.

The steamer Brookline was released from quarantine after a few hours' observation. Mr. Hyatt, Dr. Caimanero, the Hospital Inspector stationed at Santiago de Cuba, and nearly all the other passengers brought by the Brookline this morning debarked and will remain at Port Antonio. A few sailed on the Brookline for Boston to-night.

Mr. Hyatt said:

"I left under instructions from the department that I was not to interpret the withdrawal as precedent to a declaration of war, and I am to remain in Jamaica under instructions to be received. Personally, I assume that the situation in Cuba is grave. Santiago, however, is quiet and very much the same as it has been for the last two years. The insurgents are greatly inspired by the probability of American intervention."

The steamer Beverley, Capt. Andersen, sailed from Cienfuegos to-day with the United States Consul, Mr. Owen McGarr, and other Americans, for Boston, by way of Key West.

It is expected that to-morrow at noon a steamer chartered by the State Department in Washington will leave here under orders to proceed to the southern coast of Cuba and take off the United States Consuls and other Americans at four ports. At the time this dispatch is filed the name of the vessel is not made public nor are her destinations known.

QUIET REIGNS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 8.—Everything is quiet here, and the state of waiting, expectancy, and doubt continues, as it has during the past week or more. According to outward appearances, there is absolutely no change in the usual routine of life in a happy, tropical city.

La Lucha to-day, commenting on the attitude of Consul General Lee, declines to believe that he has sent word to the papers in the United States that the Americans in Havana are in danger. The article, which is very fair, says that Gen. Lee represents the United States and not Spain, and that this fact must be remembered. As for dangers, La Lucha reminds its readers that Gen. Lee was here during the demonstration last January and freely walked the streets unmolested.

This morning, Military Governor Arolas, Chief Pagliery of the Orden Publico Guards, and others, with a mounted staff, inspected the military defenses of Havana. The lines were constructed by Pagliery prior to his appointment as Chief of Police. He was congratulated by the inspecting officers upon the plan of construction, the emplacements, and the generally excellent condition of the defenses.

The usual ceremonies attending Good Friday were carried out to-day. This afternoon there was a slight rainfall.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the central valleys and the lake regions and has risen in the Northwest. The area of high pressure has drifted to the Southeast and is now central on the South Atlantic Coast. There is a partial cloudiness in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region; elsewhere the weather is generally clear. The rainfall of the past twenty-four hours has been confined to scattered showers in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature is higher over nearly the entire country. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for to-day in eastern and southern districts, and fair weather in the Northwest, with stationary or lower temperature. In the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region there will be a partial cloudiness and possibly local showers, with rising temperature. The Mississippi River at Memphis has reached a stage equal to the maximum recorded during last year's flood having risen 0.4 feet during the past twenty-four hours. The stages above and below Memphis, however, are decidedly below those of last year. The extreme height at Memphis this year is doubtless due to the fact that the levees have not broken to any great extent during the present season.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	44	35	37
6 A. M.	42	35	38
9 A. M.	46	44	43
12 M.	53	53	52
3 P. M.	48	57	58
6 P. M.	48	56	56
9 P. M.	45	50	51
12 P. M.	44	46	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47¾
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date 1897	46¼
Corresponding date last twenty years	44

A CHANCE FOR PEACE

The President Hoping that Spain Will Yield to Pressure and Accept Our Terms.

NO CHANGE, HOWEVER, IN HIS CUBAN POLICY.

He Is Fully Determined that the Island Shall Be Freed from the Dominion of Spain.

Apparent Weakening in the Warlike Feeling in Madrid—No Offers, Though, of Concessions.

Although the general expectation in Washington is that war against Spain will be declared Monday—or Tuesday at the latest—the President has not abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question.

The President has no thought of receding from the proposition that Cuba must be freed from the dominion of Spain, and he knows well that Congress will assent to nothing less than this; his hope for peace is based on the knowledge that the Madrid Government is under great pressure, exercised by the European powers, the Pope, and others, who desire that it shall yield to the demands of the United States.

Yesterday's dispatches from Madrid do not hold out great encouragement to any expectation that Spain will yield. Nevertheless, they disclose a far less bellicose feeling in the Spanish capital than that indicated by the dispatches of the previous day, and, to say the least, suggest that Spain may be getting ready to back down.

But if Spain remains obdurate, there will be war. The President's message, unchanged from the form in which it was when its delivery to Congress was delayed by Consul General Lee's telegram asking more time for the exit of Americans in Cuba, is ready to go to Congress Monday.

Unless Spain yields before Monday morning, the message will be delivered to Congress at noon of that day, and possibly before nightfall Congress will make its response.

Present indications are that Congress will accept the President's plan of intervening without acknowledging the independence of Cuba. There are many Congressmen stoutly opposed to this plan, but it is believed by the President's friends that his wish in this matter will prevail ultimately.

It is expected that Consul General Lee will leave Cuba to-day. Already several of the American Consuls have left the island. Few Americans remain in Cuba who intend to come to this country before hostilities begin.

LOOKING FORWARD TO MONDAY.

Decisive Action Expected Then, but the President Still Hopes that Spain Will Yield.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Facing almost inevitable war, which can be averted only by the submission of Spain to the demand of the United States for the freedom of Cuba, this city is much calmer to-day than it was earlier in the week, before it appeared to be certain that war must come. Something of this temporary quiet is to be attributed to the resting of the two houses of Congress. The members have been unable to make speeches to-day, and the public appetite for stirring words has been fed only upon news.

The President will not abandon the hope that Spain will yield until Monday. He does not get any assurances from Minister Woodford to encourage the hope, but without any formal notification to that effect he is made aware that influences in Europe have been at work, not only this week, but for several weeks, to prevail upon Spain not to exhaust herself in a war that will be fearfully expensive from the beginning, and that can end only in defeat.

The peace of Easter Day, in all probability, will be followed on Monday night, or at the latest on Tuesday, it is expected, by the men who are anxious for prompt action, by legislation that will empower and direct the President to employ all the land and naval forces of the Government to wrest from Spain the concessions which would not be yielded to diplomatic demand. The programme, if made up by the leaders of the two houses, is not made public, but it is asserted that in order to allow the navy to carry out effectively the plans that have been prepared for striking the foe at once, and with all the advantage to be obtained from concentration and sudden action, the joint resolution carrying the declaration of war will be reported on Monday after the message has been read.

Foreign Committees Prepared.

The Foreign Committees of the two houses are acquainted now with the purport of the message. The members are just as well prepared now as they can be on Monday or Tuesday to make their report. The fleets at Fort Monroe and Key West wait only for the word to reach them to move. From all accounts the notification to Capt. Sampson and Commodore Schley will be greeted on the ships of the two fleets with cheers and an eagerness to get to work immediately.

Much headway has been made by the friends of the President in restraining the disposition in the House and the Senate to go beyond his recommendation for intervention. Those Republicans in the House known as the "reconcentrados," who are resolved that, come message or not, on Monday at 1 o'clock they will proceed without regard to the wishes of the Speaker to declare for war, are quite as determined as ever, but they are not united for a declaration of independence. All are for war, and for war that is to take account of the destruction of the Maine as an insult to the United States, for which Spain has expressed nothing but regrets that they consider hypocritical and provoking.

Yielding to the President.

Before Monday it would not be [illegible] if the President should have a [illegible] the Republicans on his side. But, [illegible] to keep the party in apparent harmony with the President, it is believed that the influential members at the last moment [illegible] agree upon a plan of action not [illegible] to the President, that will avoid a [illegible] or an opportunity for the Democrats to brag that they have arrayed the Republicans in opposition to the Administration.

To-night there is a considerable number of Republicans, heretofore for independence willing to stop at recognition of the rent rights of the Cubans. Even this likely to be insisted upon strenuously. President's plan contemplates eventual independence and home rule for Cuba. the desire of the impatient men who ten to rebel only differs from that plan insisting that Cuba shall be recognized. There is a growing disposition to admit that it will be safer for all concerned if the President is allowed to restore order before shall recognize the so-called Cuban Republic. The restless advocates of recognition are talking more and more complaisantly about the White House plan and less confidently about their own.

Action of the Powers.

Some of the naval officers who are smelling the fight afar off fear that the visit of the representatives of the powers of Europe to the President will yet result in an armistice at the very hour that they hope to be in position to compel Gen. Blanco to pull down the Spanish flag over Morro Castle. There has been no intimation at the State Department to-day, however, that any further conferences have been held by the representatives of the six powers who were informed yesterday that the President had resolved to go on in his own way to restore peace and order to Cuba.

Among the Ambassadors and Ministers the situation is being talked about freely, but without any hope, so far as is learned, that the European concert has been able to make an impression upon the Madrid court. Foreign representatives note some features of yesterday's call of the powers that escaped the observation of the Americans who discussed it. An admission made by one of these diplomatic gentlemen is that the Monroe doctrine by implication was indorsed, or at least recognized, in the appearance of Ambassadors and Ministers simply to urge the United States to keep at peace with Spain.

The statement of the diplomat referred to, while intimating that in a matter affecting chiefly the citizens of this country the powers would not interfere, concluded with the very plain hint, however, that should the United States attempt to seize and hold the Canaries and threaten the coast of Spain, perhaps there would be another little procession of the powers to the White House to suggest that, having restored order in Cuba, it would be occasion for sincere regret if the United States should continue to appropriate territory of Spain and thus indicate indifference to the doctrine that Europe may choose to assert on its own behalf against encroachments of Western republican powers.

CONGRESS WAITING CALMLY.

All the Lawmakers Convinced that Prompt Action Must Follow the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Affairs about the Capitol to-day were in a state of suspended animation. Neither house of Congress was in session, and while a few Senators and Representatives lingered about the scene of their labors, the big building seemed as "a banquet hall deserted" compared with the state of perturbation in which it has been for weeks past. All outward signs were those of peace.

The only busy spots about the building were the rooms of the two committees on which rests the burden of the present crisis. While the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held no formal session, its members were coming and going during the hours immediately before and after noon, and what might have been called a continuous, though informal, sitting was had. Chairman Davis, when seen afterward, said that so far as he knew the situation with regard to the Spanish complications had undergone absolutely no change since yesterday.

Among the lawmakers who put in an appearance at the Capitol during the day there was practically universal acceptance of the inevitableness of war. None could be found who prophesied peace. In fact, the calmness and serenity of the situation seemed to proceed from the general assurance that there was to be no more delay; that the President's special message would come Monday, and that it would mean the end of Spanish rule in Cuba. Democrats and Republicans, who differed concerning the form this Government's action should take, based their talk on the common consent that the outcome is to be war or Spanish backdown.

The severest of the Republican critics of the Administration's policy of delay admitted to-day that they did not believe that they would have to utilize the organization they have formed to force action, expressing confidence that the crisis must surely come Monday. Representative Joy of Missouri, the leader of the Republican "reconcentrados," said:

"I believe our fight is already won. Our contention has been for action—not for any particular course—but action of some sort that would put an end to all this uncertainty, and I don't think there is any doubt now that the message will come on Monday, and that Congress will act upon it with speed."

Representative McGuire of California expressed a prevalent Democratic view when he said:

"Originally I favored the simple recognition of the insurgent government. Had that been done at the proper time, I believe the Cubans would have won their independence without any direct interference on our part. Now, however, I am inclined to doubt whether recognition would be effective without forcible intervention. As things now stand, the intervention would have to come sooner or later, anyhow, and I am inclined to think that the only way in which the matter can be settled finally is by recognition and immediate armed intervention."

Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, was the centre of a group of his party colleagues, to whom he declaimed against the President's policy of intervention in Cuba without recognition of the Cuban Republic as an annexation scheme in disguise. Mr. Bailey declared his unalterable opposition to the scheme.

Among the Democratic members who discussed the programme attributed to the President, it was charged that the motive behind it was the protection of the Spanish-Cuban bonds. To this the President's supporters replied that the recognition of the Cuban Republic was being urged by those whose interest it was to validate the bonds of the insurgent government. These allegations were exchanged with frequency in the desultory private discussion of the programme to be followed when Congress undertakes to act, indicating that the debate on the question in the House is in danger of being lowered to the plane of a battle over bonds.

NO FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Belief that the Note from the Powers Will Not Be Followed Up.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Inquiry at the foreign embassies and legations to-day made it plain that the action of the great powers yesterday in presenting a joint note to President McKinley urging peace constituted all that these powers will do. There is no present purpose to take further action, or to follow up this guarded and diplomatic utterance with any suggestion of mediation or intervention. It was said to-day by influential members of the Diplomatic Corps that the joint note contained nothing between the lines which indicated a further purpose. This was the view taken by the Administration yesterday, and to-day this is fully borne out by the attitude of the foreign representatives, who are in close touch with their Foreign Offices. It is important at the present juncture in that it practically eliminates the influence of the powers at Washington beyond a sentimental expression toward peace. There is no doubt, however, that these foreign influences will be strongly urged at Madrid toward securing further concessions, though the foreign representatives here begin to doubt seriously whether Spain is in a position to concede any more. One of the best informed diplomats tersely summed up the situation to-day thus:

"Spain has placed her back against the wall, determined to yield no more. Even the heroic efforts of the Queen Regent toward peace, by granting extreme concessions, to be overruled, and the radical element is in control."

regard to the action of the powers interest is shown in the individual ac- of the several Governments which the joint note. There is little further that the British Ambassador, reflect- views of his Government, served as sive influence in keeping the note a mild and polite expression for seems equally apparent that had ces of the French Ambassador ian Minister, representing their ts, prevailed, the note would considerably more than a vague for peace. No significance is the fact that the German Am- the first to sign the docu- the British Ambassador's the end. It was deter- signatures were attached, es alphabetically, so that ench word for Germany) ustria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia signing in the order named. Russia and Italy have taken the least interest in this joint action, although they joined as the result of influences brought to bear from the foreign capitals. Neither has the German Government shown any ardent interest in joint action.

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EXPECTS WAR TUESDAY.

Gen. R. M. Bachelder Thinks the Declaration Will Be Made Then.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Bachelder, retired, formerly Quartermaster General of the Army, was a visitor at the Army Building yesterday, shortly after his arrival in this city from Washington. In conversation with army officers he said that he firmly believed from information he had obtained at the capital, that war would formally be declared against Spain next Tuesday. Gen. Bachelder, who was recognized at the capital as being one of the best informed officers in the army regarding the plans of the Administration, said:

"Unless the Spanish Government hauls down the flag of Spain from Morro Castle and orders the withdrawal of her troops from Cuba by Monday night, war will be declared by Congress on Tuesday. In my opinion the United States Government has believed all along that the Madrid Government would ultimately do this. I do not think, however, that the Spaniards would consent to such a move by Sagasta and the Spanish Cabinet, and I do not think Congress will lose any time in declaring war upon the receipt of the President's message."

PATRIOTISM IN PORT CHESTER.

President McKinley Upheld and His Traducers Denounced.

PORT CHESTER, April 8.—About 1,000 citizens assembled in the Opera House tonight at the call of Charles Lawrence Post, G. A. R. Capt. E. L. Swift of Fort Slocum addressed the meeting, and roused his hearers to cheers several times. The post, headed by a drum corps, both in uniform, and with the old flag that saw service through the war unfurled, attended the meeting and led the cheering. Before the meeting closed a military company was organized, seventy-eight men signing the roll. The following resolutions were passed by a rising vote:

Whereas, The present crisis in the history of our country demands the exercise of wisdom, judgment, firmness, and patriotism; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we commend the broad, bold, firm, wise, and consistent policy of William McKinley, President of the United States, which has been for humane cessation of hostilities in Cuba and the restoration of peace and independence to the people of that unfortunate island.

Resolved, That we commend the unwavering policy of President McKinley, who will accept no compromise which does not carry with it the liberation of Cuba from misrule and oppression.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the Government in upholding these humane policies thus far pursued, which seek peace without war, but we agree with the American policy of William McKinley that no peace can be accepted that is not with honor and which does not concede the righting of every wrong that has been suffered at the hands of Spain.

Resolved, That we denounce the unholy crusade of sensational newspapers, the abuse and villification of the President of the United States, who has refused to be coerced by a miserable rabble, that has nothing in common with honor and patriotism.

It was also resolved to send a copy of these resolutions to the President.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S OPINION.

The Delay of Advantage to the Army—Military Attaches Assigned.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gen. John M. Schofield was at the War Department today. He said, in speaking of the situation, that the delay in sending in the President's message has been of considerable advantage to the army in enabling it to complete its preparations. He thought that the month and a half since the Maine disaster had been put to good use, and that the United States is now fully prepared for the struggle.

Two military attachés were appointed today. Lieut. A. S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry was assigned as attaché at the American Legation in Chile, and Lieut. H. H. Whitney of the Fourth Artillery was assigned as attaché at the Legation in Argentina. Both have been on duty in the Information Division of the Adjutant General's office.

SPANISH DEFEAT INSURGENTS.

Victory Claimed in the Cartagena Mountains, Santa Clara Province.

HAVANA, April 8.—The Spanish forces in the Cartagena Mountains, Province of Santa Clara, have, according to an announcement at the palace, defeated a force of insurgents, inflicting numerous losses upon the latter. The Spaniards, it is added, lost five men killed and had one officer and four soldiers wounded.

MILITARY DRILL AT HARVARD.

400 Men Gather in the Gymnasium Under Lieut. Robinson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 8.—Four hundred young men, the majority of them being students at Harvard University, assembled in the college gymnasium this noon, and under the direction of Lieut. Robinson of the United States Army, Military Instructor of the university, were put through gun and company drill.

The interest manifested in this proceeding was very great, and it is expected there will be many recruits at the next drill. Roger Wolcott, Jr., son of Gov. Wolcott; S. M. Alger, son of Secretary of War Alger; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and sons of other prominent men are members of the companies.

First Signal Corps Inspected.

Major Gen. Roe, assisted by Brig. Gen. Hoffman of the Governor's staff, conducted the annual inspection of the First Signal Corps last evening in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. There was a large attendance, and the men were attired in heavy marching order. At the conclusion of the inspection, Gen. Roe complimented Capt. Hedge warmly, and said that the corps was a credit to the department, and that he was more than satisfied with the showing they had made. Capt. Hedge said the corps was in readiness to move at a moment's notice in case of war with Spain.

Life Savers Drilling for War.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., April 8.—In addition to their usual daily drills, the life-savers at the Rocky Point Station are undergoing instructions, under the direction of Capt. John Newart, in the use of firearms. Capt. Newart is a veteran of the civil war, and as the life-savers are in the employ of the Government, he wants to have his men ready should there be a call for their services. The life-savers along the Long Island coast could do patrol duty, watching out for an enemy as they watch for vessels in distress. They are all hardy men, have had much experience in rough weather, and would undoubtedly make good fighters.

State Long Service Medals.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Black to-day issued an order providing that hereafter a member of the National Guard, a candidate for a long and faithful service medal, may, if he has served in the United States Army, either as a regular or as a volunteer, reckon the period of such service as a part of his long service time; that is to say, a member of the Guard who has served for five years in the United States service and fifteen years in the Guard shall be entitled to a twenty years' decoration.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN GAINING

Majority of the Senate Committee Said to Favor Intervention Without Independence.

PROMPT ACTION DESIRABLE

Hope Expressed that the Cuban Question May Be Disposed of at One Sitting, Possibly in Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had no regular meeting to-day, but members of the committee came together informally and discussed the Cuban situation. The discussion was directed largely toward the method of procedure, the subjects considered including the form of declaration by Congress and the present conditions in Cuba, together with what the conditions will be after Spain has been expelled. From those best informed it is learned that in the opinion of leading Senators, whatever action is taken, forcible intervention by the United States will make this country responsible for the future government of the island, and the safety of life and property.

The principal movement in the Senate at present is to find an expeditious method of doing whatever is to be done in the way of declaring the sense of the Government as to the proper procedure in settling the Cuban question. There is a general feeling that such delay or long debate in Congress after the receipt of the President's message would be undesirable from all points of view. Still, it is recognised that there is a sharp line of difference between the two elements in the Senate, one of which contends for a declaration of the independence of the Cubans sustained by armed intervention, and the other for supporting the position of the President, in favor of intervention alone.

There is a determined effort in progress to harmonize these elements, and some headway is being made on the lines of an assertion in general terms of the right of the Cubans to their independence without recognizing the present Government. The movers in this direction have received some encouragement, and claim to have promises of votes for this compromise which they could not get for intervention alone.

To-night the conservative Senators who are opposing any recognition of the present Cuban Government claim that a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations will support this position, contenting themselves with a general declaration of the freedom and independence of the island coupled with a proposition for intervention in the present war between Spain and Cuba. They count upon getting the votes of six of the eleven members of the committee and say this number may still be increased. They are finding fewer obstacles to the success of their plan among Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans than among straight Republicans.

Among the Senators seen to-day who expressed themselves in opposition to any modification of the resolution heretofore agreed upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations which recognizes the Cuban republic were Messrs. Thurston, Pettigrew, Allen, and Mason.

"We cannot," said Senator Mason, "agree to any change that would rob the present Cuban Government of the victory which they have so nearly won."

"In my opinion a set of men who have maintained themselves as the Cuban insurgents have, in opposition to the entire Spanish arms, deserve our fullest indorsement," Senator Allen said, adding that he would oppose any effort to curtail their rights."

Senator Thurston said: "If we should intervene without recognizing the present Government of Cuba we would place the United States in a position of responsibility to all other powers and to the citizens of all other countries for any damage done them in case of war. This is my interpretation of the international law bearing upon the case, and I do not believe it can be successfully controverted. Furthermore, I think in that event we would be held liable for the payment of interest on the Spanish bonds, which is secured by the Cuban revenues.

"But a greater weight with me than all these considerations is the conviction that if we interfere in the conflict between Spain and the Cubans without recognising the present Government in the island we shall witness the spectacle of the Cubans being compelled to make terms with the bondholders for their recognition after all the sacrifices they shall have made and we shall have made for them. This is the thing that is most repulsive to me in the proposition to deny the present Cuban Government its just dues. I do not want to see the Cubans compelled to enter into a dicker to secure their rights after the Spaniards shall have been driven out."

Senator Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations said to-day that he thought the committee would not report before Tuesday. He also expressed the opinion that the Senate would dispose of the resolution reported at one sitting.

The movement to consider the whole Cuban question in executive session is gaining ground. The Senators who have looked up the precedents find the only parallel case to the present to be the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, and in that instance the subject was considered in secret session.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS READY.

Hopeful of the Speaker's Co-operation and Inclined to Support the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The steering committee appointed by the conference of House Republicans last Wednesday to canvass the situation to see how many Republicans would stand by them if the occasion arose for independent action and in a general way decide on a course of procedure, held another meeting this afternoon. From the reports presented it was claimed that more than 100 Republicans would act with them.

Mr. Lorrimer of Illinois, one of the active spirits in the movement and a member of the steering committee, is confident, however, that they will not be obliged to join with the Democrats to overrule the Speaker in order to secure action. "I am satisfied," said he, "that once we show the Speaker that we have a majority of the Republicans, he will not stand in the way. The Speaker has not up to this time believed that a majority of the party desired to act, but once evidence of that fact is presented to him I have the strongest reasons for believing he will bow to the will of the majority."

The main question before the committee to-day was as to whether they should stand for independence and intervention or for intervention without independence. The feeling in the committee has been strong in favor of the recognition of the Cuban Republic, but they do not desire to break with the Administration except as a last resort. Meantime some of them are much exercised over the legal phases of the effect of intervention without independence.

A fear was expressed among the members that intervention by the United States might bind the United States for the $400,000,000 of Spanish-Cuban bonds issued against the revenues of the island. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota said that some writers on international law maintained that in case of the acquirement of territory by conquest all the local obligations of that particular territory are assumed, and it was argued that if the United States intervened with the ultimate intention of turning over the island to the Cubans the United States practically would have acquired the island by conquest, and then transferred it as a gift to the Cubans. In this view of the case the United States might be held liable for the bonds.

The sentiment of the committee is against the United States assuming any such possible liability. Others, like Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, did not think Mr. Tawney's contention tenable. But the committee lacked light on the subject. The international authorities will be looked up by the members of the committee, and an attempt will be made to ascertain exactly in what way the bonds are a lien on the Cuban revenues. To-morrow the committee will meet again, and Senator Davis of Minnesota, who is considered one of the authorities on international law in this country, will be asked to appear before them.

Mr. Hopkins argues that the bonds were issued by Spain, and the revenues of Cuba pledged as security. If Spain loses Cuba as a result of war the security of the bondholder is simply gone, Spain's liability remaining.

Mr. Bromwell of Ohio says: "If intervention without recognition makes us in any way responsible for those bonds, I am opposed to it. Of course, the recognition of independence would validate the bonds issued by the Cuban Junta, but my understanding is that only about $100,000 of these bonds have been sold."

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KEY WEST FLEET IMPATIENT.

Precautions Redoubled and Plans for Blockading Havana Discussed with Enthusiasm.

KEY WEST, April 8, (on board the United States steamer Detroit.)—This ship steamed out for patrol duty to-night, with deck rails swung down, netting spread to catch splinters, and everything cleared for action. The precautions in watching the incoming vessels were redoubled. Men stood at magazine posts ready to pass along the shells to be used against any craft that failed satisfactorily to disclose its identity. The Puritan passed the Detroit as she proceeded to her station at the Havana entrance to the harbor. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

There was not a naval officer but breathed easier when the big monitor joined her smaller sisters, the Terror and the Amphitrite. A Navigating Lieutenant on board one of the larger ships, as he looked through his glasses at these formidable craft, said: "Those three floating forts could by themselves whip the whole Spanish Navy."

When knowledge of the plan of blockade of Havana, as reported in these dispatches last night, spread through the fleet to-day, no end of discussion ensued. The general impression is that the men on the torpedo boats would stand but little chance of ever coming out of an engagement alive. This view was held by the torpedo boat men themselves, and the matter of fact way in which they discussed their chances was a striking illustration of their indifference to danger.

Intense enthusiasm reigns among officers and men alike. The movement upon Havana is awaited eagerly and is thought to be certain to occur next week unless Spain backs down completely. In spirit and in preparation Capt. Sampson's squadron is ready to fight, and on all sides the complaint is heard that the expected opposition is of such poor calibre. While it may be said truthfully that there is very little sympathy with the Cubans among the officers, the long period of suspense and uncertainty following the Maine disaster has wrought them up to a high pitch of excitement.

COMMODORE SCHLEY READY.

His Squadron Only Awaits Order to Sail—The Katahdin Arrives Off Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 8.—Commodore Schley of the flying squadron was in fine feather this morning and was confident that his now fully equipped squadron can meet successfully anything that may be sent against it. He has completed his personal staff, Lieut. James H. Sears of New York still being his flag Lieutenant and Junior Lieut. Benjamin Wells of New Jersey being his private secretary.

The painting of the Minneapolis was finished this morning and she is ready for sea. All these vessels of the squadron are kept stripped for action, and are supplied daily with coal and provisions, so as to keep in shape for immediate sailing orders.

The ram Katahdin, which sailed from Philadelphia last night, arrived here this evening. She will probably be attached to the flying squadron, but will not be used in any movement requiring particularly rapid execution.

Commodore Schley paid a formal visit to Fort Monroe to-day and was saluted with eleven guns, which the Brooklyn answered with another eleven. After leaving the fort the Commodore went aboard the Texas to pay his compliments to Capt. Philip, who called on him yesterday.

THE SPANIARD OF THE COLUMBIA.

Master at Arms Has Been Transferred to the Receiving Ship.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 8.—It is learned on good authority that the Master at Arms of the cruiser Columbia, a native-born Spaniard, has been transferred to the receiving ship. He has been a naturalized American citizen sixteen years, and it is believed that the transfer is merely a precautionary measure and not because of any charges of disloyalty against him. He is not and has not been in irons, and the officers of the Columbia speak very kindly of him as one of the best men in the squadron. The officers of the boat decline to talk except to this extent, and Commodore Schley denies that there is any truth in a report that it has been discovered this petty officer was disloyal.

FOR HARBOR DEFENSES.

Interior Batteries at San Francisco—Ready to Mine Wilmington Harbor and Hampton Roads.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—New lines of interior defense are now being built for the fortifications of this city. If through any chance of war more or less hostile ironclads should manage to pass the outer line of fortifications, the fierce inner batteries of Alcatraz, Angel Island, and Valley Beach would resist their further advance.

Major Heur, who is in charge of the torpedo station on Goat Island, has placed in position electrical apparatus for submarine mines. Shore connections or torpedo casements have been established, and the mines can therefore be planted in the harbor whenever the hour of danger arrives.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—A detachment of United States Army Engineers from Company B, Corps of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y., have arrived here in command of Corp. William J. Costello, and will go to Fort Caswell to-day to mine the harbor. All the necessary explosives are at the fort, and the harbor can be thoroughly mined in seventy-two hours.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—A detachment of twelve marine engineers from Willets Point has arrived here to lay cables and electrical apparatus for the mooring and operation of controlled mines in Hampton Roads. A barge containing submarine mines, apparatus, &c., is lying off Old Point, and was visited by the marine engineers on their arrival.

Navy in Need of Colliers.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—While the Navy Department has under consideration the purchase of several vessels, some of which are to be used as auxiliary cruisers, the pressing need just now is for colliers. The Government to-day purchased from the Hogan Steamship Line of Baltimore the steamer Merrimac. The vessel was acquired upon the recommendation of Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and will be used as a collier.

Maj. Wadsworth Ordered to New York

BUFFALO, April 8.—Major H. Cowles Wadsworth, Commissary of Subsistence, on Gen. Doyle's staff, received orders this afternoon to report at once to Gen. Noyes in New York. Major Wadsworth left here for that city this evening. A conference is to be held to-morrow in the Metropolitan to discuss plans for supplying commissary stores promptly to the troops if they are called out.

CRISIS VIEWED IN LONDON

Situation Considered Unchanged Except for Spain's Hopes of Action by the Powers.

MADRID MINISTRY'S POSITION

Represented as Willing to Yield to Any Proposition from the European Governments That Will Insure Peace.

LONDON, April 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The note of the powers has caused general satisfaction. The Government understands that this is a means of honorably solving Cuban affairs. Although dispatches from Washington continue pessimistic, it is believed here, without any sort of doubt, that some time has been gained which will enable both Governments to prepare solutions of the crisis.

"As yet the powers have communicated nothing in an official manner to Spain; and the Ministers do not know what course will be taken. They imagine the powers will help the Pope's action. In diplomatic circles it is said that the present political truce will be profited by in order to prepare a peaceful solution which will crown the movement of sympathy shown by all Europe toward Spain.

"On the occasion of the procession here to-day six Ministers attended the ceremonies in the Royal Palace. Señors Sagasta and Moret and Admiral Bermejo, however, were absent. After the procession the Queen Regent had a two hours' conversation with the Ministers dealing with the international problem and with the measures to be taken in order to meet it.

"The Ministers are very reserved as to the details of the conversation. I have good cause to know, however, that the resolution of the Government is to wait until the powers make their proposals. When they do, my impression is that Spain will accept them. After their conversation with the Queen Regent, the Ministers went to the private residence of Señor Sagasta in order to report to him what had occurred. The fact that Gen. Woodford has withdrawn his note of April 6 is much commented upon."

The Ministry Stands Firm.

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Nothing indicates a change in the situation. The Ministry is believed to stand firm to its previous resolutions, and the attitude of the powers is watched with curiosity rather than hope."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Surprise and perplexity have been caused in Madrid by the news of the steps of the European powers in Washington, which tend to confirm the prevalent idea that the same influences are acting in concert with the mediation of the Pope to induce the Government and the Queen Regent to meet President McKinley half way. Official circles are much pleased by the new aspect of the crisis, which is said to increase the prospect of a pacific solution.

"The most curious feature throughout the crisis has been the fact that during the last six months the Spanish people and their rulers have not seemed to realize that the American people and President were in earnest, though reluctant to go to war. In the United States diplomacy and the Executive seem hardly to have realized how difficult it would be to induce proud little Spain to relinquish her hold upon Cuba and Puerto Rico.

"Up to the very last moment American diplomacy and the President have so little understood the real state of things in the domestic affairs of Spain as to fancy that the pressure of financial and moneyed interests, the arguments of a few far-seeing and enlightened men, like Señores Moret, Gullon, and Puigcerver, and the alleged immense influence of the Pope over the Spanish Court and the Catholics could weigh in the balance against the popular and military classes, against the deep and widespread hostility of all classes toward the United States, and against the fear in the Court and the Government of playing into the hands of the Carlists and the Republicans, of Weyler and political agitation.

False Hopes in America.

"Up to the last also American diplomacy and the President had hoped that the advice of the European powers, with the support of the Pope, would prove enough to force the hand of the Queen Regent and her Ministers and to decide them to accept an armistice as the first step toward acceptance of Cuban independence in consideration of an indemnity of two or three hundred million dollars, which is deemed by the Spaniards utterly inadequate as material compensation, even if they had consented to surrender the island.

"But a majority of the nation, from the highest to the lowest, believe that if Cuba must be lost it is better to lose after having inflicted serious and, if possible, prolonged harm upon the Nation that has so long and deeply wronged Spain in Cuba.

"Despite the profound animosity prevailing against America so far not a single act of aggressiveness has been reported against American private residents or the official representatives of the United States. Nevertheless, the Government and the authorities are taking precautions at Madrid and in the provinces lest the violent articles of the Republican and independent press should fan the popular excitement.

"My telegram Tuesday night was suppressed because I committed the sin of mentioning the strong feeling existing among military men of all ranks against any surrender of Spanish rights of territory in the West Indies and the very general impression that Señor Sagasta would require all his tact and energy to avoid a split in the Liberal Cabinet.

"A split has long been brewing because men like Gen. Correa, Admiral Bermejo, and Count Xiquena are to a certain extent representative of the feelings of classes and interests adverse to the new colonial policy; whereas, the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and, above all, the Colonies, are men in a position to foresee and understand the drift of events and the grave consequences for Spanish finance, for the prospects of the Cabinet and the monarchy, and for the future of the nation itself, if Spain embarks upon an unequal struggle of which the issue is a foregone conclusion.

"It is only fair to say that Señores Moret, Gullon and Puigcerver will, however, stand by Señor Sagasta gallantly if American aggression or circumstances in Spain oblige the Government to side with those who already say openly that Cuba is lost anyhow; that even home rule is sure to lead to independence, and that, therefore, it would be better to lose the colonies after a fair fight and an honorable duel with the United States.

"To understand the present temper of the Spanish people it must be borne in mind that their press and Government have encouraged them to believe that their navy, with a little vigor in preparation, could compete easily on the first brush with the American Navy. Then, again, they had been led to suppose that their military organisation in colonies like Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines could undertake to punish severely any aggression on land from the very small regular forces and poorly organized militia of America.

"At home they are persuaded that their coasts and forts have nothing to fear, as the reserves can be called out and the coast guarded without difficulty. They put much confidence in the idea of sending privateers to raid upon the American merchant and coasting fleets. These optimistic views are not shared in high political and professional circles, where grave apprehension exists regarding trade and communication with the colonies and the dispatch of reliefs and provisions, especially for the Spanish forces in Cuba that used to get most of their supplies from the United States.

"It is necessary to call attention to the conduct of the press censors of Madrid. Nobody can dispute their right under the treaties to stop obnoxious telegrams altogether in a moment of scare. That scare, however, has now reached such a pitch that even the telephone lines to the Spanish provinces are watched and checked as rigorously as the telegrams.

"But the press censors persist in ignoring the fact that the international telegraph treaties do not authorise delays of several hours in transmission to suit their convenience, and that of all the Ministerial departments, which require translations of foreign press messages, thus delayed without compensation. Another abuse is the fact that weeks and months elapse before money disbursed for suppressed telegrams is repaid."

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Also a complete line of Flower Pots, Ferneries, etc., from which a satisfactory selection may easily be made.
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208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

STATEMENT BY GEN. DRAPER.

ROME, April 8.—The Tribuna publishes an interview with "an American diplomatist," evidently Gen. Draper, the United States Ambassador, who said that war between Spain and the United States was inevitable unless Cuba was granted absolute independence.

"If President McKinley's message," continued the "American diplomatist," "announces that this has not been obtained, Congress will decide on an ultimatum to Spain. For many reasons England will long remain the loyal friend of the United States. Germany has powerful commercial interests in America, while France and other powers can only remain neutral."

PEACE SPEECHES IN BOSTON.

Massachusetts Reform Club Listens to Charles Francis Adams and Others—Speaker Reed's View.

BOSTON, April 8.—Many speeches were made for peace at the meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club to-night, the principal one being delivered by Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams, in the course of his address, said:

"The situation is not a subject for discussion; it is a condition which confronts the country. The present British Ambassador to Italy said to me one year ago, 'There are two things in the world which I believe should have an end—Turkish rule in Europe and Spanish rule in America.' Neither has good ground for remaining and both should be swept away."

Mr. Adams likened the present situation to that which existed before the Greco-Turkish war of a year ago. The powers offered autonomy to Crete, and if it had been accepted by Greece it would have been another wedge against Turkish rule in Europe. The jingoes at Athens, however, rushed Greece into a war, refusing autonomy for Crete, just as the jingoes at Washington are trying to do to-day, and we all know the result of that war.

"Our case resembles Greece, except in might. I believe that the course of President McKinley was at the beginning founded on sound statesmanship, and if his hand had not been forced, he would have succeeded in crushing out Spanish rule in America.

"I believe that when the last word is said and all means exhausted, our resource is to crush.

"When I remember the many vital problems which we have to solve, when I think of the single disaster at sea that may precipitate the question of silver or gold, I feel that we have all we can carry and that we do not want any annexation problem in addition.

"But I have confidence in the American people, and I believe that we shall presently see our way clear to the end of these troubles."

Gamaliel Bradford criticised Congress, and said they were a flock of sheep, driven in by the applause of the galleries and without a shepherd.

"If we come through this trouble we shall owe it to one man and not to Congress."

The only antagonistic speech made during the evening was that of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., who rated the club in round terms, likening them to those citizens of Boston who in Revolutionary days sided with Gen. Gage and denounced the colonists.

A number of members replied to Mr. Paine, and at the close of the meeting resolutions were passed indorsing the effort of the President and of Congress to end the sufferings in Cuba by peaceful measures, and also believing it still possible to satisfy the demands of humanity without resorting to arms. The resolutions concluded with the hope that Spain's responsibility for the Maine explosion might be submitted to arbitration.

One of the features of the evening was the statement by a member as to the attitude of Speaker Thomas B. Reed. It appeared that the member had addressed a letter to Speaker Reed, in which the annexation of Hawaii and Cuba were denounced, as well as intervention in behalf of the Cubans.

In reply Speaker Reed said:

"I believe we have the people of the country with us on both these questions. War is not to be gaily indulged in as a festival, but entered upon cautiously after every expedient has been tried."

Austrian Emperor's Disclaimer.

LONDON, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says an official denial has been issued of the statement that Emperor Francis Joseph proposed that Cuba should be treated by America as Egypt has been treated by England in the matter of administration.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Henry M. Whitney, United States Army; Lieut. John W. Stuart, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Capt. A. H. Lee, Royal Artillery, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; Congressman Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania.

HOFFMAN—Col. F. Massey, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—K. Uchida, Naval Commissioner, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—Col. R. Hunter, Fort Worth, Tex.

WALDORF—Horace B. Clapp, Boston; Ralph E. Gates, Washington; Col. E. C. Smith, Ottawa.

WINDSOR—Lieut. Col. G. A. Dralet, Royal Artillery, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Mudge, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; S. Jackson, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

King, H. W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Windsor Hotel.

Lynch, B. J., Olyphant, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rogers, E. S., Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. S. Rogers, woolens and cotton piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Untrim, B. F., & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Untrim, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; W. B. Stoner, linens and bicycles; 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:35 A. M.—139 East Fifty-eighth Street; C. H. Zucro; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—Twentieth Street and Broadway; Continental Hotel; damage slight.

11:05 A. M.—861 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:10 A. M.—99 Third Avenue; damage, $50.

12:10 P. M.—1,066 Second Avenue; William Robinson; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—79 Division Street; G. Levin; damage slight.

6 P. M.—298 Monroe Street; A. Van Brundt & Son; damage, $10.

7:15 P. M.—360 West Fifty-first Street; James Leary; damage, $5.

8:15 P. M.—1,641 First Avenue; Henry Rosenberg; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—125 Pitt Street; Louis Rosenstein; damage, $10.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

2:45 P. M.—Barn on Cherry Lane, West New Brighton; M. Vesig; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—Fire early this morning destroyed the old and the new Killip Blocks at Geneseo, besides gutting the Rogers Building. Loss, $20,000.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.
Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

THE STATUS OF THE ARMY

War Department Hampered in Offensive Movements by the Present Organization.

ACTION OF MILITIA LIMITED

Plan to Give the President the Power to Call for Volunteers—How President Lincoln Managed—Law of July 22, 1861.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Although the war with Spain is expected to be, in large measure, a naval war, the army hopes to play an important part in it, and is preparing to invade Cuba, or go to Spain, or anywhere else where its services may be needed. The War Department realizes, however, that it is seriously hampered by the present military organization of the army. If war begins to-morrow there will be available for the invasion or occupation of Cuba, and for all offensive operations, only the 27,000 men of the regular army of the country. The State militia could not, under the Constitution, be sent out of the country for any purpose. The first movements of the war would, therefore, have to be conducted by the regular army alone.

The Status of the Militia.

The War Department is now trying to have Congress provide a remedy for this state of affairs. It wishes to have the National Legislature enact a law for the complete reorganization of the army, and providing for the creation of a volunteer force whenever it may be needed. There is now no such provision, the last one having been made in 1861, and is no longer in operation. The forces of the country now consist of the regular army and the militia of the several States. The militia can do but three things in the nature of war: Suppress an insurrection, enforce the law, and repel an invasion. Only the regular army and a volunteer army can be sent out of the country for warlike purposes.

The militia would not be available for any duty connected with the prospective war, unless the unforeseen happens and Spain invades our territory. The United States, therefore, has a mere handful of troops with which to carry on the war at the start, and there is now no way to increase this force. Many army officers think that the regular army will be quite sufficient for the occasion, but not one of them would pretend there should not be a larger available force.

For a Larger Available Force.

It is for the purpose of getting this larger available force that the War Department is trying to have Congress make provision for the organization, when needed, of a volunteer army. It is quite generally supposed, said an army officer to-day, that the militia can be used for purposes of occupying Cuba, Puerto Rico, or cities in Spain; but this is not true. It is also pretty generally supposed that the President has power to call for volunteers; but he has not. According to this official, no authority is vested in the President to summon volunteers for the emergency that confronts the country.

It is true, he said, that President Lincoln called out volunteers in 1861; but he had no authority for doing so, and did so only upon the assumption that Congress would approve his course. He promised the volunteers that he would appeal to Congress to sustain his action and legalize his commissions. Congress acted as the President suggested, but the Chief Executive had none the less transcended his authority.

Would Re-enact the Law of July 22, 1861.

It is proposed to ask Congress to add to whatever resolution it may adopt in regard to the Cuban question a clause authorizing the President to call for volunteers and to organize them properly. This could be done by a simple clause to this effect, or it could be done more adequately by re-enacting the law of July 22, 1861, organizing the volunteer forces. It is probable that the War Department will seek to have Congress reenact this law, as it would answer the present purpose and give the country a force sufficient to meet any demand of the war with Spain. This has already been suggested, and it is probable that the resolution that Congress passes will have a clause providing for a volunteer force, or that it will be immediately followed by a resolution accomplishing the same purpose, only more fully than would be possible in a clause of the war resolution.

For Atlanta as a Rendezvous.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—Gen. Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, to-night telegraphed the War Department recommending Atlanta as a point for the mobilization of troops in case of war. The City Council of Atlanta to-day agreed to appropriate $7,000 for laying the water mains to any point the War Department may decide upon.

The 25th Infantry Ordered South.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry, Col. Burt, will leave Fort Missoula Sunday next, and arrive at Chickamauga Park Thursday morning.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Young Bros.
Young's Hats
"Easter Styles now Ready."
Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00. Alpines, $3.00 and $4.00. Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Vessels of the North German Lloyd Line Under Consideration by the Government.

STEAMERS THAT MAY BE TAKEN

The Company Would Sell Some of Its Smaller Boats—A Statement from the American Line.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday received instructions from the Government to ascertain the present positions of the steamers in the Mediterranean fleet of the North German Lloyd Company with a view to entering upon negotiations for purchase. The board promptly communicated with Gustav Schwab, the agent of the line, and he was closeted with members of the board for several hours during the afternoon. Mr. Schwab could not be seen after the conference, and the members of the board were non-committal.

General Manager Herman Winter of the steamship company said that the company would not sell at any price any one of its seven finest vessels, but intimated that it might be induced to part with some of the older vessels. Five of the crack liners of the fleet are in the Bremen service, and two are running to the Mediterranean. The remaining three in the latter service are the vessels which may be sold.

Vessels That Might Be Bought.

These are the Ems, Fulda, and Werra, and possibly the Aller. The first three are of iron, but are fine vessels of their class, and have a high speed. The Aller is of steel, 438 feet long, 48 feet in beam, and 34 feet deep, with a tonnage of 5,217. She was built in Glasgow in 1885. The Werra is of iron, and was built in Glasgow in 1882. She is 450 feet long, 46 feet in beam, and 36 feet deep, with a tonnage of 5,109. Her horse power is 1,200.

The Ems was built in Glasgow in 1884. She is 430 feet long, 47 feet in beam, and 34 feet in depth.

The Fulda was built in 1883 at Glasgow. Her dimensions are: Length, 450 feet; beam, 46 feet; depth, 36 feet; tonnage, 5,008.

The first three vessels are fitted with triple expansion engines. The Fulda has two two-cylinder compound engines. The vessels have an average speed of from 15 to 18 knots, and an immense coal capacity. It has been reported that the consideration of these and the services of the Hamburg-American Line by the Government was partially brought about by the high prices put upon their vessels by the American Line. The price set for each of the latter's big vessels was said to be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 for purchase outright, or $5,000 a day, with a contract for at least six months for the use of the ships. As the Government has dealt liberally with the line, it was expected that the latter would reciprocate in time of need, but thus far it is said they have shown no disposition to do so. A subsidy of $4 a mile on the outward passage has been and is still being paid for each ship. Options on the German vessels, it is said, are being offered for at least one-third less than is asked by the American Line, grade for grade.

President Griscom's Statement.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, (the American Line,) authorized the following statement yesterday:

"The International Navigation Company was the first to offer its steamships to the Government at the beginning of the present agitation. The price it named for the boats was as low as could be made, having due regard to their cost. The statement that it was so high as to prevent the Government from taking the boats is absurd, for the Government has the right under the Postal Subsidy act to take the ships whenever they are needed, the price to be settled by arbitration if an agreement cannot be reached. While the exact price asked cannot be made public, it can be stated that it was no more than would be required to actually replace the ships, while the company would have to bear the loss of income during the two or three years needed to build new boats. The price asked was much less than $4,000,000 each, as stated."

C. A. Griscom, Jr., general manager of the line, was in conference with the auxiliary board yesterday afternoon, and it is believed that the steamships St. Paul and St. Louis may yet be either purchased outright, or impressed by the Government.

Lieut. Commander Reeder, Constructor Tawresey, and Chief Engineer Dixon yesterday made a final inspection of the Ward Line steamers Niagara and City of Washington. R. A. C. Smith, agent of the Ward Line, who returned yesterday from Washington, said his company was prepared to hand over the vessels named or any others of its fleet to the Government whenever they are required.

"We could be compelled to do this in any case," he said, "by the provisions of the Postal act of 1891."

Ward Line's Service Stopped.

Mr. Smith announced that all the Ward Line vessels had been withdrawn from service yesterday. The Vigilancia, which left here last Wednesday, has gone to Nassau for orders, and from there will proceed to Key West for further orders. The Yucatan has sailed from Havana for Progresso, but is due to return to Havana. She will be ordered to proceed north at once. The Saratoga, from Nassau, and the Orizaba, from Havana, with 300 passengers, are due here Monday. The arrival of these vessels will end their services for the present.

No other steamers of the line will go into Cuban ports until the Spanish trouble has been settled or until the safety of American merchant vessels in those waters is assured.

The City of Washington, which was to have left to-day, has been withdrawn. Mr. Smith admitted that the company considered it unsafe to dispatch its vessels at present, but the situation may have so changed by next week that the regular steamer may sail.

It was stated yesterday at the offices of the naval board of inspection that the Government will with little doubt secure the Niagara and City of Washington. The latter vessel was in Havana Harbor when the Maine blew up, and it was on board of her that the officers and men were conveyed after the explosion. She is a screw steamship of 2,683 tons; is 300 feet long, 38 feet in beam, and has a depth of 27 feet. The Niagara is 294 feet long, 38 feet in beam, 23 feet deep, and has a tonnage of 2,265. Both vessels are of iron, and were built in 1877 at Chester.

The board yesterday inspected the steamships Irrawaddy of the Trinidad Line and the collier Sterling, owned by C. A. Campbell & Co. The Irrawaddy was found unsuitable for the service required of her, but the Sterling may be taken. She is of iron, 274 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 23 feet deep. She was built in Glasgow in 1881, and has a tonnage of 1,483. All the vessels mentioned were inspected with a view of securing them for colliers and distiller ships.

Colliers Hard to Find.

It has been almost an impossible task to find vessels in this port suitable for colliers, as an investigation has shown that the old style of coal-carrying steamships has almost disappeared, having been superseded by barges. These barges can be moved about by powerful ocean-going tugs, and are left at the wharves to be loaded or unloaded while the tugs take away other barges. Hence the former colliers have been put into the tramp or oil-carrying business. After a three weeks' search the board has only secured two suitable ships for this purpose—the Saturn and the Lebanon.

Lieut. Sargent, Chief Constructor Tawresy, and Assistant Engineer Danforth will go to Philadelphia to-day to inspect the steam pilot boat Philadelphia, the old American liner Illinois, and a collier belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The Morgan liner El Sud, which has been acquired by the Naval Auxiliary Board for the United States service, and which arrived Thursday night, was unloading at her pier yesterday. A large force of men finished the work during the night, and she will sail this morning for Newport News, where she will be fitted out. It was said yesterday by a member of the board that the price reported to have been paid for the four Morgan liners, $700 000 was much more than was really paid. The exact figure could not be learned.

The four Morgan Line boats have all been renamed. El Norte is now the Yankee, El Sud is the Dixie, El Sol is the Yosemite, and El Rio is the Prairie.

The options given to the Government on the Savannah Line steamer Kansas City and the Red "D" liner Venezuela were withdrawn yesterday. No reasons were given. The Old Dominion Steamship Company has renewed the offer to sell the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown at a greatly reduced figure from that asked last week. The price for the Princess Anne remains the same.

The Fashion
of the hour is for
Lundborg's Perfume
Vio-Violet.

NAVAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Lieut. Commander Barnett as Aide to Mr. Roosevelt—The Bancroft's New Commander.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lieut. Commander W. J. Barnett, now in command of the coast survey steamer Bache, which has recently rendered such important service at Havana, will shortly be ordered to Washington for duty as Naval Aide to Secretary Roosevelt, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr., to the command of the torpedo boat destroyer Vixen, which will go into commission at League Island Monday. The assignment of Lieut. Commander Barnett is understood to be merely temporary, pending the recovery of Lieut. Commander Buckingham, now on sick leave, who was recently chosen for that assignment.

Commander Richardson Clover, chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence and ex-officio member of the Naval Strategic Board, will shortly be relieved of those duties in order to enable him to take command of the gunboat Bancroft, which recently arrived at Boston after a two years' cruise in the Mediterranean. It is understood that the Bancroft, which is now undergoing repairs, will be retained at Boston as part of the naval defense of that harbor. No one has yet been selected to succeed Commander Clover in his present duties, but it is expected that the detail will be announced in a few days.

GOULD OFFERS THE ATALANTA.

He Says the Moneyed Men of New York Will Give Unlimited Help.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—"My yacht Atalanta and everything I have will be at the disposal of the Government in case of war," said George Gould to a reporter today at the Union Station. He was en route from Omaha and stopped off here between trains.

"And what can the Government expect from the moneyed men of New York in the event of war?" he was asked.

"Whatever help and as much as it needs," replied Mr. Gould.

STEEL YACHT DOROTHEA OFFERED.

Government May Buy Her from the McKean Estate for $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—It is said that the steel yacht Dorothea, now being built at Cramps', has been offered to the Government by the Thomas McKean estate for $250,000. The yacht was ordered by Mr. McKean a year ago, but his recent death throws the boat on the market. She had a trial trip on the Delaware River yesterday, and under adverse conditions of wind and tide her speed averaged fifteen knots an hour. The Cramps assert she can make eighteen knots under forced draught. The length of the Dorothea over all is 215 feet, and on the water line, 178 feet.

She is 23.3 feet in breadth of beam and 15 feet in depth of hold, and her draught is 10 feet. The vessel has two triple-expansion engines and Yarrow boilers capable of resisting a pressure of 200 pounds of steam to the square inch.

MAINE ENGINEER FOR DUTY.

John R. Morris Ordered from Kansas City to the Columbia.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 8.—John R. Morris, assistant engineer of the battleship Maine, one of the survivors of the disaster in Havana harbor, has received a dispatch from the Navy Department commanding him to report for duty at Hampton Roads Sunday night. Mr. Morris lay in a hospital at Key West after the explosion until two weeks ago, when he came to Kansas City, Kan., to visit relatives. He is now fully recovered from his injuries. He will join the Columbia.

Gunboat Princeton Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—It was announced to-day that the gunboat Princeton, built at Dialogue's shipyard, Camden, is finished and is ready to be turned over to the Government. It is expected that the authorities at Washington will within a few days order her removal to the League Island Navy Yard to receive her fittings and prepare for sea.

COLUMBIA'S NAVAL BATTALION.

President Low Says He Is Glad the Students Are Forming One.

President Seth Low of Columbia University sent the following dispatch to this newspaper from Newport yesterday:

"So far from being averse to the formation of the Second Naval Battalion in Columbia University, as reported in your paper this morning, I think the occasion justifies the action, and I am glad it has been taken. I have been out of town since Monday."

Dr. John C. MacEvitt, Surgeon, and John M. Belcher, Assistant Surgeon, of the Second Naval Battalion of New York were at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, and examined physically half a dozen Columbia College students previous to their being enlisted in the battalion.

THE ANNAPOLIS IN PORT.

Denial of the Report that Her Sailors Had Deserted.

The United States gunboat Annapolis, Commander John J. Hunker, arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., early yesterday morning from Key West. She is to go to the navy yard to be overhauled and put in fighting shape as soon as possible. The Annapolis has been cruising in Southern waters, and when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor she was ordered to Key West to join the squadron assembling there.

On March 31 she left Key West for this port, but when off Lynn Haven Bay, Md., an accident happened to one of her boilers, which caused a delay of half a day. It was reported that thirty-five of her crew had deserted, owing to dissatisfaction with the Government in not avenging the deaths of the sailors who were killed on the Maine. At the gunboat yesterday this report was emphatically denied.

NAVAL MILITIA FOR MAINE.

Two Hundred Men Enrolled at a Meeting at Bath.

The Navy Department called upon the New Jersey naval militia recently to furnish one hundred men to take a monitor to Portland, Me., and then called upon the Michigan naval militia to furnish one hundred officers and men to man her. Aaron Vanderbilt of the Board of Trade and Transportation recently called the attention of Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me., to these facts. Gen. Hyde thought it was a shame that Maine should have to call on other States, one being in the interior, to defend her coast cities. He determined to organize a naval militia battalion at once, and called a meething for the purpose.

On Wednesday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the City Hall, Bath, at which the Mayor presided, called to organize a Naval Reserve battalion. Gen. Hyde, recently returned from Havana, made a ringing speech and an appeal for volunteers. Some two hundred immediately enrolled for the battalion. Two committees were appointed, one on organization and the other on raising funds, with Arthur Sewall as Chairman. Gen. Hyde said that the Government would send to them a monitor to be manned by the battalion. The battalion may be a provisional one, until the State Legislature can act and authorize it by law.

Lieut. Miller's Wedding.

FORT MONROE, April 8.—To-morrow will occur the wedding of Lieut. William L. Miller of the cruiser Montgomery and Miss Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of Commander McCalla of the Marblehead. Prospective war hastens the union.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

The Dolphin Now Ready to Sail After Repeated Mishaps Have Been Remedied.

SHE MAY GO OUT THIS MORNING

It Is Thought that the Mayflower Will Depart Monday—Lack of Docking Facilities at the Yard.

Unless another accident happens to the Dolphin's engines she will leave the navy yard this morning. She was to have sailed several days ago, but first one accident and then another happened. The chief trouble has been the inability of Chief Engineer Windsor to adjust the engines. Yesterday they were thought to be all right, and then trouble occurred with the cranks. This trouble has been remedied, and the dispatch boat is ready to sail. She was moved to a berth north of the Vermont yesterday afternoon, so that she can start off without swinging around.

The Mayflower, it is expected, will sail on Monday. Nearly all her bunkers have been filled with coal, and stores are being stowed as fast as the crew can carry them on board. She will take on her ammunition to-morrow.

The Eagle and Hornet, in Dry Dock No. 2, have nearly all their extra plates in position, and the riveting will be finished to-day. The two vessels are being painted, and will be ready to leave the dock early next week. The tugboat fleet is rapidly getting into shape. Two, the Algonquin and Nezinscot, have sailed for Key West. The Tecumseh and the Sioux are ready to start now, and may go out of the yard at any moment. The collier Saturn has been painted, and is now ready to be floated out of the dock. It has not been decided what boat will take her place, but it will probably be the Sovereign, which will be fitted out just like the Mayflower. The Saturn has two six-pounders mounted on her main deck. She is to carry four of these guns, and several smaller ones.

A big floating derrick has been put alongside the cruiser Chicago, and a large gang of men are working hard on the vessel.

It has not been decided yet just what will be done with the El Sol and El Norte. Deck and construction plans were received at the yard yesterday, and were carefully examined by a board of survey appointed for that purpose. It is thought that they will be fitted out as armed cruisers, and will carry several five-inch rapid-fire guns and six-pounders. Coal bunkers are to be placed on each side of the boats to afford extra defenses about the engines and boilers. These boats are well constructed, and are fast and will make good commerce destroyers.

Naval Constructor Bowles has notified the department that, owing to the poor docking facilities, he is unable to get the work done as fast as it ought to be. There are several vessels in the navy yard now that will have to be put in dry dock, and other vessels, including the cruisers New Orleans and Diogenes, are expected to arrive at the yard during the next few days. Mr. Bowles visited the dry docks in the Erie Basin yesterday, and it is thought that these docks will be leased for the work that is to be done on some of the new boats.

FATHER CHIDWICK STARTS TO-DAY.

Goes to Key West to Assume His Duties on the Cincinnati.

Father Chidwick, the Maine's Chaplain, who has received an assignment to the Cincinnati, intends starting this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Key West to assume his new duties. It was at Father Chidwick's request that he was ordered to the Cincinnati.

Many of the members of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church are disappointed that the priest cannot take part in the Easter services at the church, but while Father Chidwick himself feels a little regret at his sudden departure on this account, he fears that his services may be needed in the near future, and wishes to get to his ship as soon as possible. Many visitors called yesterday at St. Stephen's rectory, where Father Chidwick has been staying, to get information concerning relatives and friends lost on the Maine, and to these he gave the most comforting information possible.

DIVER ASPHYXIATED AT KEY WEST.

Chief Gunner's Mate Dies While Examining the Newport.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 8.—The only exciting incident here to-day was of a tragic character. Chief Gunner's Mate Johnson of the gunboat Newport, while making an examination of the ship's bottom, met with sudden death from asphyxiation.

The exact cause is unknown, but it is thought the airpipe became entangled in some way. He was down some time, and, as he gave no signals, he was drawn up, when he was found to be dead. The accident has cast a gloom over the ship's company. The body will be interred here to-morrow morning. The examination was a routine affair, and not made because of any supposed defect.

OFFICERS FOR THE NAHANT.

Detail from the New York Naval Reserves on the Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Five officers of the New York Naval Reserve and a detail of engineers and machinists arrived at League Island Navy Yard to-day and were assigned to quarters on the old monitor Nahant, which is to be taken to New York. The officers are Capt. Duncan, Ensign Griffith, Surgeon McGowan, Paymaster Candler, and Chief Steward Frye.

Repairs to the Nahant have been practically completed, and to-morrow stores will be taken aboard. She will depart Monday if possible. No other monitor has been assigned to New York as yet in place of the Jason, which was disabled yesterday.

COMMODORE HOWISON FOR SECRECY

He Thinks the Publication of Naval Movements Almost Traitorous.

BOSTON, April 8.—Commodore Howison, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, said to a reporter to-day: "I think that any person or newspaper that makes generally known the movements of a warship at the present time is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

"I have no doubt that Spanish spies are located in Boston and visit the navy yard daily. They know, of course, that we are fitting out and repairing war vessels as fast as we can, but by publishing the whereabouts and movements of the vessels a great advantage is given to the enemy.

"Even if I were permitted to give out such information I would not, for to make these things so public at the present time is little short of traitorous."

FEDERAL CONTROL IN FLORIDA.

State Quarantine Regulations Abolished by Secretary Gage.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., April 8.—The United States authorities have taken sole control of quarantine regulations in Florida, and have practically abolished all rights ever claimed by the State in such matters. A conflict between the Government and Florida health authorities has been imminent for some time, and it culminated to-day, and orders were sent to all Health Officers in the State not to interfere with the landing of any war vessel, whether from domestic or foreign ports, notwithstanding that such landing might be in violation of the State law.

This action was taken by the Secretary of the Treasury at the solicitation of the Secretary of the Navy, and against the protest of State Health Officer Porter. The latter had been in correspondence with Surgeon General Wyman for some time, and has endeavored without success to get an intimation from him on the probable policy to be pursued by the Government in the event of war.

To-day's development was a surprise to the State authorities, and the exception made in the case of war vessels has been stretched to include all refugees from Cuba. The people of Florida dread an epidemic of yellow fever or smallpox more than war, and are greatly alarmed at the new condition of affairs, which may have the effect of depopulating the exposed coast towns.

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Our reduced scale of prices, under which we are selling sterling silver forks and spoons at
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still continues in force.
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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

LIGHTHOUSE EMERGENCY FUND.

The Board Asks for an Allotment for Special War Services.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Lighthouse Board has recommended an allotment from the emergency fund appropriated by Congress, to be used for purposes incident to the improvement of various branches of the service regarded as necessary in the event of war.

These include the establishment of communication between district offices and important light stations and light vessels, special telephone lines, the delivery of messages to isolated places by boat, bicycle, messengers, &c.; the extinguishment and relighting of lighthouses, and for the removal and replacement of buoys. The matter is under consideration.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE FALLS OFF.

Chicago Steamship Offices Note a Decline in Ticket Sales.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Many Chicago people who contemplated making a trip to Europe this year have decided to remain at home because of the prospect of war. Others are awaiting a solution of the international difficulty, for which they ardently hope, before making preparations for a voyage.

An appreciable difference in the volume of travel to Europe is already experienced in the local steamship offices, and in no quarter is the hope stronger that war will be averted. The American Line naturally suffers most. At the Chicago office it is said there has been a very marked falling off, but figures that would indicate its extent are not at hand.

ARMING THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

They Are Arranged Only to Fight, Not to Run Away.

A letter was received yesterday in this city from one of the crew of the revenue cutter Hudson, which was recently taken off the service at this port and sent to Portsmouth, Va., to receive an armament for patrol duty. This is an extract from the letter:

"The vessels here are the Vesuvius, which has been painted a dark green, and looks out of sight, and has gone into dry dock, but will get out to-day; the Manning, which they are working on night and day, protecting her by placing half-inch armor around the deckhouse and pilothouse; the Woodbury, Hamilton, Winslow, and Morrill. The Manning's armament will be three four-inch guns—two aft on the quarter deck and one on the forward deck—two six-pounders, and two Colt automatic. She has her own torpedo tube. The Woodbury has one four-inch aft, one six-pounder, two three-pounders, and two Colts. The Winslow and others have the same armament.

"The Minneapolis is off Old Point Comfort, and is now painting a slate color. We get half-inch armor around the forward side of our deck and pilot houses; nothing on the after side, so that if we run we won't have anything to protect us. We will be forced to face the damned cusses all the time."

AN OFFER FROM ELECTRICIANS.

Ready to Give Their Services to the Navy in Case of War.

Paul V. Vandervelde, an expert electrician and a former seaman gunner in the navy, has sent a patriotic communication to the Navy Department signed by himself and seventeen other ex-seaman gunners, offering their services to the Government in case of war. The offer is considered exceptionally welcome to the department at this time in view of the fact that not enough gunners are available in the service to work the armament of the various cruisers. Secretary Long has replied thanking the men for their patriotism, and announcing that their applications had been placed on file, and if an emergency arose they would probably be placed on the auxiliary cruisers as acting gunners.

A seaman gunner in the service is an enlisted man who has served an apprenticeship of from four to eight years. Two years before their enlistment expire they have a year's course in the gunshops in Washington, and then are transferred to the Naval Torpedo School at Newport, where they are thoroughly taught torpedo and electrical construction and manipulation.

They are graduated as seaman gunners, and upon re-enlisting are made gunners' mates, or dynamo machinists, and are eligible for warrants as gunners. Many of these men, with their technical knowledge, are able to earn better wages in civil life than in the navy, however, and do not re-enlist.

Vandevelde served in the navy from 1884 to 1892, and since that time up to a year ago was employed in the navy yard as an expert electrician. Nearly all the men he has got together as volunteers have been similarly employed, and their services to the Government would be invaluable in case of war. They stated in their communication to Secretary Long that they would not regularly enlist, but would simply give their services during the time that war actually existed.

Spanish Subjects in U. S. Courts.

A war with Spain will affect several cases in the United States courts in which Spanish subjects are litigants. In such a case they will have no standing in the courts of this country, owing allegiance to a hostile power. This point was called up by counsel in a suit which was on the calendar to be tried by Judge Brown in the Admiralty Court this term, and which was set over to the May term. In September last the Niagara of the Ward Line was pulled off a shoal in the Harbor of Santiago, Cuba, by the tug Colon, manned, it is claimed, by Spanish officers and crew. An action was begun for salvage money, which is now pending. If war is declared before the case is reached the case will have to be thrown out, if it is proved that the tug Colon was a Spanish vessel.

Great Benevolences.

In the large cities of the United States the condition of the metropolitan poor is constantly being ameliorated by the grand benevolence of wealthy people. Sanitary reforms are frequently suggested and carried out with earnestness and intelligence. Among sanitary reforms those produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in dyspeptic stomach, disordered liver, bowels or nervous system are very conspicuous.

OPINIONS OF CUBAN JUNTA

What H. S. Rubens Says About the Talk in Regard to Various Bond Schemes.

HOW MONEY HAS BEEN RAISED

Contributions from Cuba, France, and This Country—Officers and Soldiers to be Paid When Independence Is Achieved.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate, did not return yesterday from Washington. Horatio S. Rubens, commenting on the postponement till Monday of the sending to Congress of the President's message, expressed the opinion that Spain would try to embarrass the President by her seemingly boundless resources of diplomatic delay. "Spain may hold back till Monday some communication embodying propositions that will call for consideration. She may ask delay that certain questions may be referred to the Cortes, and, if I know the Spaniards at all, they can consider the question for six months. The representatives of the six powers may ask in the name of peace and of humanity that time for peaceful settlement be granted.

"The Cubans have meantime 40,000 men in the field who are fighting for independence, and they will continue to fight till independence is assured."

Mr. Rubens was asked if he had anything to say concerning the statements made by Congressman Grosvenor regarding John J. McCook. Mr. Grosvenor said that Mr. McCook was "the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, behind which stands $400,000,000, more or less, of bonds that can be validated by the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States. * * * He represents an interest running up into the hundreds of millions, and if he could get the United States to make a recognition of the independence of Cuba and then fight to establish it by the United States at a cost of a thousand million dollars, the holders of these bogus bonds would realize $400,000,000 and collect the money. That is where the bonds come in."

The Amount of Bonds Issued.

Concerning this statement, Mr. Rubens said:

"The statement that John J. McCook is the legal representative of the Cuban Junta is not a fact. The talk of $400,000,000 bonds has already been answered by Treasurer Guerra of the revolutionary party, already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, wherein it was shown that only a little over $100,000 has been issued in bonds."

To cover all other insinuations already made, and in anticipation of any that may be given out designed to make it appear that there are hidden selfish interests in some way involved, Mr. Rubens said:

"I will say further that not only does that issue of a little over $100,000 in bonds cover the entire financial obligations assumed by the Junta, the Revolutionary Party, or the Provisional Government of the insurgents, but that there have been no concessions by grant or sale of any kind whatsoever. Offers have been made continually of financial aid in return for promises of concessions, land, railroad, street railways, mines, &c., but they have always been refused. We will not and have not done anything that might embarrass the new republic, or that would place unnecessary burdens upon it. To make any grants would be to assume that the Government to be elected after the establishment of peace would have the right of granting such concessions; but if the new Government should be a federal union, such grants might very well be a usurpation of State power or, as in the case of a recent application for a street railway privilege, a municipal right. We have therefore granted no concessions."

Where Money Has Come From.

Asked if the expenses of sending supplies to the insurgents had been met only from funds contributed by the Cubans of this country, mostly cigarmakers, Mr. Rubens said:

"Not by any means. You must remember that during the fiscal year the republic from June 1, 1896, to June 1, 1897, the Provisional Government collected over $400,000 in Cuba, and besides there have been some very large individual contributions. One Cuban lady has given over $120,000. At the time of Maceo's death the Cuban colony in France alone contributed $103,000. During the entire war there have been contributions in large amounts from wealthy Cubans, and, to say nothing of the funds accumulated by the Cuban organizations before the war and in preparation for the insurrection, there has been the steady income from contributions of nearly 300 Cuban clubs."

Mr. Rubens was then asked if Col. McCook represented any one having claims on the Cuban Republic. He replied:

"To my positive knowledge there is no one who has any claim on the Government except the Cuban soldiers and the civil employes of the Government, and their claims are to be settled after peace is established. The rate of pay has been prescribed, however, the private soldier to receive $30 a month and the officers in an ascending scale up to $500 for the Major General. Thus far not $1 has been paid to either the army or the civil employes. On joining the army, the soldiers enlisted as volunteers without pay. It was subsequently that the Government passed the law for payment on the coming of peace. The object in view was, first, the speedy disbandment of the forces in the field with sufficient resources to enable the men to return to peaceful occupations, and, secondly, to secure an immediate circulation of money in the country."

STATEMENT BY COL. McCOOK.

He Says that Gen. Grosvenor Admits that His Charges Were Based on Insufficient Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Col. John J. McCook of New York, who was referred to on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, made the following statement to-night:

"My attention has been called to the remarks of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio in the House yesterday, in which he described me as 'the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, behind which stands $400,000,000, more or less, of the bonds that can be validated by the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States, and they will be destroyed by a policy which drives Spain out of Cuba in the interest of the American people.' He also referred to me as representing an interest running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, which would be benefited by the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

"I at once called upon Gen. Grosvenor, who said that his remarks were based upon statements which he had seen in the public prints, and after a full and free discussion with him he frankly disavowed any purpose to do me injustice by making any statements which were not entirely substantiated by the facts in the case. He voluntarily offered to make the matter right in the official record of the House upon its assembling Monday morning.

"My interest in the affairs of Cuba grows out of the fact that nearly a year ago my professional business required me to make a study of the question. This revealed to me the awful oppression and inhumanity of the Spanish Government, and filled me with admiration for the magnificent struggle the Cubans were making for their liberty. I then determined to do everything in my power to aid the insurgents to gain their independence. Since that date I have been on all occasions willing to make known the facts which had come to my knowledge, and I have tried to the best of my ability to secure the co-operation of all influential people with whom I came in contact in behalf of the insurgents and to aid their cause.

"I have urged that, in my judgment, it was the duty of this Government to recognize the independence of the struggling Cubans. This, of course, I hoped to see accomplished without involving the Government of the United States in war. With that object in view, several months ago, I suggested that at some stage of the proceedings the controversy between Spain and Cuba might be adjusted by Cuba paying an indemnity in the bonds of the Cuban Republic to Spain for the surrender of her sovereignty. So far as I know, this suggestion has never taken any official form or been acted upon in any way.

"This suggestion is the only relation I have ever had to the bonds of the Cuban Republic. I do not now, nor have I ever, held, owned, controlled, represented professionally or otherwise $400,000,000 of Cuban bonds, or any part of such bonds whatever. I have never even seen a bond of the Cuban Republic, let alone owning or holding such bonds.

"With reference to the statement that I am the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, I will say that I have never been retained by nor acted for the Cuban Junta, nor for the Republic of Cuba, although I should not have hesitated to accept a retainer and act professionally for either of them had they requested me to do so.

"Whatever I have said or done with reference to Cuban affairs, has been done on my own individual responsibility, and not by authorization of the Cuban Junta or Cuban Republic. My interest came simply because of a desire to see the success of a people whom I believed to be patriots fighting for their liberty.

"Until the time our gallant sailors were blown up in the Maine I had hoped that the United States would not be in any way involved in the contest between Spain and Cuba. But that incident aroused my indignation, and I will not be satisfied until adequate reparation has been made by Spain for that great crime.

"I earnestly hope that some peaceful solution of the trouble between Spain and the United States may be worked out with honor to our flag, and I should be glad to do anything in my power to accomplish that result. But I do not see how it can be done until that great crime has been atoned for."

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Established at this location 42 years and still under the same management and interest.

SHOWS THE STATUS OF CUBA.

Senor Guerra Before House Committee on Foreign Affairs—Bond Issue and de Lome Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House met at 11 o'clock this morning and continued the hearing of Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Cuban Republic in this city. President Palma of the Cuban Junta was also present. Mr. Quesada continued his statement as to the status of the Government of the republic. He went extensively into the authority exercised over the eastern provinces by the Government, where, he said, all was comparatively peaceful, industry was going on, taxes were being collected, and all the functions of government were being discharged. With regard to the capability of self-government of the Cubans, he said that they were a much higher class of people than those who had successfully revolted from Spanish domination in South America.

The children of the better and more wealthy classes had all been educated in the United States or abroad. They had imbibed the spirit of self-government. The lower classes were laboring people, peacefully disposed, as evidenced by the fact that they were regarded as desirable workmen at Key West and New York and wherever they had gone. He said the people of Cuba were all most kindly disposed toward the United States and looked upon this country as a big brother, but they wanted independence, and thought their struggle for freedom should be recognized. They should have a status among the nations of the earth.

Benjamin J. Guerra, Deputy Treasurer of the Cuban Republic, also appeared before the committee with his books, and they were inspected by the committee. He explained that, of the $10,000,000 bonds authorized, only $122,000 had been actually disposed of. Some of these were in payment of provisions sent to Cuba. For some of the bonds par had been obtained. These were taken mainly by the friends of Cuba. The lowest price at which any were sold was 25 cents on the dollar, a batch of $20,000 were sold for $5,000 in a pressing emergency. One million of the bonds, he said, were locked up in the safe of Belmont & Co. of New York, to be sold when the price fixed, 45 cents on the dollar, had been obtained. Three millions of the remainder had been signed, but were locked up in the Treasurer's vaults.

The Deputy Treasurer was asked if he knew the story of the publication of the de Lome letter, and, without names, he told the first authentic story of how it was obtained. He explained that it was abstracted by a clerk in the Post Office at Havana, who was in sympathy with the Cuban cause, and sent back to New York. There its importance was at once realized, and it was given out for publication, the action being justified because it showed conclusively what the Cubans had always contended—that Spain was double dealing.

Later on, Señor Guerra and R. D. Albertini, Secretary of the Cuban Legation, appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Señor Guerra practically repeated the story told to the House committee. He said that the bonds sold had been disposed of for about an average of 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Guerra said the expenses of the Cuban army were very slight, but that what expenses there were were paid by private subscriptions and by the returns from the taxation of the property in the portion of the island controlled by the insurgents. Not less than $400,000 had, he said, been collected by taxation. The insurgent army generally secured its supplies from the country, and all the soldiers, both officers and men, were serving without compensation.

Mr. Guerra was asked about the Spanish-Cuban bonds issued against the revenues of the island. He replied that he did not know their amount, which report placed at $400,000,000, but that they were the accumulation of years of deficits. Many of them had, he said, been issued to pay the cost of putting down the rebellion in Cuba.

Mr. Belmont said last night that his firm had no dealings whatever in Cuban bonds. A customer had left $1,000,000 of the securities with the firm while absent in Europe merely for safe keeping, and Belmont & Co. had nothing whatever to do with their disposal save to hand them over to the owner.

THE STOCK MARKET DULL

Less Than 165,000 Shares Dealt In, Sugar Furnishing a Quarter of the Whole.

PROFESSIONALS IN CONTROL

Few Important Changes in Prices—The Author of the Good Friday Opening Resolution the Object of Much Horse Play.

There were dull times in the Exchanges district yesterday so far as business transactions were concerned. At the Stock Exchange much less than an average Saturday business was done. Less than 165,000 shares were dealt in, and the bond sales were little over $800,000. Only sixty-eight stocks were active, with Sugar in the lead with 48,000 shares, more than one-fourth of the entire list. The market was entirely in the hands of the professionals, and a tendency to lower quotations was met by tactics that resulted in a weak upward movement in the last hour. There were few changes of importance. Edison of New York scored the greatest—five points lower, to 119. The other changes over one point were: Plus—Brooklyn Gas, 1¼, to 100¼, and, minus—St. Paul preferred, 1¼, to 89¼; Metropolitan, 2, to 188¾, and Rubber preferred, 2¾, to 65. The curb market was practically at a standstill. Government bonds were a fraction off with the general list.

The Stock Exchange brokers were disgruntled because the holiday brought neither profit nor guidance, while they admitted that the action of the Governing Committee in opening the Exchange was fully warranted by the conditions which prevailed when the decision to close was rescinded. Nearly the whole day was given over to pranks—from throwing paper to simulated ring encounters. The butt of the day was C. G. Peters of Fellowes, Davis & Co., 1 Nassau Street, who drew up the resolution on which the Governors acted when they decided to continue business as usual. A broker accurately described what happened to Mr. Peters when he said:

"They did everything to him but pull his hair, and they'd have done that if he'd had any to pull."

Mr. Peters submitted good-humoredly to the horse play directed at him, and complied with requests to tell of his prowess as a bicyclist. When he went to luncheon the jokers smuggled in a small table and placed it at the General Electric stand, just to the right of Chairman McClure's rostrum. On the table were placed Easter eggs and other viands, glasses, a bottle of champagne, a tea caddy, cups and saucers, and table appointments, and some one had had printed cards, which read:

Mr. C. G. Peters,
at Home,
Good Friday, April 8, 1898,
General Electric Post.

Mr. Peters received a hint which delayed his return, but finally he decided to face the guying, and he was received with noisy buffoonery, which lasted to the last hour of trading. Mock formal calls were made on him by delegations, and the fun ended when it was unanimously voted to change Good Friday to St. Peter's Day.

There were skylarking and bean-bag throwing and suspension of the tobacco edict on the Produce Exchange, and like diversions on the Consolidated, Coffee, and Cotton Exchanges.

WAR INSURANCE RATES HIGHER.

Marine Underwriters' Fear of Hostilities Increases.

There was another advance in marine insurance rates yesterday, a majority of the underwriters seeming to believe that the crisis in the affairs of this country with Spain had taken on a more alarming phase. The war rate on sailing vessels to or from West India ports was again raised to 5 per cent., as against 2½ per cent. the day before. A rate of 1 per cent. was fixed on American steamships to and from the same ports, while coasting steamers were written at from ½ to 1 per cent. It was said that some risks were taken on vessels bound for Cuba at 10 per cent., but a few of the more conservative companies declared that they would not take risks on vessels or cargoes to Cuba even at that figure.

One marine company yesterday issued a war policy on a building situated on the coast near here. Several marine underwriters expressed doubt yesterday as to whether a company licensed to do an ocean marine business only could write war policies on buildings.

The general situation is so uncertain that the companies are fast becoming convinced that they have no way of gauging their hazard. A prominent underwriter yesterday said that American shipping could scarcely lose more by war than by a prolongation of the present suspense, everything now being almost at a standstill.

National Guard Officers Advanced.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Black to-day promoted Lieut. Col. Edward S. Fowler of Brooklyn to the position of Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel, and appointed W. N. Amory of New York City as Assistant Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. They are to serve on the staff of Judge Advocate General Kneeland.

"Wherefore all this Success

and I have none," saith the croaker. A word of advice—produce what there is a great demand for, at any cost, and you'll succeed. Keep it at a standard of excellence and hold it there. Americans like a good thing and will pay for it. Americans hate a mean thing and won't have it. Thus, the
Hunter Baltimore Rye
reached the standard of the best, and is known as The American Gentleman's Whiskey. It is pure, mellow, and ten years old. Regardless of cost, it will maintain this high mark. Physicians prescribe and recommend it for its purity. Clubmen everywhere prefer it for its pure, rich flavor and its effect as a tonical stimulant.

Easter-tide
at
The Wanamaker Store

Spring Costumes for Girls

Reefers, Jackets and Dresses

We ask the attention of critical mothers to our costumes for the younger girls,—and we also invite, with confidence, the opinion of the little girls themselves as to their merits. It is only within a year or so that the manufacturers of this kind of clothing have developed their methods to satisfactory results. Even now, you'd be astonished to know how crude some of their productions are. We have contributed very largely to the improved order of things, and are quick to let you profit by it.

We think our selections for the children from four to fourteen years, will compare very favorably in tastefulness, originality, stylishness and exclusiveness with even our lines for adults,—and you know how we pride ourselves on those. Here is no hap-hazard choosing, no happy-go-lucky selection made on the principle that "anything is good enough for the children." The assortment represents a lavish expenditure of thought and taste and time and skill.

Another thing:—prices are much less than last year, and styles considerably better. That's from the improvement in manufacturing methods.

We are particularly strong on handsome little Reefers and Jackets. The approach of Easter will doubtless lend much interest to the showing made to-day.

Easter Wear for Men. OUR best and most loyal customers are *particular* men. The man of exacting taste and habit is precisely the one we like to deal with, for he can understand and appreciate some things which the happy-go-lucky chooser doesn't care for. But even the happy-go-lucky chooser can make no mistakes here.

In Neckwear, for example, we are particularly strong in the new things,—the novelties,—the little conceits and fancies which everybody hasn't. We like to get things first, we generally do,—especially if it's a French or an English fancy.

Another thing we like, is "less prices." We see no particular reason for putting a premium upon mere newness, by charging extra for a thing because it's fresh and novel. Consequently the figures are fair and reasonable for even the most rigidly exclusive novelties.

That's a wonderful line of neckwear we sell for 50c. each. Have you seen it?

Up in the Clothing Store, we are selling a great many Prince Albert coats and vests,—our particular clothing specialty. We have them in a choice of materials, at $20, $25 and $35, and they'll fit as if a tailor had asked $50 for them.

Easter Plants Going Fast. THERE'S been rapid selling of these during the past few days. Perhaps hardly enough of the second large shipment to last out the day. Be among the early ones if you would be the possessor of some of these beautiful plants now in full bloom. Among them:

Lilies, 90c., $2 and $3.
Azaleas, 90c., $2, $3, up to $15.
Hydrangeas, 90c., $1.50, $2, and $3.
Roses, 90c., up to $7.50.
Hyacinths, $1.50 per pan.
Tulips, $1.50 per pan.
Tulips, 50c. pot.
Daffodils, 90c. pot.

Main Floor, 9th and 10th Street Aisles.

Story About Shoes. WHETHER a half dozen lines or that many columns, it would be sure to be interesting—when it's about Wanamaker Shoes—on account of their uniform excellence and very moderate prices. Wish we could make the story long enough to tell you of the many, many good things in our shoe store. As it is, we must confine ourselves to-day to a single offering each for men and women, and a few for the children. Read the next three chapters:

FOR MEN

At $3—Of Black kidskin, russet kidskin, brown willow calf, tan Russia calf or black boarded calf; the new blunt toe; some made in extreme style, with large brass hooks and eyelets; others in plainer designs; soles are all of best white oak tanned leather welted and stitched. We believe these shoes to combine more actual merit than was ever before put in a $3 shoe—even by ourselves.

FOR WOMEN

At $2—Of kidskin, fine grained, high-class stock; desirable and fashionable toe shapes; buttoned, laced and Oxford styles. These are lines that have been higher priced, and are now grouped for rapid selling. The high shoes all have welted and stitched soles; the Oxfords have turned soles. You can save money on any pair in this lot.

FOR CHILDREN

A veritable feast of good things. For the little lads and lassies—coffee colored kidskin, in laced or buttoned, with neat tips and strong soles; regular dollar and a half shoes. Here they are $1 for sizes 6 to 10½; $1.10, for sizes 11 to 2; wide sizes all of these.

Then for the bigger boys—Tan and brown Russia calfskin and heavy kidskin laced shoes; new bull-dog toe shapes; mostly welted extension soles; regular $2 to $3 shoes. Here are $1.75 for sizes 2½ to 5½; $1.50 for sizes 11 to 2; some spring heels in this lot.

Black shoes, too. Boarded calfskin, with and without heels; made like a man's shoe, strong and stylish; 8½ to 2, $1.25.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fresh Cut Flowers. WE'VE prepared for a busy day in our cut flower store. You'll find a splendid assortment of beautiful fresh cut flowers here at lower-than-usual prices.

Broadway.

The Right Kind of Youths' Clothing. ISN'T it a fact that the young man between 14 and 19 years is neglected in the matter of ready-to-wear clothing especially adapted for him? Ask him yourself if he readily finds exactly the kind of clothes that suits him.

If he says "No"—(and you'll find that he does say it)—tell him that we have noted this neglect of his interest and made provision for it. We have here a very carefully prepared stock of suits for youths of these ages, which suits have been designed and made up expressly to suit the requirements as to weight, color, pattern and tailoring which they demand. We are perfectly safe in saying that there is no such other stock in New York. It is the largest collection of really fashionable clothing for young men that we have seen or know of.

Prices are right,—as right as the suits. Ten and twelve dollars for most,—some higher, some lower.

Handsome Silk Shirt Waists. THIS refers to two lots of American make—not quite so elegant, perhaps, as those from Paris which are displayed close by. They're certainly much cheaper, and they're very pretty, too.

At $5, we'll offer this morning 300 that have just arrived. These are of fine taffetas, in stripes, checks and plaids, lined throughout; yoke back and full front, cut bias.

At $6.50, of black taffeta; entire front of tiny plaits from shoulder to waist; double knife plaited ruffle down front; tight-fitting back with clusters of plaits. An elegant garment.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Queen Mary Perfumes. THEIR circle of friends is ever increasing. Their genuine merit is at once acknowledged. We own the Queen Mary trade-mark, and we're proud of the preparations it represents. Queen Mary extracts are pure, they're harmless, they're exquisite.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WAR REVENUE MEASURES

Plans of the Ways and Means Committee to Raise Money for the War.

HOW TAXES WILL BE PLACED

Internal Revenue Increase Through Beer, Tobacco, Commercial Paper, and Postage—Bills for Large Loans—No Syndicate Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are busily engaged with the Treasury officials in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war revenue measure to be introduced in Congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from $1 to $2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages, and other paper of this class, patent medicines and nostrums in all probability also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles alone will approximate, if not exceed, $100,000,000 a year. Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of $35,000,000; manufactured tobacco an increase of $33,000,000 or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines, $32,000,000.

Another source of revenue which, it is said, is almost certain to be availed of is transactions in railroad and other listed stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the rebellion have been left out of the account. An increase of from 2 cents to 3 cents on letter postage and a tax on gas and electric light has also been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of 1 cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by $30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of $100,000,000 and a permanent loan of from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 at 3 per cent., payable in coin, has been prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, and will be immediately introduced in case of war. The whole question of the finances of the Government in view of probable hostilities is being carefully considered by the Treasury officials, so that a definite and well-thought-out plan of operations may be at the disposal of Congress in case of need.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip heard several inquiries to-day concerning the visit that it was expected would be made to the Treasury of Charles H. Coster of New York to discuss with the Treasury the placing of a loan to meet the expenses than may be caused by war. Mr. Vanderlip said at a late hour in the afternoon that he had not seen Mr. Coster, nor had he been informed of his intended visit, except as he had heard of it from newspaper men.

Mr. Vanderlip said that there had been no expectation that the Government would need the assistance of a syndicate to place a loan if it were decided to borrow money for war purposes. His impression was, however, that when a loan is made it will be a popular one, and that the Government will not need the help of intermediaries to dispose of its bonds.

Mr. Dingley has also expressed marked opposition to the negotiation of a bond issue in any other method than directly by the Government and in a way that shall be popular. Another Republican, not on the Ways and Means Committee, but who spoke with some knowledge of the wishes of the Administration, said that he regarded it as highly improbable that the Administration would sanction any proposition to borrow money through any syndicate, however eminent might be its make-up.

There is some apprehension that the offer of the loan bills will provoke silver discussion and opposition, and that there may be a determined effort on the part of silver men to take advantage of the necessities of the hour to press for payment of the bonds in silver.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTORS IN PERIL.

Kansas City Newspaper Men Hooted by a Mob in Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A New Orleans special says the steamer Utstein arrived at Port Eads this morning from Matanzas. On board were Messrs. Curtis and Richardson of The Kansas City Star, who represented Kansas City in the distribution of 600 tons of relief supplies to suffering reconcentrados.

On Monday the supplies were landed, but only with great difficulty and amid the abuse and insults of the Spanish populace. The presence of food distributors in Matanzas created such intense excitement and bitterness that a riot was imminent to such a point that both the British and American Consuls advised the two newspaper men to return on board the Utstein for safety.

They were followed from their hotel to the landing by a howling mob, who hissed, spat upon, and otherwise insulted the Americans, crowded in front of them, jostled them, and at one time threatened to push them bodily into the bay. The Utstein is now at the quarantine station at the mouth of the river, and will be subjected to three days' detention by the health authorities.

TROOPS TO LEAVE HALIFAX.

Royal Leinster Battalion of Regulars to Embark for the West Indies on May 5.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—The news has reached this city that the Royal Leinster Battalion of British regulars, now in this garrison, is under orders to leave Halifax for another station at present unknown here. The orders came by cable to the commanding officer, and the battalion is to prepare to embark on May 5. The command to get ready to leave Halifax came as a total surprise to the officers, who expected to remain here for at least three years. The battalion, which is the Second Leinsters, only arrived here six months ago. It is thought the battalion now here will be succeeded by the First Battalion of the same regiment, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) now stationed in Dublin.

It is considered probable that the Second Leinsters will go to reinforce some garrison in the West Indies. The statement is also made that several companies of royal artillery will accompany them.

MORE TROOPS FOR JAMAICA.

Gen. Hallowes Ordered to Prepare for 2,000 Additional Men.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—Major Gen. Hallowes, commanding the British forces in Jamaica, received a cablegram from the War Office at London to-day instructing him to prepare immediately quarters for 2,000 additional troops.

They will be drawn from the Leinster Regiment, from the West India Regiment at St. Lucia, and from the Barbados. No official explanation is given for the action.

Oyster Men Disappointed.

From The Baltimore American, April 2.

Oysters were almost at a premium along Pratt Street Wharf and at Canton yesterday. The arrivals were the lightest of the season, only three boats reaching port during the day. An active demand, which had been enhanced by the colder weather, was made for the light offerings, and resulted in an advance of 10 cents on a bushel, both for steam and raw stocks. This scarcity of oysters is due to the fact that the dredging season is at an end, and the recent windy weather on the bay made it difficult for tongers to work. This oyster season has been a disappointing one, and will soon be at an end.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Parents, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once for curing your children of cold, whooping-cough and croup. At dealers. Price 25 cts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Our Last War With Spaniards

Was fought in Mexico. The Mexicans are new-world Spaniards. They talk Spanish, act Spanish and presumptively fight Spanish.

Do you remember how a handful of Americans swept through Mexico capturing walled cities, storming fortified mountain passes, overthrowing strongly intrenched armies five times their number, never losing a battle or a foot of ground; till barely six thousand travel-tired men captured the seemingly impregnable City of Mexico defended by thirty thousand "descendants of Cortez and the Spanish heroes of the Sixteenth Century?"

Take down your Ridpath and read about it. It's as absorbing as a romance, and tells in a way that you'll remember just the facts one likes to know just now.

If you haven't a set of this greatest of histories, you can secure one at half price and on little payments, by joining

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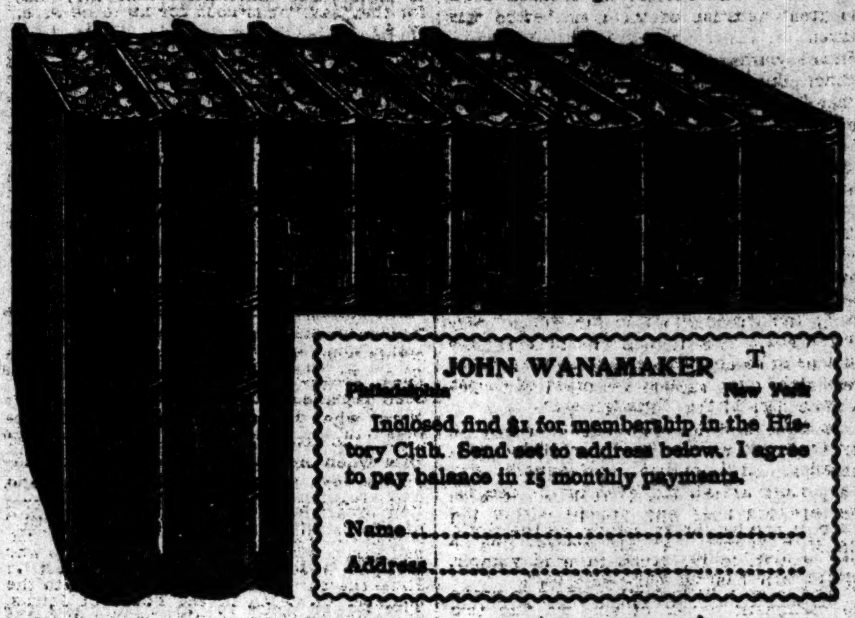

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RIGHT OF INTERVENTION

Charles Henry Butler Quotes Writers on International Law in Defense of It.

THE QUESTION ONE OF FACT

So Recognized by England, Mr. Butler Says—Facts Justify the United States in Interfering to Prevent Atrocities.

Charles Henry Butler has issued a pamphlet, entitled "Intervention the Proper Course," in which he treats of the right of intervention from the point of view of international law, and defends such right with quotations from many of the greatest writers on the subject. The pamphlet is considered in the nature of a fuller reply to the recently expressed adverse opinions of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, now of the Law Department of Yale University, than Mr. Butler has heretofore made.

Mr. Butler says that the United States should intervene in Cuba, and that after intervention, which would necessarily be armed, should recognize such local government, either now existing or which shall hereafter be formed, as shall be able to give satisfactory assurances of its ability to control the island. Spain would be justified in recognizing such intervention as a hostile act, and resisting it to her utmost power. Until perfect order had been restored in Cuba, this country would be obliged to maintain it under military authority, and the intervention must be superior to any local government until after peace shall have been declared.

The Gomez Government.

The opinion that it is impracticable now to recognize the Gomez Government, Mr. Butler says, is well founded, and that the course for the United States to pursue is armed intervention to terminate the war without recognizing at the outset any particular form of local government.

While to recognize the Cubitas, or Gomez Government might not be improper, he says, serious international questions might arise, and it is doubtless a wise policy to refrain from doing so at present, and not to recognize any local government until it has securely established itself. This is not in any way inconsistent with the proposition that Cuba must be free, and her independence recognized by the United States. That result will be accomplished, but the independence itself, and not the particular form, is what this Government must keep in the foreground. Nor is it at all incompatible with the eventual recognition of the Gomez Government at the proper time.

Referring to the justification of intervention, Mr. Butler admits that the text books display great diversity of opinion on this point. The ancient Jus Gentium did not recognize such a right, but the opposite theory, which was boldly announced in the English Parliament by Sir James McIntosh in 1823, when he said: "Whatever a nation may lawfully defend for itself it may defend for another people if called upon to interpose," has been adopted by many of the ablest writers on international law since the time of Grotius. Vattel, in the last century, held "that a foreign power has a right to succor an oppressed people who implore their assistance, when from good reasons they take up arms against an oppressor, and that it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defense of their liberties."

Views of Harcourt and Lorimer.

A third view, that taken by Sir Vernon Harcourt, is, that "Intervention is a high act of policy over and above the domain of law." Lorimer, however, condemns this theory and commends intervention on jural grounds, if the facts justify it.

The weight of authority, Mr. Butler concludes, seems to be entirely in favor of the idea that the right of intervention of a nation in the affairs of another exists on the grounds of humanity and civilization to prevent atrocities and barbarities. England has always maintained, Mr. Butler says, the doctrine that the question of intervention was one absolutely of fact, and that she would always act according to the circumstances of the case. Mr. Butler on this stand quotes Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston as authority.

Having determined that the right of intervention is a question of fact, Mr. Butler argues by referring not only to the existing conditions, but also to those of the so-called "Ten Years' War," 1868 to 1878, which he says have been repeated, that the facts justify the United States in intervening. He quotes Hamilton Fish, when Secretary of State, as saying: "If Spain cannot repress the outrages committed in her name, the United States will."

Upon the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Butler says, if it were uncontradictedly proved to have been carried out or connived at by the Spanish Government, it would be an act so hostile in its character that under all the rules of international law it would immediately justify a declaration upon the part of the United States that war existed by reason thereof from the moment of the explosion, and the President of the United States, as commander of the troops of the army and navy, could give whatever orders he saw fit for the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the bombardment of Havana, or any port in Spain. In the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico active hostilities began long before the actual declarations by Congress."

On the other hand, says Mr. Butler, if the explosion of the Maine was caused, as many consider it probable, either by discontented Weylerites, uncontrolled insurgents, or Spanish loyalists acting without Governmental instructions, it was still an act for which Spain is absolutely responsible, because she failed to control her subjects, and therefore is accountable for what they have done. This is a rule which we have had to meet ourselves both at home and abroad. The destruction of the Maine having, according to the report of the board of inquiry, resulted from outside causes, the burden of proof is absolutely upon Spain to prove that it was not by direct connivance of her Government, or the act of people not controlled as they should have been, which is the rule laid down by all writers on international law.

The result of intervention, Mr. Butler says, it is hard to predict, because it is affected by so many conditions, but he considers it reasonably certain that intervention would result in Spain's complete evacuation of the island, and in Cuba's freedom, and that the United States would be obliged to maintain a military Government until the organization of the best form of local government, and one able to assume and retain control, had been established.

CONSUL RIVERA NOT AFRAID.

Spain's Representative in St. Louis Will Remain at His Post.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Mariano Rivera, the Spanish Consul in St. Louis, said to-day that he would not leave the city no matter what the outcome of the trouble between the United States and Spain may be.

Señor Rivera has been in this city for thirty years, and he said to-day that he had every confidence in the American people, and, no matter what happened, he said that he had no fear whatever for his life, or of the life of any other Spanish Consul in America.

The Olivette Off Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 8.—The steamer Olivette, from Tampa, with her passengers, lay to eight miles from shore this afternoon. There was considerable excitement over the report that she was grounded. The agents here said that she was at anchor awaiting high tide and would soon proceed to Havana on her regular trip. Up to midnight she still lay off shore and had not landed mail or passengers.

Mules for Spain's Army Detained.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The Southern Pacific Company has discontinued its steamship service to Havana for the present. The Algiers, scheduled to leave yesterday, was held at her wharf. She had aboard 200 Missouri mules for the Spanish Army.

WILLIAM DEERING'S GIFT.

To Present a Preparatory School Building to Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Definite arrangements have at last been made for the erection of a building for the preparatory department of Northwestern University. William Deering will give the structure to the university, and it will be named Fisk Hall, in honor of the present Principal of the academy, Dr. H. F. Fisk.

Fisk Hall has been designed by D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, in the Romanesque style. It will be a three-story and basement structure of dark red brick and terra cotta, and will be roofed with tile. The building will be equipped with all the improvements demanded of modern pedagogy, architecture, and sanitary science.

Woman at the Paris Exposition.

ALBANY, April 8.—"The Women's Commission, American Department of the Paris Exposition, 1900," was incorporated to-day. It is organized to promote an exposition of the arts, industries, and employments of the women of the United States as a division of the American department at the Paris Exposition. Its principal office is to be located in New York City. The Directors are Elizabeth W. Stevens, Mary H. Willard, Alice Wetmore, Elizabeth D. Bininger, and Anna M. Steers, all of New York.

Aged Woman Killed by an Engine.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 8.—Mrs. Eliza Dexter, aged eighty-seven, widow of A. W. Dexter, was almost instantly killed by being struck by a switcher at the Union Street crossing of the New England Railroad this evening.

Why Mr. Joel Was Murdered.

A curious anecdote is told concerning the late Mr. Woolf Joel. A little while before he left England, says The Daily Telegraph, he invited a party of fourteen men to dinner. One was unable to attend. Mr. Joel remarked on the common superstition, and said that, as the one who rose first was supposed to die first, and as he had placed the company in this peculiar position, he would be the first to move. He carried out his proposal, and shortly afterward started on his fatal journey.

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

Miss Barton Telegraphs that She Will Probably Leave Havana To-day with Gen. Lee.

READY TO JOIN OUR ARMY

Her Assistants Will Probably Come with Her—The Sending of Supplies Stopped for the Present—Cash Contributions Pour In.

It was announced yesterday at the offices of the Cuban Central Relief Committee that Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, with her corps of nine assistants, who have been directing the distribution of relief supplies in Cuba, would leave Havana this afternoon with Consul General Lee. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Relief Committee, on Thursday afternoon received a cable dispatch from Miss Barton saying that all Americans were advised to depart, and asking advice. The following reply was sent:

"Take Lee's advice. He is in the best position to know. Ordinarily Red Cross should be safe refuge. But take no chances."

Miss Barton telegraphed yesterday morning that she would "probably leave with Lee on Saturday afternoon." Mr. Barton said yesterday that there was little doubt of the party departing. It includes beside Miss Barton, Dr. J. B. Hubbel, general field agent; Dr. E. M. Egan, J. K. Elwell, John McDowell, C. H. Cottrell, and four Red Cross nurses. It is probable that they will remain at Tampa, Fla., in readiness to join the American Army in case war is declared, or, should the situation change for the better, they will return with the Consul General.

Safety Under Red Cross Flag.

"In abandoning her relief work, Miss Barton will make a great personal sacrifice," said Chairman Barton yesterday, "and the whole system of succoring the starving Cubans is for the time being brought to a complete standstill. It is possible she has been warned that the Red Cross flag, which is supposed to give protection in time of war in civilized nations, cannot be relied upon in the present situation in Cuba. If it were only the Spanish Army that the society had to deal with its members would be perfectly safe, for Spain was one of the parties to the original treaty made at the Geneva Convention in 1864, and Gen. Blanco is a member of the Spanish Society, but in the present crisis must be considered the brigands, the insurgents, and the irresponsible element of the Havana streets.

"The cessation of all shipments of supplies and the withdrawal of the physicians and nurses from the relief hospitals will within a short time deprive the reconcentrados of the very means of life, and result in indescribable distress. I know that Miss Barton has had one or more conferences with Gen. Blanco on the subject of her departure from Cuba, and it is possible that some arrangement was made for the continuation of the distribution of supplies, but even in this case the supplies on hand in Havana now may not last more than two weeks, and those in the other cities may now be nearly or quite exhausted. If any of these supplies are diverted by the Spanish authorities the reconcentrados will be almost immediately plunged into a pitiable condition.

"But at any rate Miss Barton's duty in case of war is with the American Army. The Cuban relief work is only incidental to the real purpose of the Red Cross. This committee will continue the collection of supplies, and just as soon as practicable will rush an immense amount of food and clothing into the island and take up the work where it has been left off. The committee has entirely stopped sending supplies to Cuba. The last consignment went forward on March 30. The committee now has 500 tons of supplies stored here, and has sixty-eight full carloads on the way here from all parts of the country, besides many tons in small shipments. Within ten days fully 2,000 tons will have been stored here ready for forwarding.

Contributions Should Be Sent In.

"The committee, however, is answering all inquiries with the urgent request to send contributions without delay. All will be held until Cuban ports are again open and will be devoted to the purpose for which they were contributed. The amount of supplies sent to Cuba by the committee since its formation is as follows: Havana, 1,502 tons; Santiago, 150 tons; Cienfuegos, 48 tons; Sagua, 150 tons; Matanzas, 98 tons; Baracoa, 25 tons; Manzanillo, 4 tons and Guantanamo, 4 tons. The cash contributions received thus far amount to $110,000, and the daily cash contributions have more than doubled within the last week. More than $2,000 was received on Thursday and yesterday. Word was received from The Omaha World-Herald that a check would be mailed to-day for $3,211, which, in addition to 22 carloads of provisions, was the contribution of the people of Nebraska, Western Iowa, and South Dakota."

Mr. Barton, who is a prominent member of the Red Cross Society, said that every preparation had been made by the latter body for possible work in the battlefield. Dr. A. G. Lesser, the Surgeon General, has enrolled 500 skilled nurses and a full staff of physicians. The paraphernalia for the society's field work is already collected in the Red Cross headquarters, at Glen Echo, Md., six miles up the Potomac River from Washington. The National barracks is a two-story and basement building, 150 by 80 feet, and is now in charge of the Secretary, Mrs. Harriet L. Reed. The Red Cross Brigade could take the field fully equipped as soon as the army could. Mr. Barton said in regard to the rumor that the Salvation Army would co-operate with the Red Cross by sending out a corps of nurses that the latter organization would not be recognized.

Syracuse Raises $1,525 by a Benefit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 8.—The benefit performance for Cuban sufferers, given in this city last night by amateur and professional talent, netted $1,525.

Sound Money.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The object lesson is before us here at Portland every day in the year in vessels loading with our produce for Europe, for which gold money is paid. Why do we want to be paid in cheaper stuff? We don't, we shall not, when we understand ourselves.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:31	Sun sets	6:33	Moon rises	10:29

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:16	Gov. Isl'd	9:24	H. Gate	11:13
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:39	Gov. Isl'd	9:50	H. Gate	11:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, APRIL 10.		
Mexico, Progreso	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 11.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 9.

Ballanoch, St. Lucia, April 1.
Croft, Dundee, March 23.

The New Patterns
GORHAM
SILVERWARE
now on view
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Glenisla, Gibraltar, March 15.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Menemsha, Galveston, April 1.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.
Piqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.
Tallahassee, Jacksonville, April 6.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 2.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 5.
Europe, London, March 29.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 7.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 27.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Galileo, St. Lucia, April 3.
Orizaba, Havana, April 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Alleghany, Port Limon, April 4.
Camatense, Para, March 31.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 7.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 30.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Nueces, Galveston, April 6.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Saale, Bremen, April 4.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Croma, Dundee, March 31.
Lly, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.

Arrived—Friday, April 8.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool March 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haiti, &c., March 19, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) Taarvig, Tampico, &c., March 11, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Main, Glasgow March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Savannah April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Sterling, from Boston for Newport News.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville April 5 and Charleston 6th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 8, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Ethelred, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Cardiff.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Sardinian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Lancaster, for Philadelphia.
SS Cluden, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 8.—Notice is hereby given that a spar buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed to mark a wreck, name unknown, sunken off Point Judith, Block Island Sound, Rhode Island.

The masts of the vessel are broken off, and, with other wreckage, are floating over her.

The buoy is in 8½ fathoms mean low water, 50 feet east of the wreck, and on the following magnetic bearings: Point Judith Lighthouse, N. by E.; Point Judith Whistling Buoy, SE. by E.; West End of Point Judith Breakwater, NW. ¾ W.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 9.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:50 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, April 8.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, (from Genoa,) sld. from New York via Gibraltar at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) Capt. McAdam, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leunfels, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Dartmouth to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

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JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

FIRST IMPRESSIONS LAST.
They come often from a stylish becoming hat.

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Absolutely Correct.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery?
Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO BARGAINS.
6 Uprights that have been used about four months, $190.00
The Sterling Piano Co.
No. 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE.

PRIEST'S CLOTHING AFIRE

Father Cummiskey Narrowly Escapes Death at a Good Friday Service in Brooklyn.

TWO SISTERS HELP SAVE HIM

Father Ward Badly Burned While Tearing the Flaming Vestments from His Assistant—A Stampede by the Congregation Prevented by Firemen.

At the Good Friday morning service in St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church, Van Siclen and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, the assistant pastor, the Rev. Father Cummiskey, had a narrow escape from being burned to death, and was rescued at great personal risk by the pastor and two of the sisters attached to St. Malachy's Home. The pastor, Father Ward, was himself severely burned.

The church was crowded, and 700 children were participating in the services. Father Cummiskey wore heavy silk-lace vestments. He was reaching out to lift the blessed sacrament at the right of the main altar when one of the candles fell at his feet. The flame caught Father Cummiskey's vestments, which were of very inflammable material, and in an instant they were blazing.

Father Ward darted to his assistant's rescue, and at the same moment some women in the back of the church raised the cry of "Fire!" A general stampede began, but the children were controlled and did not take part in the rush.

Father Ward seized Father Cummiskey and began tearing off the burning vestments. His own dress caught fire, and he was obliged to let go of the assistant pastor and save himself. Father Cummiskey, meanwhile, kept his wits about him. He threw himself on the floor and began to roll over and over. As soon as Father Ward left him, Sisters Editha and Dominica rushed forward, tore off their veils and threw them over the priest. Then they began to beat out the flames with their bare hands. Father Ward, having put out the fire on his own vestments, came to their assistance and tore off Father Cummiskey's burning garments.

Meanwhile the fire panic was being suppressed by Policeman Thomas Kelly of the Seventeenth Precinct, Fireman Thomas Smith of Engine Company No. 25, and Fireman Campbell of Truck No. 7, who saw women rushing out of the door and came to the rescue. They succeeded in holding back the crowd and restoring order until the fire was put out.

When the excitement was over it was found that Father Cummiskey had escaped serious injury, but Father Ward was badly burned. There was a burn on his arm from the wrist to the elbow. The sisters were uninjured.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Mass of the Presanctified Given in Celebration of Good Friday.

The mass of the presanctified was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, and was attended by a large crowd.

The services were conducted with the Rev. Father W. I. D. Daly as celebrant. The chanting of the passion service was conducted by the Rev. Father Marre, Professor of Moral Theology of the Dunwoodie Seminary, and the Rev. Fathers Duffy and Reilly, also of the seminary. A sermon on the Passion of the Saviour was delivered by the Rev. Robert McNamara of the Passionist Monastery of Hoboken.

Services were also held in the afternoon and evening, when the Passion Service was sung.

Good Friday at Trinity.

The regular Good Friday services at Trinity Church yesterday morning were well attended, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preaching the sermon. The three hours' service following the morning service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of Newark, N. J.

MUSIC FOR EASTER.

Additional Programmes Announced for the Services in the Churches To-morrow.

In addition to those already published, the following musical programmes of the Easter services in various churches are announced:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Protestant Episcopal.

INTERCESSION, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard, the Rev. Dr. Henry Dixon Jones.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; Introit, Awake Thou That Sleepest, Maker; Christ Our Passover, Gregorian; Te Deum, in C, Baldwin; Jubilate, in B flat, Nevin; Communion Service, in F, Tours; Offertory, O Come Every One That Thirsteth, Mendelssohn; Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah," Handel. Samuel A. Baldwin, organist and choirmaster.

ALL SAINTS', 286 Henry Street, the Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell.—Confirmation by Bishop Potter and Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.; Processional, The Strife Is O'er; Anthem, Christ Our Passover, Humphrey; Te Deum, in D, Sullivan; Jubilate, Garrett; Hymn 115; Kyrie, Schubert; Gloria Tibi, Gounod; Solo Anthem, Christ the Lord; Offertory, He Is Risen, Clare; Sanctus, Cooper; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional, Jesus Lives, Gauntlett. There will be a Sunday school festival service at 3 P. M. and evening prayer, with a sermon by the rector, at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick Street, near Beach, the Rev. Dr. Philip A. H. Brown.—Choral celebration, 10:30 A. M.; Processional Hymn, 110; Introit, Christ Is Risen, Roberts; Communion Service, in C, Schubert; Offertory, Hallelujah, Handel; Recessional, Hymn 114. Evening Prayer, 8 o'clock; Processional, Hymn 112; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Marks; Anthem, But Thou Didst Not Leave His Soul in Hell, and chorus, Handel; Hymn 114; Recessional, Hymn 110. George F. Le Jeune, organist.

ST. MARK'S, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, Rector; the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Vicar.—Morning Prayer, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; Prelude, Overture, Von Weber; Carol, Le Jeune; Anthem, in B flat, Christ Our Passover Is Sacrificed For Us, Buck; Te Deum, in C, Dudley Buck; Jubilate, in G, Al. W. Platte; Introit, Hymn 112, (old tune,) Worgan; Anthem, As It Began to Dawn, Myles B. Foster; Offertory Anthem, Rejoice in the Lord, Mascagni; Sanctus, William Edward Mulligan; Communion, Hymn 225, Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, Mendelssohn; Recessional, Carol, Easter Flowers Are Blooming Bright, Field; Postlude, Marche Pontificale, De la Tombelle. The soloists will be Miss Caroline Mihr, Miss Clara A. Jewell, Robert Burton, John C. Dempsey. William Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster.

ST. PAUL'S, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Humphries.—Communion Service, in F, Redhead, 6:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, 10:45 o'clock; Introit, Te Deum, in G, J. B. Calkin; Kyrie, Credo and Sanctus, in E flat, Eyre; Offertory, Hallelujah, Christ Is Risen, E. A. Clare; Benedictus and Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Steggall. Choral Evensong, 8 P. M.; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in A, Stainer; Anthem, Christ Is Risen, E. H. Thorne; Offertory, Break Forth into Joy, Barnby. At the celebration at 10:45 o'clock the service will be rendered by a vested choir of men and boys, assisted by Mrs. Clara F. Beach, violinist. John H. Worth, organist and choirmaster.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West Forty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. T. McK. Brown.—Solemn Procession and High Mass; Hymns in Procession, 186, 175, 140, 133; Messe Solennelle, Thomas; Sequence, Hymn 502, Gumbert; Offertory Anthem, Easter Dawn, G. B. Prentice; Hymn of Adoration, 555, Dykes; Post Communion Hymn, G. B. Prentice; Hymn 135, Palestrina. Solemn Vespers; Hymn 125, Richards; Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118, and Gloria Patri, G. B. Prentice; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Lambillotte; Hymn 134, Worgan; Anthem, Hymn of Praise, Mendelssohn; Hymn 500, G. B. Prentice; Hymn, 131, E. M. Prentice.

ST. PAUL'S, Broadway and Vesey Street, the Rev. Dr. Montague Geer, Vicar; the Rev. R. M. Kemp and the Rev. George Winthrop Sargent, Curates.—High Celebration of the Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; Processional Hymn, 115; Munich; Introit, Bruce Steane; Kyrie and Gloria Tibi, Gounod; Hymn, 118, Syria; Gloria Patri, chant; Offertory, Vincent; Ascription, Hymn, 617, Glory be to God the Father, Loewe; Sursum Corda and Sanctus, in A, Buck; Benedictus and Agnus Dei, in F, Buck; Gloria in Excelsis, in C, Buck; Nunc Dimittis, in A flat, Mann; Recessional Hymn, 112, Worgan. There will be an Easter Festival of the Sunday School with procession at 3 P. M. The Holy Communion will also be celebrated at 6:30 and 7:30 A. M., and Easter hymns will be sung by the Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. The soloists will be Mrs. Carrie M. Cowtan, Miss Lena Keller, Miss Edith Tuttle, Mrs. Archibald Conover, William R. Williams, H. Edwin Knight, Jacob Benzing, and Archibald Conover, assisted by a large chorus. Leo Kofler, organist and choirmaster; Paul Stoerth, harpist.

HOLY COMMUNION, 324 Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet.—Easter Matins at 6:30 A. M. and Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Holy Communion, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; Processional Hymn, 115, Tours; Introit, The Lord is My Strength, Novello; Kyrie and Gloria Tibi, in B flat; Hymn, 101; Hymn, 112; Offertory Anthem, C. Whitney Coombs; Eucharistic Hymn, 225; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant; Recessional Hymn, 134, Smart. Evening Prayer at 8 o'clock; Processional Hymn, 115; Psalms, 113, 114, 118; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Chant; Offertory Anthem, To Him Who for Our Sins Was Slain, Dressler; Recessional Hymn, 134. The services will be rendered by a vested choir of thirty voices. Charles Whitney Coombs, organist and choirmaster; C. S. Wilson, assistant; W. F. Spence, violinist; G. O. Seward, 'cellist.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, (Trinity Parish,) 201 West Thirty-ninth Street, the Rev. Thomas H. Sill.—High celebration at 11 A. M.—Processional, Hymn 114, Christ the Lord is Risen Again; Introit, Psalm 3, Domine, quid multiplicati; Kyrie in G, Schubert; Communion Service in B flat, Eyre; Sequence, Hymn 112, Jesus Christ is Risen To-day; Hymn 111, Christ the Lord is Risen To-day; Offertory, Hallelujah, Handel; Hymn 118, At the Lamb's High Feast We Sing; Recessional, Hymn 110, Come, Ye Faithful, Raise the Strain. Evening, 8 o'clock—Processional, Hymn 396, Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand; Psalm 118, Confitemini Domino; Magnificat, in B flat, Martin; Anthem, God Hath Appointed a Day, Tours; Hymn 115, The Day of Resurrection; Hymn 112, Jesus Christ is Risen To-day; Processional, Hymn 520, Rejoice, Ye Pure in Heart; the Te Deum, J. T. Field, in D; Recessional, Hymn 119, Lift Up, Lift Up Your Voices Now! Alfred J. McGrath, organist and choirmaster.

Methodist Episcopal.

ST. JAMES'S, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple.—Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.—Organ Prelude, Second Meditation, Guilmant; Processional, Christ the Lord, Ambrose; Anthem, Festival Te Deum, Buck; Offertory, (solo,) Easter Song, Tosti; Postlude, Hallelujah Chorus, Handel. The services will be rendered by a quartet and chorus. Paul Ambrose, organist and choirmaster.

Presbyterian.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, Rev. Dr. Anthony Harrison Evans.—Morning Service, 11 o'clock; Hymn, 319, Rejoice, the Lord Is King; Anthem, Christ, Our Passover, Shepperd; Anthem, Gloria in Excelsis, in B flat, Buck; Offertory Anthem, King All Glorious, Barnby; Hymn 296, Welcome, Happy Morning; Anthem, Come Ye Faithful, Raise the Strain, Schnecker; Hymn, 993, O Paradise. Evening service, 8 o'clock; Anthem, Awake, Thou That Sleepest, Foote; Hymn 981, Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand; Anthem, By the Thorny Way of Sorrow, Schnecker; Offertory, Anthem, As It Began to Dawn, Schnecker; Hymn 335, Crown Him with Many Crowns. The soloists will be Mrs. Shannah C. Jones, Mrs. Carl Alves, William H. Rieger, and Ericsson F. Bushnell. P. A. Schnecker, organist.

Baptist.

FIRST, Seventy-ninth Street and Boulevard, the Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Amadis, harp and organ, Oberthur; Christ Is Risen, Lansing; Gloria, Schilling; He Is Risen, solo, with violin obligato, Schnecker; Christ, Our Passover, Schilling; High Heaven Has Stooped to Earth So Lowly, solo, with violin obligato, Gounod; God Hath Appointed a Day, Tours; Hosannah, solo, Granier; Gloria, Schilling; He Is Risen, Schilling. Baptism of candidates will take place at the evening service. Services will also be held in the Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., when six Easter carols by Schilling will be sung with the assistance of Prof. Henry Staats and Mrs. Staats, the Misses Silberfield, and others.

BROOKLYN.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHRIST, Bedford Avenue, opposite Morton Street, the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Rector; the Rev. Edward Heim, Assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Processional, Hymn 109, Sullivan; Offertory, (solo,) Easter Morning, Adam; Hymn 225, Bread of the World, J. S. B. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional, Hymn 117, He is Risen, He is Risen, Monk; Sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock, Processional, Hymn 114, Christ the Lord is Risen again, old German air; Kyrie Eleison, Communion Service in F, Guilmant; Hymn 132, Our Lord is Risen from the Dead, Hatton; Anthem, Why seek ye the living, Warren; Offertory, Largo, Handl; Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and Gloria in Excelsis, in F, Guilmant; Recessional, Hymn 122, Jesus Lives, Gauntlett. Sunday School Festival, 2:30 P. M.—Processional, Hymn 112, Jesus Christ is Risen To-day, Worgan; Kyrie Eleison, Ouseley; Gloria Tibi, Gounod; Carol, Hymn 112, Christ the Lord is Risen To-day, T. Clark; Offertory, (quartet,) Now the Day is Passing, Barnby; Carol, Hymn 455, O God of God! O Light of Light! Haydn; Recessional, Hymn 457, Rejoice, the Lord is King, Goss. Musical Vesper Service, 7:30 P. M.—Processional, Hymn 121, The Strife is O'er, the Battle Won, Palestrina; Gloria Patri, Grant; Magnificat, in A, Martin; Nunc Dimittis, in A, Martin; Offertory, The Resurrection, H. R. Shelley, Part II. of Gounod's Redemption; Hymn 450, All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name, Holden; Recessional, Hymn 34, Lord, Dismiss us with Thy Blessing, Sicilian Melody. The 8 A. M. service will be rendered by the Sunday School choir of thirty boys, and the church choir of forty-nine voices will take part in the 10:30 A. M. service and vesper service. Eugene J. Grant, church choirmaster; J. C. M. Shrewsbury, Sunday School choirmaster; F. C. Parr, organist; Miss Ethel Wyman, violinist.

CHRIST, Third Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, the Rev. Bishop Falkner.—At the evening service at 7:45 o'clock, the Cantata Death and Life, by Harry Rowe Shelley, will be rendered by the choir of the church, assisted by Felix Leipniker, violinist, and Vernon Moore, cornetist.

Congregational.

CENTRAL, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends.—Special praise service at 7:30 P. M., by the quartet of the church, Mrs. E. E. Meredith Mechling, Miss Marie Warren, E. Ellsworth Giles, and J. H. Grotecloss, Jr., under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, organist; Prelude, Grand Fantasie in C, Hoyte; They Have Taken Away My Lord, Harrington; Congregational Hymn, 506; Tenor Solo, Ye Bells of Easter Day, Dressler; Christ Hath Won the Victory, Hawley; Bass Solo, Resurrection, Shelley; The Choir Angelic, Hanscom; Contralto Solo, Immortality, Shepperd; Congregational Hymn, 488; Soprano Solo, Come See the Place where Jesus Lay, Rubinstein; As Sleep Takes Flight, Shelley; Congregational Hymn, 499; Postlude, Finale of First Sonata, Guilmant.

An Aged Deacon's Anniversary.

George H. Hansell, the oldest Deacon of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth yesterday at his home, Central Park West and Eighty-seventh Street. He is hale and vigorous, and looks like a man of fifty. He was born in England, and came to this country soon after he had attained his majority. He was born on Good Friday, and his birthday has only twice since fallen on that day. He was one of the organizers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Many friends called on him during the day, and he also received several congratulatory telegrams.

The Rescue Band's Anniversary.

The New York Rescue Band celebrated its fifth anniversary at its mission, 17 Doyers Street, last night. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dean Peck of Denver and the Superintendents of missions in Greater New York and neighboring towns, and the Ohio male quartet sang. Dr. Samuel E. Furry, the Secretary, in his report, said that 1,088 persons were converted during the year, and that eighty-seven girls had been saved from miserable lives in Chinatown.

MME. PATENOTRE TAKES LEAVE.

Wife of the Ambassador to Join Her Husband in Madrid.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mme. Patenôtre, wife of the French Ambassador at Madrid, formerly Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, left here to-day for New York, whence she will sail for Paris, going from there to Madrid to join the Ambassador.

The latter was stationed at Washington until recently, and Mme. Patenôtre has been here since his departure. A large delegation from the Diplomatic Corps, including the French Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, and their staffs, bade her adieu at the train.

ARREST OF W. H. OLDENBURGH.

Two Worcester Lads Gave Him $1,350 Belonging to Their Father.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 7.—William H. Oldenburgh of North Grafton was arrested in Providence Thursday and brought to this city on the charge of larceny. Thomas Monahan of Grafton is the complainant, and asserts that Oldenburgh induced his sons, fifteen and thirteen years old, to give him money. The sum taken was $1,350. Monahan has a fear of banks, and kept his money in a tin box at his home. Oldenburgh learned of this fact and formed an acquaintance with the boys, with the result that he induced them to give him the money. When arrested the prisoner had 16 cents in his possession. The prisoner made a confession.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Lost Diamonds.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., April 8.—Herbert Tuttle, Superintendent of the Long Island Country Club, at Eastport, the clubhouse of which was burned early on Sunday, has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of diamonds belonging to Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt. The reward has caused several baymen to go over the ruins, but all that have been found are a few pieces of melted gold and two small diamonds, cracked and injured. It is said that $10,000 worth of gems were lost in the ruins, but it is believed that had that much been buried in the débris the searchers would have secured some trace of them.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Allds appropriating $24,500 for the erection of new buildings at the Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, and also the bill of Senator Stewart, authorizing Cornell University to establish branch departments in any part of the State. The latter bill has special application to the establishment of a school of forestry in the Adirondacks.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Sacrifice of the Cross Unsuccessful to Insure the Peaceful Ordering of This World.

MALIGNANT POWER OF SIN

A Good Friday Sermon by the Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, in Which a Moral Is Drawn from the Threatened War with Spain.

The Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, preached the Good Friday sermon yesterday at noon, from the text, St. John, xii., 32: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." His subject from the text was, "The Cross of Christ Stands in the Lives of Men for an Opportunity, Not for a Compulsion," and in his handling of this subject he touched upon the great question of the hour before this Nation.

In the course of his sermon Mr. Geer said: "Since the Christ on His cross died to honor God's great creation, the cross became the only perfect measure of the power of sin. Sin did not become a measure of the feebleness of the cross; but the cross became the measure of the malignant power of sin. And since the power of sin is in many ways just as great to-day as when the Jews nailed our Lord to the tree, we may say that the cross of Christ is still, and is always to be, the most perfect measure of the power of sin in the world. And what a hostile, malignant, baleful power sin must be to so enthrone and to so perpetuate itself right over against the cross of Christ in every age of the Christian era!

"It is not very extravagant speech to say that just as genuine lying, dishonesty, rascality, intemperance, uncleanness, and every other known sin, even of the deepest dye, are practiced and prevail within the sound of the bell of St. Paul's, as the world has ever known. At all events, this is near enough to the truth to pass without serious objection on anybody's part.

"And to go a little further afield to prove the malignant power of sin, we find this great, free, enlightened country trembling this Good Friday morning on the brink of the dreadful possibilities of war. And why? Because enough of its respectable, liberty-loving citizens believe (the right and the wrong of it we are not now considering) that the barbarous warfare which has been prolonged for years almost on our own coast line has finally become unendurable, so that the cry, 'Come over and help us,' can no longer be listened to by our Government in dumb, inactive amazement. And because enough of our respectable, liberty-loving citizens have been led to believe (whether they are right or wrong in so believing cannot now be properly considered) that between 200 and 300 of our sailors have been done to death with the connivance of certain officials of a Christian Government.

"Just the firmly grounded belief or the half-grounded suspicion, as you please, perhaps about to express itself in the horrors of war, with all modern appliances for the quick destruction of human life—just this exciting condition of things is enough to show how unsuccessful the sacrifice of the death of Christ has been to insure the reign of peace among nations, which avowedly profess allegiance to the teachings of Him who died on the cross. * *

"I ask you to note that the cross of Christ stands to us for an opportunity to acquire the exceedingly difficult passive grades of character known to patience, resignation, willingness to suffer for the truth's sake—willingness to suffer all the dreadful evils of war, if it must be, (although we are still praying God that if it be His will this cup may pass from us,) with clean hands and a pure heart, but not willing to carry the justice of our cause to that last earthly appeal until we are satisfied that in so doing we are raising the standard of the Lord among the nations of the world. Willingness to be angry, if it must be, but with the determination, God helping us, to keep ourselves under the firmest self-control in word and deed, that we sin not against God, against our fellow-men, and against our own souls. Surely we can better run the risk, if risk it be, of being temporarily weakened by patient waiting, be it reasonable or unreasonable in degree, than we can of being permanently weakened by too great eagerness and precipitation."

Mr. Geer's conclusion was as follows: "No one can forecast the future of society. We know not what awaits us and the other nations of the world. No one of us knows what the future, even the immediate future, has in store for him. But this we may know, that unsuccessful as the sacrifice of the death of Christ has been for the peaceful ordering of this wicked world, by reason of the evil passions of men, that sacrifice is certainly successful for the purpose for which it was made, viz., for the redemption of the world."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on International Series Selection for April 17.

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SUBJECT—The Transfiguration. Matthew, xvii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—We beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father.—John, i., 14.

The lesson which Jesus "began to teach" in the incident of last week He continues to teach in that of this week. Three of the "blind" men, Peter, James, and John, whose eyes He then touched, and of whom He asked if they saw aught, He now takes still further "apart." They go up with Him into "the holy mount" and are "eyewitnesses of His majesty" and "excellent glory." Like Paul when he was "caught up into the third heaven," they saw things which it was not only not "lawful" for them to utter, (v. 9,) but things which it was not "possible" (Second Cor., xii., 4, margin) for them to utter, until in after days when He was "risen again from the dead," the Holy Ghost brought all things to their remembrance that He had said unto them, (John, xvi., 26.) Then they knew and were sure that they had "not followed cunningly devised fables, when they made known the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." (Second Peter, i., 16-18.) This incident furnishes a solid basis for all of their after teaching.

The "high mountain" was undoubtedly Mount Hermon. At its foot lay Cesarea Philippi, or the Cesarea of Philip, so called to distinguish it from the Cesarea of Herod the Great, on the shore of the Mediterranean. As we saw last week, this region had never before been visited by Jesus and His disciples. Soon after their arrival in the neighborhood, about a week before, as He was alone with them praying. (Luke, ix., 18.) He questioned them both as to the popular opinion concerning Him and as to their own opinion. Without a moment's hesitation or doubt Peter answered for all of his companions as he had from the very beginning thought, (John, i., 41,) and as he had once before declared, (John, vi., 69.) "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." (v. 16.) But when Jesus began to explain that He must die and rise again, he at once showed how very far his idea was from the truth.

Purpose of the Incident.

The evident purpose of this incident, therefore, seems to have been to give these favored men at least some dim idea that Jesus was vastly more than a man; to show them that He who "must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day," (xvi., 21,) was none other than the very Son of God, "the Lord from heaven." (First Cor., xv., 47.) And yet St. John, who wrote his Gospel for the express purpose of emphasizing the divinity of Christ, (John, xx., 31,) is the only one of all the evangelists who makes no allusion whatever to the incident. At first thought this appears very strange; it seems as if it would have commended itself to him as of special value for his purpose.

If we look a little closer, however, we may discover a very satisfactory reason for the omission. His Gospel was written especially to magnify the person of Christ. From its very beginning he assumes, without argument, that Jesus the Christ is very God. He does not anywhere or at any time attempt to prove it. (John, xx., 31.) The purpose of the other evangelists, however, was not so much to reveal the person of Christ as to declare the work of Christ. And this incident in a special manner emphasizes that work. It comes into their purpose as declaring who it was that did it. It makes known the relation of His divinity to His work rather than the divinity as an independent fact.

Another remarkable feature of this wonderful scene is the impression it made upon the minds of these disciples. When God appeared upon Mount Horeb in the bush that burned with fire and was not consumed He said to Moses: "Draw not nigh hither; put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." (Ex., iii., 5.) When He appeared upon Mount Sinai "the mount burned with fire," (Heb., xii., 18,) "and so terrible was the sight that Moses said, 'I exceedingly fear and quake.'" (Heb., xii., 21.) And again, when He appeared on Mount Horeb to Elijah, "a great and strong wind rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks; and after the wind an earthquake, and after the earthquake a fire; and Elijah wrapped his face in a mantle and went out and stood in the entering in of the cave." (First Kings, xix., 11-13.) In all of these and in many other cases which might be mentioned there was very much to fill the minds of the beholders with terror and trembling. But in this scene of the Transfiguration there is nothing of the kind. There is no lack of glory and incomprehensible sublimity, but there is no such dread as in the other cases. On the contrary, the beholders desire to abide there, and propose to build three tabernacles that they may, for they say "it is good for us to be here." (v. 4.)

And yet there was here a fear and a prostration as is always seen when God comes near to man, but it was not the "fear" which "hath torment." (First John, iv., 18.) This purpose, which we have just considered, explains this difference in the effects. This was a manifestation of the grace of God; the others were manifestations of His majesty and power. It is a striking illustration and proof that the glory of Christ will not consume the beholder when seen through His redemption, as it will when seen in judgment. (Rev., vi., 16, 17.)

Permitted to See His Glory.

The occasion was a night of prayer on the mountain side. Jesus spent many such nights when none of His disciples were with Him. Possibly the scene may often have been repeated, but never before or afterward, when there were any present to behold "the excellent glory" which enveloped Him when He prayed, or to hear the communications He had with His Father, and with the representatives of "the general assembly and church of the first-born." (Heb., xii., 23.) On this night, however, He had taken with Him the three disciples who seem to have been always the closest to Him—the three whom He admitted into the chamber of death in the house of Jairus, and into the scene of His anguish in Gethsemane. Now He permits them to see His glory.

But as He prayed, "Peter and they that were with Him were heavy with sleep." (Luke, ix., 32.) Not so, however, with Jesus. "As He prayed, the fashion of His countenance was altered, (Luke,) "and His face did shine as the sun," (Matt.) "and His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, so as no fuller on earth can white them," (Mark;) "and His raiment was white as the light," (Matt.;) "was white and glistering." (Luke.) Even the inspired evangelists seem to be unable to find language capable of describing the glory which surrounded Him, as He thus communed with His Father. He was enveloped in the Sechinah—the glory which He had with Him "before the world was." (John, xvii., 5.)

"And behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias." (Matthew.) They also "appeared in glory." (Luke.) Awakening out of sleep, or as the Revised Version puts it, "when they were fully awake," or as it says in the margin, "having remained awake," this glorious sight burst upon the eyes of the three Apostles. A short time before they and Jesus were alone in the darkness of night upon the mountain. Now they were in heavenly company, and a light brighter than that of the noonday sun was shining all about them. They had themselves been translated that they might see Jesus transfigured. Such a translation is always necessary for such a privilege.

Peter, ever ready to speak, yet not knowing what he ought to say, at once cried out, "Lord, it is good for us to be here; if Thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles—one for Thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias." (V. 4.) It is the natural expression of every true disciple when he realizes the blessedness of fellowship with God. So we find no reproof following these impulsive words of Peter, as when he protested against violence being done to his friend and Master. Then he spoke of those things which savored of men and not of God; now he speaks of things which savor of God, and not of men.

The Transfiguration.

But now another wonder passed before them. No answer was given to Peter's proposal, but "while he thus spake there came a cloud," (Luke,) "a bright cloud," (Matthew,) "and overshadowed them." (Luke.) It enveloped the Apostles and their Lord and His heavenly visitors. "And behold, a voice out of the cloud, which said, 'This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him.' And when the disciples heard it they fell on their face and were sore afraid. And Jesus came and touched them and said, 'Arise, and be not afraid.' And when they had lifted up their eyes they saw no man, save Jesus only." (vv. 5-8.) So the vision passed from their experiences, but not from their memories or their hearts.

What now was its significance? Evidently it lies in the presence of Moses and Elias, and in their conversation with Jesus. St. Luke says that they "spake of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." (ix., 31.) It was the same event as that of which He had begun to teach His disciples a week before. Men on the earth could not understand it even when He taught them. But to the heavenly host, it was a familiar and absorbing matter, not a matter of gloomy dread and apprehension, but a matter of glory and thanksgiving; not a catastrophe which might happen, but a prearranged work to be accomplished and "finished." When one of these disciples in after days had a somewhat similar experience on the Island of Patmos, he tells us that when "the Lion of the tribe of Judah"—who was none other than "the Lamb of God"—took the sealed Book out of "the right hand of Him that sat on the throne" (Rev., v.,) and opened it, "a new song was heard in heaven." Before the angels knew of God, only as God the Creator; then He was revealed to them as God the Redeemer. Then they sang of His grace, as they had before sung of His power. (Rev., iv., 11.)

But why are Moses and Elijah the selected representatives of the heavenly host? They were not the most conspicuous of the Old Testament worthies, who had ascended to "the church of the first born." Moses was the man who was forbidden to enter the earthly Canaan because he had not magnified God, and Elijah was the man who fled in fear from his field of labor because a wicked Queen threatened his life. Enoch, on the contrary, "had this testimony, that he pleased God." Abraham was "the friend of God." Jacob, as "a Prince, prevailed with God." David was the "man after God's own heart." Of Job He said, "there is none like him in the earth." And of Daniel, He said: "O, Daniel, a man greatly beloved." Moreover, when any in the Old Testament are spoken of as particularly near to God, they are "Noah, Daniel, and Job." (Ezek., xiv., 14-20,) and not Moses or Elijah.

Appearance of Moses and Elias.

Some have thought that "Moses and Elias" appeared at this time as the representatives of the Law and the Prophets." (Acts, xiii., 15.) But that term refers to the Old Testament Scriptures as a whole, and not to any special men or classes of men. Besides, Elijah was neither the first nor the most conspicuous of the prophets. Apparently, therefore, they could not have been selected either because of their representative character nor because of their personal standing. If we look, however, at the work which each did among men we will probably have the key which opens the significance of their presence in this glorious scene, for their conversation was not concerning the person of Christ, but of the work which He was to "accomplish at Jerusalem." His work and their work had a very important relation to each other.

Now the great work of Moses was to lead the people of Israel out of Egypt into Canaan. To him was given the law of God, as the rule of their life, and the rule for all of the people of God in all time. To that law all were, and are, to render a perfect obedience. To enforce this obedience was his special mission as their leader. Elijah, on the other hand, demanded the enforcement of the penalty for disobedience. He appeared at the time when Israel had most flagrantly sinned against God. His very name, "El-i-jah"—the Almighty God—was significant of God's wrath. Every act of his life, excepting one, was an act of judgment. How significant, then, that these two men—the one standing for the obedience, and the other for the penalty, demanded by the law, should talk with Jesus of His death—of that death which would end His life of holy obedience, and which would pay the full penalty of sin for all mankind!

And in this connection the testimony from heaven was also very significant. Twice in the life of Jesus this testimony was given in almost exactly the same words. When He was baptized as He who should "fulfill all righteousness," work out a complete obedience for men, and became "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," (Rom. x., 4,) then the heavens were opened, and the voice of God was heard saying, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Matt. iii., 17.) Now, again, when His death to meet the penalty of the law is about to take place, when He is to be "numbered with the transgressors" and to "bear the sin of many," (Isa., liii. 12,) the same voice declares the same great fact. Both together certify that the law of God has been fully satisfied by the Son of God. Could any man desire a more perfect Saviour? Therefore, "Hear Him."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week?

Where did this incident take place, and what preceded it?

What was the purpose of this incident, and what is said of the relation of St. John's Gospel to it?

How is this omission on the part of St. John explained?

What other instances are given of God's appearance to men—what difference is noted between the effects produced in them and in this—and what is the explanation?

What was the occasion when this incident took place, and what is said of it?

What change was there in Jesus' appearance, and who appeared with Him?

What was the effect upon the disciples, and what was the message given to them?

In what lies the significance of this scene, and what is said of the interest in Jesus' death by the heavenly host?

How is the presence of Moses and Elias generally explained, and what is said of it?

What was the work of Moses, of Elijah, and what relation has the work of each to that of Jesus Christ?

When was the voice from heaven heard before, and what is said of its significance?

Sunday Lesson Notes Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Saturday, the 2d, has reached me, and I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your promise to publish the expositions of the Sunday school lessons "one week ahead." Bear with me while I say that I have a Bible class in the Central Congregational Church, a class of calibre requiring one to have his lesson learned, and my lessons are consequently prepared before Sunday morning. It has become, however, a part of my morning routine to buy a TIMES en route to the Sunday school, which allows me five or seven minutes in which to glance over your notes. I certify to you that on every such Sunday morning I have noted a new idea or else the confirmation in an attractive form of an old thought. In conclusion, your "Religious News and Views" department is a distinct uplift even in a paper that has "All the news that's fit to print."

ROBERT P. BEECHER.

Atlanta, Ga., April 3, 1898.

NEW CHURCH DECORATIONS.

Memorial Pulpits and Windows to be Unveiled To-morrow.

Church enrichments to be unveiled to-morrow in and near New York are not as many as at some Easter seasons. What is said to be the most expensive pulpit erected in this vicinity will be dedicated to-morrow in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, Brooklyn, in memory of the late rector, the Rev. Father Joseph Fransioli, the Rev. M. A. Fitzgerald officiating. The altar stands nearly eight feet high, and is of Blane vein marble. It is octagonal, and eight octagonal pillars mount the base and support the capital. These pillars are in different marble tones and are decorated in mosaics of gold and pearl. The entire base is columnar in varying tones of marble. The marble extends to the top, and the upper and outer portion is mounted with bronze statuary, with the background stenciled against the marble. Facing the auditorium is the figure of Christ. On either side are figures of the four Evangelists, separated by a group of three bronze, spiral-turned columns connected by Roman arches. The three rear faces of the pulpit are left open to admit the priest, who ascends a flight of bronze stairs with brass mountings. The upper portions of the faces of the pulpit above the arches contain a series of Roman columns. The marble on the top extends over this bronze mounting and is tapered off. Just over the face containing the figure of Christ is a bookrest of highly polished brass.

In the new St. Gabrielle's Church, New Rochelle, erected by the Iselin family, six windows, in two groups of three each, are to be unveiled. The central panel of one is the Annunciation and the education of the Virgin. On each side of these figures are the coats of arms of the Iselin and McDonald families.

In the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will be unveiled four new windows of the contemplated series of eighteen. One of the four has for the subject "The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds," a memorial to William Taylor, given by his son. A second one is "St. John and Mary After the Crucifixion," in memory of Mrs. William Taylor. The Forman window, erected by G. D. Matthews, has for its subject "St. Luke," and the Palmer memorial subject is "Bearing the Cross."

A large window will be unveiled in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. It is called the Barnes memorial and has for its subject "The Adoration of the Magi."

An ornate bronze tablet will be unveiled in St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, as a memorial to the late William Henry Fleeman, so long Warden and Treasurer of the church. It is a thank offering by the parish.

WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN.

Graduation Exercises of the Winter Classes of the Y. M. C. A. Schools.

The Spring activities have already begun throughout the Young Men's Christian Association's branches. The twelfth annual commencement of the educational department of the Twenty-third Street Branch was held on Thursday evening, and at the Easter service to-morrow afternoon the Alpha Male Quartet will sing and W. W. Hoppin will be the speaker. A reception to the class of '98 will be given on Monday evening. The annual alumni dinner will be eaten at the Hotel Marlborough on Thursday evening. The Rev. James A. Francis will conduct the Sunday afternoon Bible class during this month, in place of the Rev. George S. Avery.

To-morrow evening a men's mass meeting will be held at the West Side Branch, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and the speaker will be the Rev. Henry E. Cobb. His subject will be "The Message of Easter." On the 30th of May the West Side Branch will unite with the Chautauqua Association and go to Roton Point on the Sound. The excursion on the Fourth of July is to include all the branches, and the destination will be Laurelton Grove. The field adjoining the West Side Branch building has been secured for athletic purposes and is being put in condition, having a ten-lap running track, seventy-five-yard straightaway, pole vault and high-jump standards, tennis and handball courts, and a place for weight throwing.

The commencement exercises of the educational department of the Harlem Branch will be held on Thursday evening, with music, addresses, and awarding of diplomas. The gymnastic contest is down for May 9.

The Camera Club of the East Side Branch, East Eighty-seventh Street, will hold an exhibition of photographs taken by its members on Monday evening. The price essays of the educational classes will be read on Thursday evening.

Politics of the Presbytery.

At its meeting on Monday the Presbytery of New York will elect Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Church, which is to meet at Winona, Eagle Lake, Ind., at the end of May, who are known in advance to be opposed to the removal of the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions from this city to Chicago. A determined effort to secure such removal is being acquiesced in by some Presbyterian interests in New York, which are willing to let it come about if the General Assembly so votes. The first business of the Presbytery will be the election of a Moderator in place of the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan, who has served one year, and the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Church will probably be chosen. The list of General Assembly Commissioners will probably include the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, Messrs. T. S. Strong, James Yearance, Killaen Van Rensselaer, and John E. Parsons.

The significance of the election of the Rev. Dr. Duffield as one of the Commissioners is an effort which is to be made to elect him Moderator of the General Assembly, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of reindeer fame. It has been but a short time since New York had a Moderator in the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, but the pastor of the "Old First" has long had ambition toward this, the highest honor in the denomination, and it may this year be gratified.

A CHURCH'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Golden Jubilee Services at the First Presbyterian Church in Manasquan, N. J.

A neat booklet printed on heavy white paper and illustrated with half-tone portraits has been issued as a souvenir programme of the services to be held to-morrow and succeeding days in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Manasquan, N. J. This church was organized in a modest way on April 11, 1848, and the Rev. Morse Rowell was its first pastor. There have been five pastors since in the order in which they are named: Henry R. Avery, Samuel Alden Freeman, Charles F. Worrell, Frederick T. Brown, and Nathan Dushane Hynson. The Rev. Dr. Hynson is the present pastor, and has held the position since 1893.

The services to-morrow morning will include a historical sermon by the pastor, an anniversary prayer uttered by the entire congregation in unison, and some musical selections of unusually fine quality. In the evening the Rev. Edward B. Hodge, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach a sermon on "The Characteristic Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church." A special service will be held in the church on Monday evening, at which greetings will be received from home and abroad. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Henry Cross, representing the local pastors; the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Wilson, representing the Presbytery of Monmouth, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr of Jersey City, representing the Synod of New Jersey. On Tuesday evening an address will be delivered by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of New York on "The Church of the Twentieth Century," and on the following evening there will be a congregational social reception.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Preparing for the Decoration Day Excursion—Reformed Church Calls for Contributions.

The Christian Endeavor officials of the New York City Union are making preparations for their annual Decoration Day excursion, which will be a journey up the Hudson River to Oscawana Island in the iron steamboat Sirius. The plan adopted last year of devoting a portion of the day to athletic games will be followed again, and Augustus G. Whitford has charge of these features.

The Industrial Colony Association, which has a farm at Gardiner, N. Y., where city boys are taught to be good citizens, will give an illustrated lecture on Tuesday evening, April 19, in the lecture room of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society. The Rev. Dr. Kittredge will preside, and say something about the aims of the colony.

The Endeavorers in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church have begun holding outdoor meetings on Tuesday evenings. These services last for half an hour, from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, and are held on Eighth Avenue, between Sixteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

Missionary interest has been growing among the young people in the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church. The Young Ladies' Missionary Society has contributed $120 for foreign and domestic missions, and the Endeavor Society has given $30 for the Chiltoos Mission in India.

The Second Christian Endeavor District of this city reports that during the past year the total amount of missionary offerings from all the societies was $2,767, about $2.25 for every Endeavorer.

The Reformed Church Board, following the plan of the Presbyterian Board last year, which asked for a contribution of 25 cents from every Presbyterian in aid of the missionary debt, has recently proposed a similar plan to all of the members and the Christian Endeavor societies have been called upon to make these contributions as complete and successful as possible.

Church News and Notes.

Hugh Pentecost will speak at Carnegie Hall to-morrow morning on "The Real Resurrection from the Dead."

William C. Weeden, now tenor at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, is to sing at the Marble Collegiate Church after May 1, succeeding H. Evan Williams.

Jewish marriage and funeral rites will be talked of by the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson to-morrow evening at the meeting of the Jewish Religious School Union in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

It is unofficially stated that the new chaplain in the United States Navy appointed in the place of Chaplain F. B. Rose, retired, is the Rev. Father Reynolds, Roman Catholic, and connected with St. Matthew's Church, Washington.

"A Perpetual Picture of the Resurrection" will be the subject of the Rev. A. C. Dixon's address at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning. Mr. Dixon speaks on the Book of Ezra at the Broadway Tabernacle in this city on Monday afternoon.

Robert C. Ogden of the firm of John Wanamaker will deliver the address at the special Easter service of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. The Easter music will be sung by the North Carolina Jubilee Singers.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman has been returned by the New York Conference to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, where he has done such effective work. The church has grown and prospered under the Doctor's pastoral care, and bids fair to excel even the gratifying success enjoyed since its dedication in October last.

Arrangements have been completed by John P. Goodwin for the New York delegation to attend the eighth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, which is to meet in Buffalo July 14 to 17. A one-fare rate has been secured, and Mr. Goodwin expects that New York City will send a delegation of at least 500. The State will send fully 5,000. A special train will be provided from this city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service, 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M., an Easter service. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach in the course of sermons upon "The Great Affirmation of Religion." Subject, "The Affirmation of Eternal Life." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. (children's service;) evensong, 8 P. M.; sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Hope of Humanity." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; all welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, MADISON Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M: Evening subject, "A Question which Determines Destiny." Special Easter music. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH,
Boulevard, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Meaning of Easter." Extra music by choir. Carols by four hundred children. 8, "Life an Absurdity Without an Hereafter." Elaborate musical programme. Cordial welcome to all our services.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, April 10.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Easter services of the Sunday school at 10 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADWAY and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Wm. H. Thomson's Bible class meets in the church parlors at 5 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHAPEL.—MRS. Margaret Bottome, President of "King's Daughters," will lead an Easter missionary meeting, Wednesday, April 13th, 11 A. M. Easter music. Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, soloist. Women are invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 6:30, 8, and 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; Sunday school festival, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches; morning, special Easter Music; 3:30, baptism, and new members received and Lord's Supper.

CATHEDRAL CHAPEL, CATHEDRAL Heights.—Easter morning, celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Unlimited seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Relationship and Recognition," the fourth of a course upon "The Mysteries Beyond." Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Easter masses for communion, 6, 7, 8, 9. Solemn mass, 10:45. Solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Easter Sunday morning at 11; subject, "The Present Immortality." Evening, 7:45, "True National Grandeur." Special music morning and evening: Voluntary, "Pilgrims' Chorus," Wagner; anthem, "Christ the Lord Has Risen," Shelley; "God Hath Appointed a Day," B. Tours; "Ye Bells of Easter Day"; offertory and soprano solo, by L. R. Dressler; postlude, "Easter March," Pratt. Evening anthems, "See Now the Altar" and "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Easter Sunday, holy communion at 8, also communion and sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Special Easter service.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Easter Day—Celebration of the holy communion, 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. 11 A. M. morning prayer and holy communion. Sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., choral evensong. Sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.—Sunday school, with Mr. Collyer's Bible Class, at 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject, "If We Are Immortal." 8 P. M., vespers. All seats free. Addresses by Rev. Samuel A. Eliot and Rev. Dr. Savage, on "The Old and the New Thought of Easter, Death, and the Future Life." The choir, assisted by Misses Frease and Fried, sopranos; Mr. Durham, baritone; Miss Carrie, harpist; Miss Reed, violinist. Easter music. Public cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St., Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Easter day, holy eucharist, 7, 8, 9, and (choral) 11 o'clock; matins, 10:30; choral evensong, 4 o'clock. Handel's "The Trumpet Shall Sound," orchestral setting.

CONGREGATION OF TRANSFIGURATION Chapel, Amsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Services Easter, 7, 9, 11 A. M. Orchestra at 11. Preacher, Dr. Batterson.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST., Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "The Resurrection Glory"; 8 P. M., Easter exercises, singing by Sunday school; Endeavor meeting, 7 P. M.

EAST 74TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE.—Easter Services—The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal,) the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning service and holy communion, 11 A. M.; children's service, 3 P. M.; evensong, 8 P. M.

EASTER CAROLS AND RECITATIONS BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including young men's class; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Easter services, with special music. The pastor will preach in the morning. In the evening the choir will render "Death and Life," by Harry Rowe Shelley. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. (communion.) The Rev. Clifford W. Barnes of Chicago is expected to officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., pastor.—Public worship on Sunday conducted by the pastor at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH STREET.
8:00 A. M., Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.
All seats free.

HUGH PENTECOST WILL SPEAK AT CARnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday at 11 A. M. on "The Real Resurrection from the Dead."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service, Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.,
REV. ANDREW LONGACRE, D. D., PASTOR.
11:00 A. M., Easter service, with preaching by the pastor.
4:00 P. M., Easter Festival of the Sunday School.
Young people's prayer meeting, 5:00 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—11, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches, "The Power of the Resurrection"; 8, Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead, "Easter Joy"; Easter music both services; chorus of fifty voices; seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, assistant minister.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Special exercises of the Bible school Easter morning, 9:45, and an address by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust," and 8 P. M.; topic: "The Fortunate Angel and His Message of Life."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "Excavations in Bible Lands," illustrated by stereopticon views, will be given by Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., in the Reformed Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., on Monday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock.

The attention of Sunday school teachers and older scholars is specially called to this announcement.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES
ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY MORNING.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., N. E. Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. HENRY FRANK.
Berkeley Lyceum, West 44th, (morning,) special Easter music; professional quartet; sermon, "Affirmations of the New Thought."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d Street,
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Worth and Meaning of Christ's Resurrection."
Holy Communoin at 4 P. M.
Lecture on "Pippa Passes" Thursday, 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, April 10th, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "Is War Justifiable on Grounds of Humanity." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Easter services and music. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, celebration of the holy communion, and sermon at 11 o'clock; Sunday school festival at 3 P. M.; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th St. and West End Av.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.
The organist, Mr. Walter R. Johnston, will play 15 minutes before the Sunday evening service.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "Jewish People in Christian Scriptures." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The evening service will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of this church. There will be addresses and singing by a chorus choir. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek service on Wednesday evenings.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New 8 Bells—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Schoene Galathe—The Little Lambs—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—Illustrated Lecture—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NOT A GOOD DEFENSE.

The doctrine of "ultra vires" is set up in defense of Spain by our contemporary The Herald in an article of much power and learning, which points out that Spain is a Constitutional monarchy, and that the sovereign is forbidden, save by special authorization of law, "to alienate, cede, or exchange any part of Spanish territory" or "to admit foreign troops to Spanish soil." The lawmaking power is vested in the Cortes, which does not meet until the 25th inst. Therefore, if President McKinley has demanded the freedom of Cuba of the Madrid Government, he has asked what it cannot grant. The Evening Post asserts prior use of this defense, declaring that it is "what The Evening Post has been endeavoring to beat into the jingo head," "that the present Constitution and laws of Spain forbid the Queen to alienate or abandon Cuba."

This objection to the course the President is pursuing might be disposed of merely by citing that provision of the Spanish Constitution which vests in the sovereign the right to convoke, suspend, or dissolve the Cortes. There has been time to convoke the lawmaking body if there had been any thought of giving up Cuba. But to meet the objection in that way is almost frivolous, for if the Cortes on being called in extraordinary session should flatly refuse to authorize the Queen Regent to alienate the island of Cuba, we should be no better off than before. If President McKinley should then attempt to establish permanent peace in Cuba by making the island independent, he would have to proceed under the depressing consciousness that every step he took was in flagrant violation of Spanish law!

This theory of the supremacy of the municipal law of a State over the law which governs its relations to other States is full of interest, because it is new. One reason for the mortifying failure of The Evening Post to beat it into the head of the "jingos" is probably the fact that their heads were already full of the theories of the older writers like Blackstone and Kent and Grotius and Wheaton and Woolsey and other persons who have rushed into print with ill-digested opinions on public law. It is held by these writers generally that international law is a part of the law of the land in every State, which is the same thing as saying that municipal law and practice ought not to conflict with international obligations. "I may be permitted to observe," wrote Secretary of State Blaine to Baron Fava in regard to Italy's refusal to extradite two of her subjects who had committed atrocious murders in this country, "that we are not discussing a question of Italian law, but an international compact between the United States and Italy. In this relation it cannot be regarded as conclusive—if indeed it is at all pertinent—to quote the Italian municipal law." This was in 1890. A year later the principle was applied again when we paid Italy 125,000f. to be distributed among the members of the families of the victims of the Mafia riot in New Orleans, distinctly recognizing the principle of indemnity, although the offense was not cognizable by the Federal Government, being exclusively a matter of State law.

International law imposes upon Spain the obligation to redress the grievances we have complained of as long existing in Cuba to our annoyance and peril. Her refusal to grant the relief we pray for is a cause of war. Says Kent, following Grotius:

> "An injury either done or threatened to the perfect rights of the nation or of any of its members, and susceptible of no other redress, is a just cause of war. The injury may consist, not only in the direct violation of personal or political rights, but in wrongfully withholding what is due or in the refusal of a reasonable reparation for injuries committed, or of adequate explanation of or security in respect to manifest and impending danger."

In a dispatch of instruction to Minister Foster in Mexico Secretary Evarts wrote:

> "If a Government confesses itself unable or unwilling to conform to those international obligations which must exist between established Governments of friendly States, it would thereby confess that it is not entitled to be regarded or recognized as a sovereign and independent power."

Spain makes that confession. The penalty is that we cease to regard her as a power entitled to all the rights of sovereignty. The steps we are offensively about to take against her constitute a denial of her sovereignty and impair it in the gravest manner. Inasmuch as the greater invasion of her national rights must be held to include the less, if we are going to attack her fleets, land troops on her soil, and haul down her flag in a part of her territory, it cannot be expected that we should falter in our purpose on discovering that the Cortes had not yet granted to the sovereign the power to do what we ask. That is her affair, an internal obligation which she may neglect at her peril. We look only to her external obligations. If an officer of the law enters a man's house to arrest him for a felony, it is highly improbable that he would listen to a plea that he come around with the warrant the last of the week because the person named therein had a contract engagement to deliver a lecture.

President McKinley told the Ambassadors that the indefinite prolongation of the horrors in Cuba "has become insufferable." That is the fact we have to consider, not the Constitution of Spain.

WHAT WILL THEY DO!

We believe, and have undertaken to give the grounds for our belief, that the ultimate withdrawal of Spain from Cuba is the condition on which permanent peace with that country can be secured. It is our judgment, based on his course and on the words used by him to the Ministers of the European powers on Thursday, that the President holds this view, that he has stated it to Spain and to all who are entitled to know the attitude of our Government. This view necessarily involves intervention by the United States if Spain refuses to withdraw, and war if that intervention is resisted.

For the statement and support by fact and argument of this view we have been criticised by some whose opinion we value highly, and by others whose opinion we value very little, as "promoting," "exciting," "stimulating" war and the "war feeling." To this criticism we oppose the fact that the policy we have sustained does offer a solution and a definitive solution of the problem presented. Our critics, so far as we have observed, have suggested no alternative solution of any kind whatever. They urge that the resources of diplomacy shall be exhausted. We have urged that also. They exhort the Nation to patience. We have counseled all possible patience consistent with the attainment of the necessary end. They protest that the President shall be trusted. We have sought unceasingly to strengthen popular trust in the President, while at the same time trying faithfully to inform him as to the sentiment and conviction of the American people, in ignorance of which he cannot fully perform his duty.

If we are correct in our inference as to the attitude of the President, if when he sends his message to Congress it shall be found that he holds that the ultimate withdrawal of Spain is the only way of "ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable," our critics will then be called upon to decide on their own course. Our own will be plain, for it will be but the continuance of that which we have entered upon deliberately and conscientiously. Whether it shall be easy or hard for them, we trust most sincerely that they will take the only stand that seems to us permitted to Americans.

THOSE CUBAN BONDS.

A singular attempt of the visitors from the moon who are conducting public journals "in our midst" to account for the condition of public sentiment in this country is to attribute it all to the "Cuban bonds." The chronic misgovernment of Cuba has nothing to do with the case. The deliberate attempt by Spain to "make a solitude and call it peace" by devastating the island and exterminating its inhabitants has nothing to do with it. The prosecution of this policy to the extent of killing one-third of the inhabitants of Cuba by starvation and the diseases that famine brings is quite irrelevant. The destruction of the Maine by what is generally believed to be an act of treachery is beside the question. Not one of these things, nor all of them combined, could avail to arouse public feeling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes, and to settle it into a determination that Spain should leave this hemisphere. The only motive adequate to produce this result was the National resolve to bull the Cuban bonds.

This is a singular view of human nature. Those who take it must be greatly amused with the pretense of the President, who is the tool and puppet of the bond-boomers, that he is really engaged in a work of philanthropy and civilization. When on Thursday he called upon Europe to appreciate "the earnest and unselfish endeavors" of the United States "to fulfill a duty to humanity" he really meant to call the attention of Europe to the value as an investment of the bonds of the Cuban Republic.

It is a remarkable explanation of the existing crisis. It is rendered yet more remarkable by the testimony of the Deputy Treasurer of the Cuban Republic given yesterday before the Foreign Committee of the House. According to this official, an issue of $10,000,000 of these bonds has been authorized, but only $122,000 have been actually disposed of, $1,000,000 more lying at a banker's, and awaiting a bid of 45 per cent. Some of the $122,000 have been taken at par, of course on sentimental and not commercial grounds. It is only the residue that has been employed in corrupting the American people. There seems to be some disproportion between the cause and the effect. "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation," might the contemporaneous Milton exclaim, "rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks," to send less than $122,000 of Cuban bonds to par!

As an investment nobody can be recommended to "try Cubans." They are issued, of course, on the pledge of the resources of Cuba when Cuba becomes an independent republic. The resources of Cuba have already been pledged for at least twice what was the whole value of the island in its best days, by Spain, and the Spanish Cuban bonds would be worthless but for the indorsement of Spain. The security has vanished. Spain has made away with it in devastating the island. The Republic of Cuba, or any other Government of Cuba, would begin with little more than the bare soil wherewith to pay the claims of its creditors. That the holding of those claims, to the amount of less than $122,000, should have the effect of agitating not only Congress, but the American people, to the extent which we see, is one of the most curious phenomena in the history of mankind. To have detected the true cause of this agitation, and to have removed the specious pretenses that have been brought forward to account for it, required the acumen of a great philosopher.

THE CANARIES.

The announcement of the naval plan of campaign in the event of war which has been announced and repeated from Washington betokens the utmost confidence on the part of the naval officers who have produced it. That this confidence, whether it is justified or not, exists everybody who is in the way of meeting naval officers was already perfectly aware. On paper our navy, as we have shown, is not distinctly the superior of that of Spain as a fighting force, and in the department of torpedo boats of high speed is distinctly inferior to it. But naval battles are not fought on paper, and that the best judges we have are confident that we could beat Spain speedily is of course of the best augury.

The plan of seizing the Canaries and destroying on the way the Spanish squadron now at sea indicates a contempt for the Spanish naval power. On the face of it it seems to abandon the great advantage which we should have in case of a naval war in Cuban waters, that of being close to our own base, while the enemy is separated from his by the width of the Atlantic. On the other hand, if our flying squadron could seize and hold the Canaries and threaten the coast of the peninsula, the Spanish fleet would be kept busy at home, and Cuba itself would fall into our hands without resistance.

Such a campaign would be literally carrying the war into Africa. With the Antilles, the Philippines, and the Canaries in our possession, Spain would at once be shorn of all her dependencies. Of course we do not need the Canaries any more than we need the Philippines. In fact, not so much, for we could dispose of the Philippines to advantage, while no power but Spain has any use for the Canaries. Nevertheless our possession of them would be more intolerable to "Spanish pride" than our possession of both the other groups together. As a hostage for the enforcement of an indemnity the Canaries would be highly available, for Spain would undoubtedly find money enough to reimburse us for our war expenses rather than to suffer islands which are politically part of Andalusia to remain in our possession.

"VOLUNTEERS."

We have already said that the appropriation of a lump sum of $50,000,000 for the National defense, whether or not it was worth a war, was worth a "war scare." The money can be used, and used to more advantage than if it came in dribblets for a dozen years. Of the expenditures already made under it only a small part has been unavailable except for the immediate exigency. A very great proportion is such as ought to be made, and made at once, "on general principles."

What is true of National defense in general is true of army reorganization in particular. The army ought to be, for the general purposes of a National police, at least twice as strong as it is, and perhaps four times as strong as it is, and it is only an enlargement to this latter number that is proposed. This enlargement ought to be made with the complete understanding that it is not to be reduced, after the passage of the present emergency, to the present peace establishment, which is inadequate for the purposes of a National police and for the purposes of a nucleus for the National defense.

It is announced that, in case of war, the call upon each State will be specific, and will designate not only the number of men required, but the number in each arm of the service. That is to say, each Governor will be told what his State is expected to furnish in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the requisitions will of course be founded upon knowledge of the present condition of the National Guard in each State. In other words, it is the existing organization that is to be made use of, and not a new organization that is to be improvised. This arrangement indicates a just sense of the requirements of the situation and a desire to avoid the errors made in the civil war.

One member of the House has expressed the opinion that the reliance of the country in case of war should be upon "volunteers." A regular soldier is a volunteer unless he is a conscript. It is to be hoped that this member did not mean that his reliance was upon such an improvised army as we had in 1861. If he did, he cannot be one of the members of the House who served in the war or he would know better. We do not in the least need any more improvised organizations with political Colonels. The result of having such thirty-seven years ago was that we did not get an army for a year and a half. The only reason why each side was not beaten to pieces in the first year was that the other side was in the same situation. We have now a skeleton organization of an army and a skeleton organization of militia in many States. In case of war, the thing to do is not to improvise more organizations, but to take advantage of the existing organizations and fill their "cadres" to the maximum strength. That is the opinion of every professional soldier, of every National Guardsman, and of every man who fought in the war. The opposite opinion is entitled to no consideration and should receive none in Congress.

THE TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

It is well to examine a little more fully the effect of the Ahearn bill relating to teachers' salaries, to which the Mayor has given his approval.

In the first place, the bill is an amendment to the charter of New York. The important part of it is an addition to Section 1,091 of the Charter act. That section as it stands gives to each School Board the power to fix all salaries of "members of the supervising and teaching staff." These may be regulated "by merit, by the grade of class taught, by the length of service, or by the experience in teaching of the incumbent in charge, or by such a combination of these considerations as the School Board may deem proper." Can any intelligent man deny that this is a sensible and adequate provision for fixing salaries? Is it not as clear and practical and satisfactory an application of the principle of home rule as can be imagined? Each board being left to deal with its own subordinates, guided only by the sound general standard defined in the act, what better arrangement for fairness and efficiency could be devised?

But the Ahearn bill, while allowing the above provisions to remain on the statute book, practically nullifies them by imposing the payment of minimum salaries. It declares that the School Boards "shall consider the matters above enumerated, but whatever weight they give them they cannot fix the various salaries below the rate set in the law. Here is the provision:

> "No regular teacher in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, shall be paid a sum less than $600 per year; nor shall any teacher after ten years of service in the public schools of said boroughs receive less than $900 per annum; nor shall any teacher, after fifteen years of service in said schools, receive less than $1,200 per annum, and no Vice Principal, head of department, or first assistant in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum, and no male teacher, after twelve years of service in said schools, shall receive less than $2,160 per annum, and the salaries of the women Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the male Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $3,500 per annum, and no woman Principal of ten years' service as Principal in said schools shall receive less than $2,500 per annum."

We have said that this practically nullifies the law as it stands. It makes it entirely impossible to fix salaries according to merit, amount and kind of work required, and experience, because the payment of the salaries determined by law will use up all the funds available and largely increase the requirements. If you have three clerks to whom you can pay in all but $4,500, and you are compelled to pay $1,000 to one, $1,500 to the second, and $2,000 to the third, you cannot increase the pay of one and reduce the pay of another according to merit, no matter how fair or expedient that would be. This is the situation the Ahearn bill creates for the School Boards.

This would be bad enough, if the minimum salaries could be met out of the present appropriation. But they cannot. They would require at least $1,000,000 a year more. Meanwhile unless the expenditure is very largely increased, even beyond this addition, the other requirements of the schools—buildings, improvements, sanitation, furniture, &c.—will have to wait. The proposition is, therefore, pernicious in every direction. The Mayor has done very wrong in approving the bill, and the Governor should kill it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many impulsive people, and some whose usual practice it is to think before they speak, have made frequent reference of late to a bombardment of Havana as a convenient and feasible expedient for emphasizing American views in regard to whatever fact or policy happened to be under discussion. Now it is not impossible, of course, that excuse, and even necessity, may arise for opening fire on the Cuban capital, but those who talk so glibly about the destruction of the ancient city should remember that the loss will fall, not on the Spaniards, but on the Cubans. About the only asset immediately valuable that the latter will have when they come into their own is Havana, and if it has been wrecked by cannon balls when they take possession, their start on the long hard road to prosperity will be rendered vastly more difficult than would otherwise be the case. The insurgents themselves, though by no means tender-hearted on the question of destroying property, have had the wisdom to spare Havana. Their spies and sympathizers swarm in its streets, but they have refrained from using dynamite or the torch, and though raiding parties have time and again had opportunities to blow up the old aqueduct which conducts the city's supply of drinking water from seven miles out in the country, they have carefully let it alone. They overlooked the fact that it now aids their enemies, out of consideration for the fact that in the future it will serve their own needs. Only as a last resort should our ships inflict any damage on what is not only the one real city in the West Indies, but is worthy, historically and architecturally, of comparison with any city of its size in the Western Hemisphere.

—Some days ago the Government received an offer of their services as soldiers from the Sioux of South Dakota, and now the Colorado Navajos have asked for a chance to demonstrate their prowess and loyalty. These are interesting if not very important incidents, and a trial of the experiment suggested might have good results. The Indian in time of peace has never shown much military promise, but this may have been due more to his dislike for strict discipline and monotonous drill than to any more serious disqualifications. His ideas of a victor's privileges, however, are disquieting, and it is impossible to forget the deserved odium incurred by the British when they loosed their savage allies against our forefathers. Still, the Indian has learned something in the last century, and there is great need of finding a better use for him than any to which he is now put. A regiment of red men is not to be thought of, but no obvious objection suggests itself to putting a few of them here and there among white companies.

—An article in The Medical Examiner, written by the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, declares that "no insurance company can afford to take risks among Klondikers, nor allow its insured to make prolonged sojourns in the Yukon country." A few men, he says, might live there safely enough, but to preserve the health of large collections of people as far north as Dawson City he regards as practically impossible. A good public water supply cannot be provided where the ground freezes to the depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and effective sewers cannot be built or maintained. Epidemics of typhoid fever will be the inevitable consequence of these conditions, while the occupancy of small and crowded rooms will assist in the propagation and increase the deadliness of consumption and acute lung diseases. The writer believes that the man who goes to this new gold field incurs a greater risk than a soldier does while participating in active military operations. From the insurance company's point of view, however, all is not discouraging. The outlook has its favorable side in the average age of the Yukon adventurer, which may be stated in general terms as embracing the period twenty to forty-five years—a healthy period of life. The normal death rate at this age is low, being not far from ten or eleven per thousand. The Klondike population will consist chiefly of males, of healthy, vigorous ages. There will necessarily be a dearth of children under ten, and of adults over sixty, in each of which classes the death rate is high, but even this fact is insufficient to offset the serious dangers to which the average adventurer must be exposed.

PERSONAL.

—Although Col. James E. Jones is sure to ruin the Aquarium, and is more than likely to inflict a lot of almost irreparable damage on our small parks, it is impossible to feel unmitigated sorrow over his installation in office. He seems to be a rather genial person, and, best of all, he is very voluble and frank. Now, when a politician of Col. Jones's stamp is disposed to discuss municipal and other policies with all who approach him, information that is valuable as well as amusing can be obtained. His words, while they will not be precious for those seeking light on the habits of fish or the principles of landscape architecture, will be of real assistance to persons desiring an insight into the real, as distinguished from the nominal, aims and ideas of the spoilsmen. The first report that reached us in regard to Col. Jones was that he had described Dr. Bean as "too damn scientific to run an aquarium." This opinion, we note with interest, he developed at some length for a reporter of The Commercial Advertiser. "For instance," the Colonel said, "Dr. Bean was in the habit of spending money for chemicals in order to test the hygienic quality of the water in which the fish were to live, but, as any sensible man can see, the practical way is to put a fish in and see what he does. If he dies the water is bad, that's all." There's practicality for you! If Commissioner Clausen isn't proud of his appointee after reading this demonstration of his competency, he must be indeed hard to please. "Put the fish in and see what he does." What could be simpler or cheaper? Also, what could be more likely to free the Aquarium's tanks of all their troublesome occupants within a month or two, and so make possible their utilization for some really useful purpose, just what, we cannot think, but Col. Jones will be sure to suggest something when the right time comes.

—Who, from acquaintance with Gen. Grosvenor's history, would ever have expected to see him in his present rôle? No longer the passionate advocate of instant and energetic action, he counsels caution and deliberation, and, instead of emphasizing the distinction between North and South at the expense of the latter, he fiercely resents even the most oblique reflection upon the honesty and patriotism of one whom not long ago he would have called "a rebel brigadier." However, surprise should not prevent recognition of the fact that this is a most admirable reform, and too deep scrutiny should not be made into the political exigencies that have produced the change.

—Not everybody would be ready to admit that he or she had ever heard of William Schwenk Gilbert, but turn the first two names into initials and an extremely well-known personality leaps into view. It is especially familiar in England at present, because of Mr. Gilbert's absurd libel suit against The Era. That paper did say some rather harsh things about the poet, but it had the excuse that he in talking to an interviewer at Edinburgh had slashed right and left at actors, managers, and playwrights. For instance, Mr. Gilbert declared that nobody on the English stage to-day could speak blank verse well enough to make thirty consecutive lines of it intelligible, to say nothing about interesting, and he referred to Sydney Grundy as a mere translator of French plays. Commenting on these and other remarks equally pleasant, the critic of The Era asserted: "Mr. Gilbert's abnormal self-esteem has, with advancing years, developed into a malady. In his own estimation he is a kind of Grand Lama, or sacred elephant, of dramatic literature. The mildest criticism on his work, the most gentle disapproval of one of his plays, is a crime of lèse majesté, for which, if it were in his power, he would punish the culprit severely. It is a significant fact that one of the first things Mr. Gilbert did when he retired—as it was trustfully believed—from business, was to become a J. P. It is evident that did we live under a more despotic dispensation he would commit all the London critics for contempt of court. It is not so much a question of the honesty or reasonableness of the critics' objections to his plays as the fact that they—or, indeed, anybody—should object to the work of Gilbert the Great at all. Such a view of life is obviously unsuited to any condition, except that of an Oriental potentate; and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gilbert's career has been a succession of combats with the object—alas, unattained—of vindicating the Gilbert theory of the universe against skeptics and rebels." Much more in the same vein followed, but none of it was of a sort to give an American librettist a moment's disquietude.

A PROTEST FROM BISHOP DOANE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One voice certainly ought to be lifted up in protest against the action of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its arraignment of Spain, not for its cruelties and inhumanities, but virtually for its religion. Nos. 8 and 10 of this series of indictments, taken in connection with the opening words of the following paragraph, and with the statement that "at the reference against mediation through the Pope the applause was particularly strong," show the motive of the action of the assembled ministers, and must suggest, it seems to me, to thoughtful people the grave wrong of the appeal:

"8. Its sacrilegious pretext of claiming to be a Christian nation."

"10. Its paralyzing power upon the Christian civilization of the century by holding in darkness denser than that of the Middle Ages the inhabitants of the fairest island of the sea.

"We want no overtures from our Government or to our Government for settlement of the burning questions confronting us as a Nation, based upon propositions emanating from Rome."

We have become used to the noisy harangues of members of Congress freely offering the sacrifice of other lives than their own in the crusade of retaliation and revenge; we have discounted the political efforts of partisans to prevent their opponents from getting any party advantage out of the possible popularity of a war, and we have long ago discredited the self-convicted sensationalism of even the newspapers which print peaceful editorials on the inside of sheets whose first page is disfigured with false statements in large letters and big headlines, which are contradicted in small type in the next column. We had even begun to hope that the providential postponement of the crisis, held back by the patient wisdom of the only men who are in possession of all the facts, was making for peace. And now from a new and most unfortunate source comes the howling of the dogs of war, let loose, and mad with the worst of all passions—religious intolerance and bigotry.

Surely the earnest and excellent men composing this conference allowed themselves to be borne away by a frenzy, that can hardly be called fine when they forgot that it would be more in accordance with their message and their ministry, however strongly they might state the inhumanities of Spain, to suggest a peaceful solution—arbitration, diplomacy, the power of influence.

Surely their concern as Christians and as clergymen is far more with the purpose to relieve the sufferings of the sufferers, to stop the cruelty of concentration, to help in ministering food and means of earning their livelihood to the reconcentrados rather than to attempt the political interference of our insisting "that Spain shall be excluded from this hemisphere," and that plainly on the ground of their hatred of the Roman Catholic faith.

The spirit which kindled the passion of these men is the fear of overtures based upon propositions emanating from Rome. It does not seem to have occurred to them that this is mere rumor, that if the overture has been made it has been declined, that it seems to have been only an overture to bring about an understanding between Roman Catholics in Spain and Roman Catholics in Cuba, that the people who are to be left in control of Cuba are just as Roman as the Spaniards. The mere suggestion rouses Protestant wrath and kindles anew those old flames which have dishonored and disgraced Christianity, alike Papal and Protestant, in the days that we had hoped had long gone by.

It seems to me it may be wise to remind the members of that Methodist Conference that the attempt to reform religion, or to enforce faith by brute force was the densest part of "the darkness of the Middle Ages," and that possibly they may, in the estimate of some people, bring about for America the truth of what they say against Spain, namely, that "its pretext in claiming to be a Christian nation is sacrilegious," when the men whose "feet are shot with the gospel of peace," are found foremost in the urgency for war.

Surely the humanity, the Christianity, the civilization, the sober sense of the American people will resent and rebuke this attempt to sow the dragon's teeth of denominational hatred in our land, where religious freedom is the crown of all our liberties.

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE.
Albany, April 4, 1898.

EARLY FLOWERS OF THE STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent issues of The Times have contained letters as to the early flowers of New York State. When attending Alfred University, in the southwestern part of the State, the Spring class in botany was a special pride. A prize was annually offered to the student who collected the largest number of plants native to the State. In the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Steuben, and vicinity about 332 simple specimens were produced every year—337 being about the number for the whole State that blossom from March to June, when the Spring term closed. Near Alfred Centre the first blossoms were usually hepaticas, though in another spot the delicate anemone would be found in such abundance as to supply the whole class with specimens. Again, dicentra, saxifragia, and even hepaticas would need to be hunted for by the hour. Then came Beecher's favorite, the trailing arbutus, whose perfume was a guide to the searching student as soon as the snow began to disappear. I still have 131 specimens, and the prize given to my brother—now deceased—for nearest approach to the State number.

The above will show to the writers of the letters in The Times that places not far apart may differ as to the order in which eary Spring plants appear. But at Alfred University, after twenty-five years' experience, it was decided that the hepaticas and coltsfoot should head the list of early native flowers in New York State.

E. L. C. M., M. D.
Brooklyn, April 5, 1898.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Anglo-American organ of this city gives us daily homilies upon the general wickedness and inhumanity of war, and is worrying itself because of the lack of civilization shown by us in our determination to put a stop to the atrocities in Cuba. This is all very well, but the source whence it comes makes it a trifle ludicrous. We may be somewhat bellicose at times and under provocation, but is it unnatural that we should be so, considering from whom most of us are descended?

The English have long been the great fighters of the world, and it is safe to say that during the past two centuries they have been involved in more wars than all other civilized powers combined. Moreover, their operations have not always been characterized by as much humanity as one would have liked to see. What Englishman can read without a blush of the Dartmoor prisons, or of the treacherous bombardment of Copenhagen, or of the burning of Washington, or of the disgraceful opium war with China, or of the Crimean war for the preservation of Turkish rule in Europe, or of the more recent bombardment of Alexandria?

Just at present these people are engaged in killing Dervishes for defending their homes in the Soudan, and the Afridis for defending the passes of their Afghan mountains, and are also actually threatening to attack Russia, Germany, and France unless they be allowed to share in the cold-blooded partitioning of China now in progress.

We Americans, on the other hand, have only been engaged in three foreign wars, including a little row with Tripoli, during the entire one hundred and twenty-two years of our national existence; and under all the circumstances, and in view of the ordinary influence of heredity, it may well be considered remarkable not that we are so prone to war, but that we have so persistently refrained therefrom. If we are uncivilized in this respect, pray, what are the English?

X.
New York, April 8, 1898.

EVENING POST'S IMPUTATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What shall be said of such an editor as is Mr. Godkin? Though we have so moderate an amount of that sentiment called "Americanism" that we may uncomplainingly read his news columns, can even we read his editorial page and be silent? Whether we drop it or destroy it for shame, shall we merely decide to shun it as we must some other papers, or ought it not also to be denounced? Its very form of respectability makes this seem more necessary.

In some of his recent articles, this editor has passed all bounds. Must Americans permit a journal supported by them to declare (practically) that a court of American naval officers are to be presumed to be unjust and to be capable of imputing a crime to some one to save fellow-officers?

There is probably no other paper in the United States than The Evening Post in which such a dastardly thought (contained in the issue of the 5th inst.) could be voiced. The editor of The Evening Post evidently does not here go to the limit of his own capacity, but is it not beyond the limit which public opinion should enforce? There is no better way of throwing a true light on this outrage than by contrast with the calm patriotism of The Times.

W. L. H.
New York, April 7, 1898.

As to Excessive Fees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's Times from Ernest H. Crosby ought to result in the formation of a Junior Bar Association, which will have no fear to stand on all occasions and speak out when necessary, for public morality, for justice, fair play, and the right. There is nothing more needed in this city and nothing the tricky, thieving politicians and their partners and agents would more fear. There are plenty of honest lawyers, those who will stand for justice and the right, regardless of consequences to themselves, but they are unorganized.

X.
New York, April 8, 1898.

England and the United States.

From The Utica Observer.

Harold Frederic's letters to The New York Times continue to reflect the warmest sympathy and unusual admiration of England for the United States in the present crisis. Truly, times have changed since 1812, when we had to go to war to prove we were a real nation. Now we are acknowledged the "bigger half" of the Anglo-Saxon race. We acquire that distinction by avoiding the practices of the bully.

The Sole Chance of Peace.

From The Buffalo Courier, April 5.

The conservative, but always patriotic New York Times is right in saying that "the sole chance of peace" lies in the fact that, "at the last moment, under strong pressure from France, England, Austria, and Germany, Spain may draw back from the madness of war with us and make the best of a very ugly matter by granting our demands."

NUGGETS.

Muddled About Coffee.

Coffee, we are told, is going up. And we have always understood that it is better when it is permitted to settle.—Chicago Post.

The Old Story.

Spain says she refused the ships we bought. Once upon a time there was a fox, and he saw a large bunch of grapes hanging high.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Implacable.

Dearboy—I do not see what possible objection you can offer to me, Mr. Gimp.

Gimp—That's just it. I don't want a man in my family so infernally good that my wife and daughter will continually hold him up as an example to me.—Philadelphia North American.

A Serious Question.

Higgins—My wife always let me have my own way in everything, and she never does anything herself without first asking my advice.

Jasper—Goodness, that must be awkward! Whom do you blame it on when things turn out wrong?—Chicago News.

Checked.

Hobson—Paderewski was drowned. Did you hear it?

Wigwag—No!

"Yes; he was playing 'On the Banks of the Wabash' and fell"—

"Ah! you're mistaken. He climbed on the piano and was simply carried away with his own music."—Philadelphia Record.

THE WARRIOR OF THE Q. M. D.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Back in the days of Sixty-One his automatic tongue
In sharp demands for bloody war with energy was swung;
He ached to amble to the front, a deadly gun in hand,
And with the foeman's ruddy gore baptize the Southern land.
And when at last the summons came for men to do and die
He found his stack of courage chips was quite a number shy,
But well he played his warlike hand—he had a pull, you see—
And got a proud position in the
Q.
M.
D.

All through the long and bloody war he stood right at his post,
And dealt out clothing and supplies unto the battling host,
And though the roar of cannons from a distance smote his ear,
His actions demonstrated that he never felt a fear.
He was a sinew of the war, a powerful one, too,
For if he gave not grub to them what could the soldiers do?
And thus he battled for the cause with true fidelity
Right at his post of honor in the
Q.
M.
D.

And when the bloody war was o'er back to his home he came,
Upon his commissary brow the laurel wreath of fame,
And since in every great parade he is on hand, of course,
Dressed in the finest uniform and on the tallest horse.
Upon him every eye is bent with bright admiring glance
As with the gleaming spurs he makes his charger snort and prance,
While in the rear the boys who marched with Sherman to the sea
Keep step and guy the hero of the
Q.
M.
D.

Now once again his eager ears engulf the sounds of war,
And once again his fearless voice is crying out for gore,
And once again he'd raise his arm with courage tried and true
And dish up coffee, beans, and things unto the boys in blue.
Amid the commissary stores, by patriot valor swayed,
He'd slice up bacon for the boys with trusty, gleaming blade,
For that is war enough for him, just fits him to a T,
This non-blood-spilling warrior of the
Q.
M.
D.

MAHMOUD TAKEN PRISONER

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Rush the Dervish Zariba, Inflicting Heavy Losses on the Enemy.

HOT PURSUIT OF FUGITIVES

Sir Herbert Kitchener Carries the Fortifications Without Check—Two Officers Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

CAIRO, April 8.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces, under the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, attacked the Dervish position at 7:45 this morning and rushed Mahmoud's zariba, the centre of his fortifications, without check. The attack was entirely successful, and the Dervishes lost very heavily.

Details of the defeat of the Dervishes show that the Anglo-Egyptian force, after a night march, arrived at dawn before the enemy's camp. When the trenches of the Dervishes had been bombarded, the whole Anglo-Egyptian force made a brilliant rush for the zariba and the trenches. The Dervishes stood their ground bravely and reserved their fire until the attacking force was quite close to them. Mahmoud, the Dervish General, was among the prisoners captured.

As the dispatch was sent the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry, horse artillery, and Maxim batteries were pursuing the fugitives.

The losses of the Anglo-Egyptian force include Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders and Lieut. Gore of the Seaforth Highlanders, killed, and ten officers of the British Brigade and four British officers in the Egyptian service wounded.

The Sirdar's force numbered 13,000 men, with twenty-four guns, under Col. Long, and twelve Maxims. The enemy left Shendy with 19,000 men, but they have suffered a good deal from desertion. Since the enemy was at first practically concealed underground in a strong zariba running around the whole position, the attacking force left yesterday's camp at 6 P. M. and bivouacked in the desert.

It reached Mahmoud's position at 6 A. M. to-day. The enemy was evidently aware of the approach. After an hour of heavy bombardment the brigades were formed up and carried the position at the point of the bayonet under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The zariba was torn away; but the enemy clung obstinately to the trenches, and were bayoneted in them.

During the whole admirable bombardment by Col. Long not a single Dervish was visible. The cavalry was now in full pursuit, and nothing could have been finer than the behavior of the troops. The Sirdar received a tremendous ovation after the position was taken.

Mahmoud was captured by the Tenth Soudanese Battalion. He was underground the whole time his men were fighting. Osman Digna fled as usual. The prisoners say that Mahmoud's force was deserting in large numbers before the battle. The enemy's guns, baggage, animals, and standards were captured.

Our loss would have been much heavier if the enemy had not fired high. This will be called the battle of Atbara.

The large number of mangled donkeys and camels proved the terrific effect of the British fire. Inside the zariba there was an astonishing labyrinth of earthworks, every goat seemingly having had its own shelter and trench.

"I have been all over the Dervish position," says the correspondent, "and estimate their dead at more than 2,000. The night march was as weird as that of Tel-el-Kebir. Our troops observed a funereal silence on nearing the enemy's zariba at Makheiba. No smoking was permitted. Egyptians, Soudanese, and British strove to be first in the glorious race and to be first in the attack. As usual, several brigades claim the honor."

Mahmoud's army is practically wiped out. A thousand of his followers have been taken prisoner, and he himself has been caught hiding in a hole under a bed. He is a tall, dignified, sensuous looking, black Baggara, about thirty-five years of age, with a shaved head. When taken he was dressed in a richly embroidered robe.

CHINA ALLOWS STEAMBOATS.

The Government Decides to Do Away with the Restriction.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Government of China has decided to do away with the restriction of the use of steam navigation of internal rivers and lakes.

It has determined that wherever foreigners are permitted to navigate the streams and lakes in native boats steam may be used as a motor.

CHINA WANTS TARIFF REVISION.

Treaty Ports Opened in Order to Get England's Consent.

LONDON, April 9.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has voluntarily declared Wu-sung a treaty port and given England formal notice of a desire for a revision of the tariff in accordance with Article XXVII. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The recent voluntary opening of treaty ports is intended to induce England to accept this proposal. Weng-tung-ho, who is regarded as the most powerful man in the Government, is seriously ill."

QUEEN'S PORTRAIT FOR M. FAURE

Ambassador Monson Makes the Presentation in Paris.

PARIS, April 8.—The British Ambassador here, Sir Edmund Monson, in behalf of Queen Victoria, has presented President Faure with an oil-painted portrait of her Majesty, specially executed at his request. The President, surrounded by his private household, received the gift.

ZOLA TO BE SUED FOR LIBEL.

Officers Who Acquitted Count Esterhazy Will Bring Actions.

PARIS, April 8.—The officers composing the court-martial which acquitted Count Esterhazy met to-day and decided to commence civil actions for libel against M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of the Aurore, who were recently sentenced to imprisonment and who were also fined for making charges, which were not sustained, against the conduct of the court-martial.

The officers also expressed the wish that the Minister for War, Gen. Billott, would ask that M. Zola be expelled from the Legion of Honor.

KING CHRISTIAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Denmark's Sovereign Eighty Years Old—King Oscar Visits Him.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The eightieth birthday of King Christian IX. of Denmark was celebrated quietly, the day being Good Friday.

King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway arrived here at noon on board the Swedish gunboat Svensksund on a congratulatory visit to the royal family. He dined with the Crown Prince of Denmark, and toasted King Christian, who expressed his thanks.

At 9 o'clock this evening King Oscar left Copenhagen on board the Svensksund.

Privy Councilor Bansch Dead.

BERLIN, April 8. — Privy Councilor Bansch, engineer of the Emperor William Canal, (Baltic and North Sea Canal,) is dead.

AMISH COLONY TO LEAVE OHIO.

They Object to the Laws and Will Settle in Michigan.

MOUNT EATON, Ohio, April 8.—The Amish people, a strange religious sect which constitutes a large portion of the farming population of Wayne and Holmes Counties, are planning an exodus into Michigan. Ten of the leading men of the sect are now looking for a suitable location in the peninsula of Michigan, and if their report is favorable the entire colony will migrate there.

The Amish are bitter in their denunciation of compulsory education and the school tax, do not send their children to school, and are very conservative.

WALTER DAMROSCH TO RETIRE.

Will Devote Most of His Time to Composition of Operas and Other Music.

Walter Damrosch yesterday announced his intention of retiring shortly, for some time at least, from the active leadership of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies of this city, and from his duties as an operatic impresario. At the meeting of the Symphony Society, which is to be held next week, he will hand in his resignation and insist upon its acceptance. He is, however, still undecided whether he will resign from the Oratorio Society or not. As for conducting opera, Mr. Damrosch declared that his activity in that direction will be confined to a ten weeks' season, during which he will conduct German opera in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. This, he said, is a duty he cannot shirk, as he had given his promise to his partner, Mr. Ellis, some time ago.

Speaking of the reasons that prompted him to take this step, Mr. Damrosch said:

"For a long time it has been my desire to devote myself entirely to the composition of music. I feel now that the time for me to take up this work has come. It is now or never, and I feel that I cannot miss the opportunity and do justice to myself. It is quite true that the last operatic season has broken all records as far as financial success is concerned, and that the prospects for the future are equally bright, but this does not influence my determination to retire by any means. I have simply demonstrated that I could make a success of opera and I am perfectly well satisfied.

"My relations with Mr. Ellis have been of the friendliest nature imaginable. I have the highest respect for him as a business manager, and shall still retain a small interest in the operatic venture which he will have charge of next season, but I shall have absolutely nothing to do with its management. I shall conduct the German performances and that will occupy just ten weeks of my time. It will be the only public work I shall do, as I intend to devote from five to six hours every day to the work of composing music, a work I thoroughly enjoy.

"As for the Symphony Orchestra, I see no reason why it should be at all affected. It will, of course, be part of the opera which Mr. Ellis will manage, and after the operatic season some arrangements will no doubt be made whereby it can continue its concerts; but that, of course, is for the Directors to decide. In all probability some good conductor will be chosen who will be able to take my place.

"That the Oratorio Society will continue its work I have not the slightest doubt, and in this connection I wish to say that the reports circulated to the effect that the Oratorio Society is not in prosperous financial condition are all false. It does not owe one dollar, and has always made some money ever since its organization. It is perfectly true that the society lost money—from $1,000 to $1,500—on every new work it ever produced, but the money made on the old pieces like "The Messiah" and "Elijah," has always more than offset these losses, and it is certainly a subject for congratulation that every new work of actual merit ever produced in this country was first given by the Oratorio Society. It always took the initiative and the other societies followed its lead."

It is believed that the Oratorio Society, which has a good and well-drilled corps of singers, will select as its future leader Frank Damrosch, the conductor of the Musical Art Society, and the founder of the People's Choral Union.

Mr. Damrosch has in course of preparation several new works, and expects to give the public the result of his labors within a short time after he has, as he puts it, "buckled down to work."

MME. NORDICA SAILS TO-DAY.

Returns to Europe to Sing in Opera at Covent Garden.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, who has been in this country for the last six months singing in concerts in the principal cities of the United States, and also participating in some of the Wagner operas given under the auspices of Damrosch & Ellis, sails this morning on the French Line steamer La Bretagne for her home, in Paris. She is accompanied by her husband, Zoltan Doehme; Mrs. S. A. Walker, her sister, and E. Romayne Simmons, the accompanist. The party will go direct to Paris and remain there until shortly before it is time to leave for London, where Mme. Nordica will sing with Jean de Reszke at Covent Garden, under Maurice Grau's direction.

After she has fulfilled her contract with Mr. Grau in London, Mme. Nordica will seek absolute rest at Kreuznach-Rhein, Germany, and remain there until her return to this country next year to sing in opera with the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Mme. Nordica, in speaking last evening about her past season in this country, said: "My concert tour has extended from Maine to California, and I must confess that it has been one of the best, both financially and artistically, I have ever had. On my return next year, however, I will confine myself exclusively to opera, and will not under any circumstances sing in concert, except on Sunday nights."

Herr Doehme during the past three months has been studying operas with E. Romayne Simmons. He will continue his studies in Europe. He is a tenor, and, it is intimated, may make his début on the operatic stage within the next two years.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Otis Skinner has been engaged by Joseph Jefferson to play the part of Capt. Absolute in his production of "The Rivals."

Jennie Winston will retire from the cast of "Monte Carlo" at the Herald Square Theatre this evening. Her part will be taken by Alice Atherton.

David Bispham's manager, H. M. Hirschberg, will sail on the steamship Boadicea this morning to arrange the production of the play Adelaide at the Haymarket Theatre, London, during the season.

Lieut. W. H. Allderdice, who is aboard the gunboat Newport, lying at Key West, author of "The Old Coat," has written to Managers Smyth & Rice, instructing them to give a performance next Tuesday evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund of the Maine monument.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, granted a permanent injunction yesterday restraining Alexander Harris, Henry D. Graham, and Alfred I. Brink and their representatives from producing the play "A Husband by Deputy," or, as it was originally called, "Darlington's Widow." George W. Parent, the owner of the play, in his complaint charged that the number of performances required by the contract in each season had not been given, and that the royalties had not been paid.

The Directors of the Society of Musical Art will offer a testimonial to Clarence Andrews on April 18 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The programme will consist of the following novelties: Liza Lehman's "Song Cyclus"; "In a Persian Garden," with the following original cast: Mrs. C. Bury Ford, Mr. Kense Gordon, Miss Marguerite Hale, and Dr. Carl Dufft, conducted by Victor Harris; song by Emilio Gogorza; Ethelbert Nevin's new pantomime, "Florian's Dream," with Mlle. Severin in the rôle of Florian. The orchestra will be conducted by the composer.

Augustin Daly has decided to close his theatre on Thursday evening, April 14, for the purpose of giving a full-dress rehearsal of the musical comedy "La Poupee," which will be produced at his theatre under Oscar Hammerstein's management with new scenery, costumes, accessories, and with the following cast: Miss Virginia Earle as La Poupee, Miss Catherine Lewis as Mme. Hillarius, Miss Ethel Hornick as Henry, Miss Belle Harper as Geraldine, James Powers as the Toy Maker, Frank Rushworth as Launcelot, Herbert Gresham as Baron Chanterell, Joseph Herbert as Loremois, and Frank Celli as Brother Maxime.

The thirteenth May festival of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association will be held at Music Hall, Cincinnati, commencing Tuesday evening, May 24, and closing May 28. It will include five evening and two afternoon concerts under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The great choral works will be given at the evening concerts, and the afternoon concerts will be devoted to orchestral work and solo numbers by Miss Margaret Macintyre and Ben Davis, who will come from England for the festival; David Bispham, Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Mrs. Cosinne Moore Lawson, Miss Helen Wright of Boston, George Hamlin of Chicago, and Joseph S. Bernstein. The works selected include Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Bach's "Eine Feste Burg," Grieg's "Olaf Trygvasson," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," (given twice in 1880, the popular demand requiring its repetition,) Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," and portions of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and "Parsifal."

Tug Boat Blows Up on the Kanawha.

GALLIOPOLIS, Ohio, April 8.—The tugboat Stella, towing ties down the Kanawha, blew up at Ten Mile Kanawha this afternoon. Capt. Wells and the pilot were seriously injured, and Engineer Eastman badly hurt. The entire crew was compelled to swim ashore. The boat is a total wreck, with no insurance.

AVALANCHE IN ALASKA.

Thirty-one Miners Killed and Many Injured in a Snowslide on the Chilkoot Trail.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, April 3.—At about noon to-day on the Chilkoot Trail at least thirty-one men met death and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice, which came down from the mountain side upon the left of the trail midway between the Scales and Stone House.

At this writing the known dead are: Gus Sebarth, Seattle; Frank Sprague, Seattle; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; Tom Collins, Portland, Oregon; C. H. Harrison, Seattle; W. L. Riley, Seattle; one woman, name unknown; "Ed" Atwood, New York; C. Beck, Sanford, Fla.; L. Widelin, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.; John Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Mr. Grimes, Sacramento, Cal.

Two of the seriously injured are Walter Chappey of New York and John C. Murphy of Dixon, Dakota.

Fully fifty persons were overtaken by the slide and either are buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The point at which the accident occurred is about five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The telephone wires at this point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time.

A blinding snowstorm was raging all day upon the summit, and as a consequence many of those in the vicinity were making no attempt to travel. Sebarth, Sprague, and Stevenson of Seattle were traveling together as partners and were found side by side in bed.

Thousands of persons were encamped in the vicinity of the accident at the time, and were soon upon the scene rendering such assistance as possible. Upon receipt of the news, points below Dyea telephoned up to know if assistance was required, and received answer to the effect that 5,000 persons were at work on the débris.

All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm with rain, wind, and snow prevailed in this vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountainside was the cause of the avalanche.

The snow and ice that come down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons.

BIG KLONDIKE STRIKE.

Discoveries on Hopkins Creek in February the Greatest Since Hunker Creek Was Found.

TACOMA, Washington, April 8.—The greatest strike since Hunker Creek was found was made in February on bench claims on Hopkins Creek, and between the Big and Little Skookum Gulches.

Jack O'Gara and Robert Insley, who left Dawson March 10, bring details of their discoveries, which they claim are the sensation of the year in the interior.

O'Gara says the bench diggings named are proving as rich as bedrock in the best creeks, and that nuggets valued at $100 to $150 have been dug out of the side hills between the Skookum Gulches. The gold runs in size from coarse gold and flaxseed nuggets to chunks of yellow metal nearly as large as a man's hands. Staking is in progress on the hillside of all the surrounding creeks. Gold in them seems to have come from a big mountain known as the Dome.

Winnie Hopkins, Murdock McKenzie, and two other Tacoma men discovered gold running at $8 per pan on a side hill at Hopkins Gulch on Feb. 14.

A great stampede followed, several hundred persons secured claims which were all proving rich, when McKenzie wrote late in February. Being on the mountain side, all work must be done with the rocker. The paying streak is four feet deep and is very wide, readily producing $200 per day per man. This find led to the exploration of the ground between Big and Little Skookum Gulches, which has proved still richer, with larger nuggets numerous. All Klondike is excited.

O'Gara says these discoveries have caused greater exertions than ever, and will result in doubling the season's output, raising it to $20,000,000, or 50 tons of gold.

Feb. 26 Dawson received three-quarters of a ton of mail, its first since July.

Judge McGuire had arrived and sentenced two thieves to five years' hard labor at Forty Mile under the mounted police.

COURT OPENS IN DAWSON CITY.

A Man Who Stole $20,000 Gets Five Years at Hard Labor.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 8. — J. G. Courtney and D. A. Campbell of this city arrived here from Dawson City last evening on the steamer Victorian. They left Dawson March 4, and made the trip in twenty-two days. They report that Judge McGuire had reached Dawson and had opened court. Ed Lord, the man who stole $20,000 from a saloon last Fall, was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

A shooting scrape is reported to have occurred at Skaguay the day the Victorian left. No particulars were obtainable. The Victorian brought $50,000 in gold from the Treadwell mine as far as Port Townsend, whence it will be shipped to San Francisco.

FURNITURE TRADE SUFFERS.

Grand Rapids Manufacturers Injured by the War Talk.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 8.—The furniture manufacturers are seriously feeling the effects of the war scare in business. Since March 1 trade has been on the decline. It was felt first in the Eastern markets, and later all over the country, and now there is nothing doing.

Most of the factories have greatly reduced their working forces, and with some the cutting departments have been shut down entirely. The suspense is even more serious than actual war would be in the unsettlement of business.

BAY RIDGE WRECK VICTIM DEAD.

Gabriel Tuthill Dies in a State Hospital After Spending $18,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 8.—Gabriel Tuthill, who was injured in a wreck which occurred at Bay Ridge some years ago, died here to-night at the State Hospital. Mr. Tuthill recovered $18,000 as damages for the injuries he received in the accident from the Long Island Railroad Company, all of which he has spent.

He was a Lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, and from 280 pounds, which he weighed at the time he was injured, had fallen away to a mere shadow of his former self.

HIS LIFE TO SAVE A TRAIN.

Grant Henninger Sacrifices Himself on the Atchison in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., April 8.—D. Grant Henninger, a railroad section hand on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, gave up his life to-day to save a passenger train from wreck, with probable loss of life. He was at work near Sedgwick, and with his fellows had left the track while a fast passenger train went by.

As it approached they saw that a heavy lifting jack had been left lying across a rail. Henninger jumped to the track and threw it aside, but before he could spring backward the upper pilot timber struck him, crushing his skull.

GOELETS AND A YACHTING TRIP.

The Nahma Obliged to Coal at Fall River Instead of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma will go to Fall River to coal up, and on Tuesday she will sail for Scotland to have slight alterations made and certain parts which were not finished last Fall completed. The story that the Government has an option on most of the coal in Newport is incorrect, and resulted from the fact that Mr. Goelet was unable to get the Nahma coaled here.

The truth is that the yacht requires 380 tons to fill her bunkers, and no Newport dealer could supply that amount. Mr. Goelet engaged a cargo of coal through a Newport dealer some days ago, but changed his plans and was obliged, therefore, to countermand the order.

Later he returned to his original idea, but no barge could then be secured to transport it to this city. Mr. Goelet wished to purchase his coal here, and was greatly disappointed when he found no dealer could provide an amount sufficient to fill the bunkers of the Nahma. Mr. and Mrs. Goelet and family will sail on the Nahma.

EDUCATION IN PATRIOTISM

State Superintendent Skinner and Charles B. Hubbell Address the Patria Club.

SPANISH CRUELTY DENOUNCED

Mr. Skinner Declares that Butcheries by a Nation Whose Amusements Are Bullfights and Destruction of Battleships Must Cease.

"Education in Patriotism" was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Patria Club, which was held last night at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the addresses of the evening, made by Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Instruction, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education of this city, were loudly applauded at every reference made to the present crisis. Mr. Skinner's arraignment of Spain and Mr. Hubbell's protest against belligerency and jingoism were especially well received.

The State Superintendent was the first speaker and was introduced by the President of the club, William Ives Washburn. He first dwelt upon the main objects and true ends of education, which, he declared, found their highest culmination in good citizenship.

"Education for citizenship, however," he continued, "is not education for office-holding, but it is that education which fits a man to hold office. No country can be blessed with enduring prosperity unless it has good government, and its safety rests upon the achievements of its public schools. Its prosperity must come through the children or not at all. The children must be educated to hold citizenship in the highest esteem, and regard their country so dear as not to die for it, but what is far better, to live for it.

Politics in Public Schools.

"This implies the teaching of politics in the public schools; high-minded, honorable politics, that kind of politics which without hypocrisy instils into the youthful mind the knowledge of the principles for which this Government stands. We must teach them politics so that they may not learn questionable methods from interested politicians, or from persons who have only their own ends in view, and for those ends are willing to corrupt and pollute the minds of the inexperienced. We are often told that politics should never enter the realm of education, but I hold that, if we could instil more education into politics, the result would be more beneficial. It would not harm education and would, on the other hand, uplift and purify politics.

"We must teach the children that it is grander by far to be an American to-day than it was to be a Roman citizen 2,000 years ago. When we teach them the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes we should also teach them the patriotic speeches of Patrick Henry, Clay, and Webster. They should be made to understand that American citizenship is a prize worth fighting for and not a worthless institution, that simply accords the right of suffrage and the privilege of protection under our flag. In this connection, I would urge that our Judges who are clothed with authority to create citizens should base their judgment of the fitness of an applicant upon his character and absolute loyalty. A foreigner should be familiar with our interests and, before becoming a member of our body politic, understand thoroughly our institutions, educate his children to read and write our language, and be able to do that himself.

"We hear too much of Irish-Americans, German-Americans, Spanish-Americans—I say such designations have no place in our institutions—they must be full Americans or not at all.

"Another state of affairs that is more than distressing is to see a man, an American, educated with care, who leaves college well equipped with the knowledge of affairs that is so desirable for every citizen, offer his vote intelligently and after careful deliberation only to find it neutralized by a besotted, brutal fraction of an American, a corner loafer, perhaps, who has a vote and nothing else, and then sells even that sole possession."

The Spanish Question.

Speaking then of the patriotism that has been evinced by the American people during the present crisis, the speaker continued:

"Nothing is worse than war except dishonorable peace. War is horrible to those who realize the true conditions engendered by it, but National honor must not be endangered. Diplomacy sometimes means a delay, but not necessarily a mistake. It is easier to prevent a mistake than to correct one. Honor alone is the path of safety. Educated patriotism in America means that a nation founded on superstition and ignorance must stop butchering its subjects on the Western Continent, and that barbarism under the shadows of our free homes must be throttled.

"The demand of the American people will be heeded, and freedom will come to those who outlive Spanish butchery. Delay may be necessary, but the end will crown the work, and patience and patriotism will both be satisfied. This reminds me of the minister who received a call to another parish at a considerably higher salary. He was very much undecided what to do, and when a visitor came to his house and asked his young son where his parents were, the boy replied: 'Pa is upstairs praying for light, but ma is packing the trunks.' Negotiations with Spain are going on, but our fleet is ready to sail.

"Seventy millions of people, with 300,000 teachers and sixteen million pupils, who have their education from their fathers and mothers, have nothing to fear from 17,000,000 of half-civilized persons, half of whom cannot read or write, whose education is founded upon brutality, barbarism, and butchery, whose moral principle finds expression in Sunday bullfights, and whose amusement consists of the treacherous destruction of battleships."

Charles B. Hubbell's Address.

In introducing Mr. Hubbell as the next speaker, Mr. Washburn, referring to the opposition the President of the Board of Education had encountered in the present city administration, said: "We love him for the enemies he has made," and Mr. Hubbell, in responding to that sentiment, replied that he was recently at a German meeting, at which the presiding officer introduced him as follows: "Ve all know dat dis education pizness is a great fad, and I don't know of any man what can tell you better about dose fads as de Bresident by de Board of Education." "And," continued the speaker, "when I came into the presence of his awful majesty, the Mayor of this city, he told me to go about my business and carry out my fads in the educational line.

"If teaching the school children patriotism is a fad, I plead guilty to the indictment, for that I have tried to carry on to the best of my ability, and now I am glad to say that there is not a schoolroom in this city where you will not find the American flag between the pictures of Lincoln and Grant on the wall in front of the children."

He then referred to the action of the President of the United States in the present situation, remarking:

"The conduct of the man who is to-night sitting silently in the White House is teaching the American people the broadest, loftiest lesson they have had in thirty years. It is in times like these that men must begin to realize the difference between belligerency and patriotism. The true patriot is the man who really loves his country and who is always alive to its best interests, not the individual who is ready to shout and yell at the first beat of the drum, who is ready to march, no matter who is marching at the head of the column or what flag floats over it. I am not a belligerent, and still claim to be a patriot. What I am afraid of is the confusion by the people of these two terms. Beware of the danger that lies in this, and let those who are at the head of affairs and know what the country's welfare demands determine what should be the course to pursue."

At the close of the meeting a portion of a children's class in patriotic education went [illegible]

[illegible] Charles B. Chapin; Treasurer—Frank [illegible]

[illegible] York [illegible]

[illegible] D, Me., April 8.—The York cotton [illegible] strikers have voted unanimously to [illegible] to work next Monday. They went [illegible] January, when the general cut down [illegible] in New England [illegible]

FIRE IN A BOWERY BUILDING.

Place Formerly Occupied as the Jewish Theatre in Flames Early This Morning.

Three alarms were turned in at 1:45 this morning for a fire in the building formerly occupied as the Jewish theatre at 104 and 106 Bowery.

It has been used as a theatre for many years, and in turn has been called the National Theatre, Adler's, the Columbia, Roumania, Theatre Italiane, and the Nickelodeon.

The building is a four-story structure, extending back to Elizabeth Street. The two upper floors on the Bowery side are occupied by several families.

The building was on fire on Thursday morning. At that time the police regarded the fire as suspicious.

The families in the upper part of the building were Jennie Goldstein and her three children, and Sigmund Figman, wife, and three children.

The fire was seen first at 1:45 o'clock by Patrolman O'Connor of the Elizabeth Street Station, who saw reflection of the flames through one of the windows. After O'Connor had turned in an alarm he and Patrolman Goodman ran through the building.

The flames had apparently started on the stage of the theatre. The halls were filled with smoke, and the policemen had great difficulty in getting the members of the two families to the street. These were all taken, half clothed, to a near-by saloon, where clothing was supplied them. The police were positive they had taken every one from the building, as they made a search of the rooms.

The flames passed rapidly through the building toward the Elizabeth Street end. At one time it looked as though the big Brinckerhoff cracker bakery, which adjoins the building on fire, on Elizabeth Street, would be burned.

But by 2:15 o'clock it was said the flames would be confined to the building. The building was gutted. The damage is estimated at $8,000.

A great crowd gathered to watch the working of the firemen. The surface and the elevated trains were blocked.

PASSENGERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Prominent Persons Who Go on the Lucania and La Bretagne.

Booked to sail to-day on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania are James J. Hill, Sir W. D. Pearson, Gen. Galladro, P. Lorillard, and Louis A. Ripley.

Capt. Reynaud of the French Army, who is carrying on experiments with carrier pigeons, will sail on La Bretagne for Havre. Others on the French Liner will be Chang Yin Teng, the Chinese Ambassador to Madrid, and Mrs. J. Patenôtre.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the steamship Britannic were W. A. Bell, J. W. E. Clarke, M. V. B. Davis, R. W. B. Eustace, Gilbert Francklyn, Capt. J. T. Gardiner, John McConnelly, William Moncrieffe, E. J. Morgan, W. A. Tattersall, and C. Hamilton Walker.

SECRET WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Parents of a Young Couple Learn of the Union Through the Papers.

A secret marriage was made known by the publication of the following marriage notice yesterday:

HEATH—GASTON.—On Saturday, March 26, 1898, by the Rev. O. Bartholow, Alice E. Gaston to W. G. Heath, both of Brooklyn.

Both the parties are members of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell is pastor, and Mr. Heath is an officer in the Sunday school. He is twenty-one years old and his wife is twenty-two. The Gastons live at 429 Third Street and the Heaths at 705 President Street. The young couple have been attached to each other for some time, but their engagment was not known even by their parents.

Mrs. Gaston learned the news from the marriage announcement, and at once visited Mrs. Heath and informed her of it. Mrs. Heath said yesterday:

"Why they ran away and and were married on the sly I cannot conceive. Of course, they could do as they liked about it, but there was no reason for acting as they did. She is a lovely girl, a girl that any young man might be proud of getting for a wife."

Dr. Goodell said that the elopement displayed a lack of judgment, which might be ascribed to the youth of the couple, but it was their own affair.

COMPLIMENTS FOR TAMMANY.

William Paterson Reads a Paper Giving the Society's History.

The Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order, was highly complimented in a paper read by William Paterson at the meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, last night.

The Columbian Order, Mr. Paterson said, was founded in 1789, in antagonism to the Order of the Cincinnati, founded in 1787, the aristocratic principles of which aroused much alarm among Republicans throughout the country. Tammany was the direct outcome of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolution. It received its name from Taminend, the celebrated chief of the Lenni Lenapes, or Delaware tribe of Indians, who was a lover of liberty. Tammany has always been to the fore in matters of patriotism, and in these days, when it is the fashion to let the Fourth of July go unnoticed, the good Indian of Tammany does not forget it. He drinks his firewater and smokes his pipe of peace on that day as on no other day in the year.

Mr. Paterson, in concluding his paper, gave as a sentiment: "Honor to the memory of the good Indian, and may his virtues be imitated and perpetuated by the pale-faced brothers who have recognized his good works."

Y. M. C. A. Educational Branch.

The closing exercises of the evening educational branch of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association took place in the hall of the building, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. About 250 graduates of the various classes were present. The instructors of the evening educational branch made addresses to the graduates, in which they gave a brief account of the work done during the past Winter, and ended with a word of advice to the young men who are about to take up their work in life. Prof. George Mollenhauer rendered several violin selections. The instructors present were George F. Cole, business department; James W. Fox, shorthand and typewriting; F. W. Aymar, commercial law; D. Montgomery Schell, mechanical and architectural drawing; Dr. F. A. Scratchley, first aid to injured; A. Henri Hart, grammar and composition; Prof. F. Townsend Southwick, elocution, and G. E. Griffith, music.

Memorial Exercises for Mrs. Parnell.

Memorial services for the late Mrs. Delia Parnell, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, will be held in the parlors of the Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to-morrow afternoon. A committee of ladies met in the hotel last night to make the necessary arrangements. There were present Mrs. Florence Adams Darling, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, Mrs. Margaret Stewart, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, and Miss Bessie O'Byrne. It was decided to invite all the members of the Woman's Franchise Association, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and all the women who were identified with Mrs. Parnell in the Land League movement. The oration of the day will be made by Miss Bessie O'Byrne, and speeches will be made by Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake and Miss Margaret Moore. O'Donovan Rossa and his wife may also make addresses. Albert Gerard Thiers and Francis Walker have promised to sing.

Col. Jones at the Aquarium.

Col. J. E. Jones, the Superintendent of Small Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, moved into his office at the Aquarium yesterday morning. Commencing Monday, the Aquarium will be open every day in the year.

Cash Register Companies at Law.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Suit was filed today by the National Cash Register Company of Dayton against the Hall Wood Cash Register Company of Columbus, Ohio, and its officers for $150,000 damages. The charge is conspiracy and alleged false claims about patents.

Chicago's Lake Improvements.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The Life Saving Station is to be moved nearer the lake, and during the Summer a high sea wall will be built, which will ultimately extend to the [illegible]

THE UNION PACIFIC MONEYS.

Funds Deposited in New York Banks to be Withdrawn by the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Treasury Department has decided to call in a portion of the moneys received from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now on deposit with certain New York banks. The withdrawals will be made gradually, however, and so timed as not to disturb the financial situation in the least.

The total amount of Union Pacific funds remaining to the credit of the Government in the banks which have been used as depositories, therefore, is about $12,000,000. It is proposed to withdraw $3,000,000 of this in the course of the next two weeks. Drafts for the entire $3,000,000 have been drawn and forwarded to Assistant Treasurer Jordan in New York, with instructions to deposit them to the amount of $500,000 every other day until the $3,000,000 is withdrawn. It is understood that the first drafts were to be deposited to-day.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, speaking of the matter to-night, explained that there was nothing extraordinary in calling in the Union Pacific moneys at this time. "Of course," he said, "the unusual expenditures of the last few weeks may be considered indirectly responsible for the action, but it is in no sense a war measure. The idea is to use the funds to balance our daily debits at the Clearing House until the amount we have called for is exhausted."

Of the New York banks which acted as depositories of the Union Pacific purchase moneys for the Government the National City Bank still holds a little less than $8,000,000. The other depositories were the Hanover National, the Chase National, and Fourth National Banks.

DEATH OF PETER BLOW.

Theatrical Manager Killed by Gas Escaping from a Stove.

Peter Blow, a theatrical manager and a son of Henry Blow, who was Minister to Brazil under President Lincoln, and also a Congressman, was found dead yesterday in a hallroom at 160 West Twenty-third Street. The gas from a stove was turned on.

It was thought at first that he had committed suicide, but afterward it was learned that he had been at the Hoffman House with an old friend on Thursday night, and when returning home late, it is believed that he was perhaps muddled and accidentally left the gas turned on.

Mr. Blow came to this city about seventeen years ago, and embarked in theatrical enterprises with considerable success. He leaves two sisters.

JOHN E. TILTON DEAD.

He Is Stricken with Apoplexy While Out Bicycle Riding.

John E. Tilton, forty years old, of 257 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, connected with the New York National Exchange Bank, went out bicycle riding with his wife last evening and stopped at the home of his sister at 196 Brooklyn Avenue. On getting off his wheel he was stricken with apoplexy. He was attended by Dr. Merriman of St. John's Hospital, and was taken home. He died as he was being carried into the house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

S. S. Turner.

Ex-Congressman S. S. Turner is dead at his home, in Front Royal, Warren County, Va. He was elected to Congress in 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of C. T. O'Ferrall to the Gubernatorial chair. He declined to stand for re-election because, while still adhering to the Democratic Party, he was not in harmony with it on the currency question.

Mr. Turner was born in Warren County, Nov. 21, 1842. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the civil war began, and subsequently received an honorary diploma. He joined the Confederate Army in 1861, served with Gen. T. J. Jackson as drill officer during the first year of his service, and for the remainder of the war served as an officer of Pickett's division. Near the end of the war he was badly disfigured by an explosion of gunpowder. After Gen. Lee's surrender he taught mathematics in a female seminary at Winchester, Va., for two years. He then studied for the bar, and was admitted in 1869. Mr. Turner served in the Virginia Legislature from 1869 until 1872. Later on he was for a number of years Prosecuting Attorney for Warren County, Va. For eight years he was a member of the State Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute.

The Rev. Dr. Robert M. Brown.

The Rev. Dr. Robert M. Brown, the oldest clergyman in Poughkeepsie, died yesterday morning of apoplexy, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Perth, N. Y., and was educated at Union College. After his graduation he studied for the ministry and later became Professor of Languages in Union College, which position he retained for ten years. In 1846 he started a preparatory school for boys in New York, which he conducted for seventeen years. He had made his home in Poughkeepsie for thirty-five years. Dr. Brown is survived by one son, Edward W. Brown, manager of the Delaval Separator Works, in Poughkeepsie, and two daughters, Mrs. Alonzo Sedgwick and Miss Mary Brown.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT, Mayor of Marlborough, Mass. in 1896-7, died yesterday. He was born in Norwich, Vt.

MRS. HARRIET MULLINS, wife of John Mullins of Jersey City, died at her home, at Montgomery and Barrow Streets, yesterday. She was sixty-five years of age.

THOMAS H. BURNHAM, aged eighty-nine years, died at Glens Falls Thursday night. He was for many years one of the heaviest grain dealers at Cleveland, Ohio, where he accumulated a fortune.

Gen. WILLIAM P. HARDIN, one of the leaders of the Confederate Army, and Superintendent of the Confederate Home in Austin, Texas, died yesterday of Bright's disease, in his eighty-second year.

The Comtesse DE STERLING is dead at Santa Cruz, Cal., aged sixty-one years. She was a native of England, and was the widow of J. A. Sort, who was British Consul at Corsicana for thirteen years. Her first husband was Commander Henry Treffrey Fox of the British Navy.

BENJAMIN F. HUNT, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., died Thursday at his home in Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Hunt married Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, widow of John A. Sherman, on Oct. 20 last. The bride was ninety and the bridegroom eighty-seven years of age.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, a well-known resident of the Hudson City section of Jersey City, died at his home, 171 New York Avenue, on Thursday. He was born in Germany in 1813, and settled on Jersey City Heights forty years ago. He was a member of Lodge No. 129, I. O. O. F., of New York.

WILLIAM NOYES TAINTOR, eldest son of Henry F. Taintor, President of the Taintor Manufacturing Company of this city, died yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel of diabetes. He was thirty-two years old and a civil engineer on the Oneida branch of the Erie Canal enlargement operations. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

EDWIN F. MERSICK of New Haven, President and Treasurer of the English & Mersick Company, manufacturers of carriage hardware, died last night after a protracted illness, aged sixty. He was a native of New York. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the New Haven Chair Company and a Director in the Mechanics' National Bank. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Frederick Bradley.

MRS. LAURA LOUISE TODD, aged fifty-eight, widow of Robert F. Todd, died on Thursday at the residence of her son-in-law, S. Charles Pratt, in the Nordica Apartment House, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Her husband was a wealthy merchant in Albany, and Mrs. Todd was well known in society. She leaves three daughters and one son. The funeral services will be held in the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the Rev. Dr. Freeland will officiate. The body will be taken to Albany for burial.

Miss Mather to be Buried at Detroit.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 8.—The body of Margaret Mather will leave here at 1 o'clock to-night for Detroit, Mich., her former home, where it will be buried Sunday. This is a change of the original plan, which contemplated burial in New York City. Miss Mather's company will leave to-night for New York, where it will disband.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 550 6th Av., near 29th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1866.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

ADAM.—On Thursday, April 7, 1898, at his late residence, No. 130 East 35th St., New York, John Folger, son of the late J. Henry and Sarah S. Adam, in the 47th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence Monday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Oyster Bay.

BLODGETT.—On April 7, Eliza A., widow of E. Tilden Blodgett, and daughter of the late Lawrence Martin of New York.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Marinor, 481 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, April 9, at 1 P. M.

FOOT.—At Springfield, Mass., April 6, Homer Foot, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral at Springfield Saturday, April 9.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Florence, Carrie Delano Motley, wife of Teackle Wallis Lewis.
Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M., Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Baltimore papers please copy.

MEAD.—At Coronado Beach, California, April 2, 1898, Robert Gillespie Mead.
Funeral services at his late residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., Monday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

MERSICK.—In New Haven, Good Friday, Edwin F. Mersick, aged 60 years.

MINTURN.—Suddenly, April 7, 1898, at Green Bay, Wis., Rowland Robinson Minturn, son of the late Lloyd and Anne R. Minturn.
Interment at Ferrisburgh, Vt.

MITCHAM.—On April 8 at Clarens, Switzerland, of typhoid fever, Viola Yates, wife of Capt. O. B. Mitcham, United States Army., and daughter of the late Gen. Charles Yates of this city.

NASH.—On Wednesday, April 6, 1898, at the residence of her father, Mary Blanchard, youngest daughter of Stephen P. and Catherine McLean Nash.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, on Saturday, April 9th, at half-past ten o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, Martha Holden, wife of the late Clark Smith and daughter of the late Samuel C. Holden of Batavia, N. Y.
Funeral service will be held at the residence of her son, 112 Hicks Street, at half-past 1 on Saturday afternoon. Interment private.

TAINTOR.—On Friday, April 8, at the Murray Hill Hotel, William Noyes, eldest son of Henry F. and Frances L. Taintor, in his 28th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TODD.—Laura Louise Todd, widow of Robert F. Todd, Thursday, April 7, 1898.
Funeral April 9 at 4 P. M. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Charles Pratt, Nordica Flats, 113th St. and 7th Av. Interment at Albany.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway.
New York, 8th April, 1898.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following resolutions submitted by the Executive Committee were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to spread the following minutes upon the records of the board:

Died on April 6, 1898, at his home in Morristown, Mr. ARCHIBALD HYDE WELCH, the Second Vice President of this company, a member of this board, and of its Finance Committee.

His work is done, and we make this record to attest at once our respect for his memory, and our sorrow for our great loss. We respected him for his integrity, for his judgment, for his fidelity to himself and to this company; we sorrow for him as a friend. He was a singularly sweet, gentle, lovable, and manly man. He brought sunshine and hope and good cheer into the sterner phases of life. He was faithful as an officer, wise as a counselor, and loyal as a friend. We profoundly mourn his loss.

Resolved further, That the Secretary be instructed to convey a copy of this record to the family of the deceased.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
AYERS, John, 657 Hudson St.	22	7
AMBUSH, Dora, 342 E. 39th St.	1	8
ADAM, John F., 130 E. 35th St.	46	7
BOYES, Nelson, Riverside Hospital	1	6
BYRNE, Patrick, 633 Morris Av.	58	6
BUTLER, Jeremiah, 206 W. 60th St.	25	7
BRADLEY, Charles, 324 Delancey St.	36	6
BISSELL, Helen, 43 W. 52d St.	6	6
BRODHEIM, Peppie, 206 Rivington St	45	8
BADENHOOP, Hannah, 631 E. 13th.	30	7
BADALAMENTA, Antonio, 430 E. 18th St	3	7
BAER, Ernest, Mt. Sinai Hospital	26	7
CULLEMAN, Mary, 784 10th Av.	63	6
CHARTRAND, Marie L., 671 E. 173d	40	4
CAGGIANO, Antonio, 86 Chrystie St.	1	8
CANNIVEN, Winnifred, 501 E. 11th	75	7
CAHILL, Frank, 57 W. 14th St.	40	7
DIAMANT, Minnie, 135 Orchard St.	9	7
DALEY, John, 88 Avenue D	47	7
DELANEY, Catharine J., 287 1st Av.	52	6
ELKNER, Elizabeth, 201 3d Av.	69	6
FOERSTER, Charles, 195 3d Av.	32	7
FRIED, Sarah, 108 Monroe St.	58	7
FLEMING, Mary P., Utica, N. Y.	52	7
GRUMMEE, Mary, 527 9th Av.	30	6
HUGHES, Margaret, 314 E. 39th St.	25	6
HEITMAN, Henry A., 1,867 2d Av.	2	7
HON NOW, Lee, 28 Mott St.	50	7
HARRIMAN, John N., 163 W. 86th.	55	7
HARFIELD, Annie, 83 Norfolk St.	25	7
HUSSEY, Thomas J., 50 W. 99th St.	80	7
HENSEL, Charles, 439 W. 32d St.	46	7
HEALY, John, 124 W. 96th St.	68	7
JACOBS, Rebecca, 52 Allen St.	4	6
JEROME, Cora M., 589 Amsterdam Av	37	8
JANES, Alice A., 73 W. 94th St.	25	7
KRAUS, Nettie, 250 2d St.	2	7
KRAUS, Fanny, 418 E. 73d St.	46	6
KELLY, Rose, 310 E. 126th St.	41	6
KELLET, Katie, 261 Avenue B	3	7
LEWIS, Carrie D. M., 18th St. and 4th Av	39	7
McNAMARA, Francis, 7 Mott's Lane	2	6
MAZAS, Kunigunda C., 409 W. 52d	85	6
MARKEY, Joseph, 270 W. 143d St.	16	8
MORE, James, 2,654 8th Av.	89	7
MAGRATH, Abby, 521 W. 27th St.	5	7
MANLEY, Katharine, 354 W. 124th St	85	7
NOYES, Amelia C., 4,247 3d Av.	73	7
NASH, Mary B., 11 W. 19th St.	35	6
NORDHEIM, Henriette, 127 E. 7th	56	8
OBERLANDER, Howard, 67 W. 11th	1	6
OBERHOLZER, Bert, 166 E. 66th St	24	7
O'CONNOR, Nellie, 560 W. 135th St.	25	5
O'BRIEN, John P., 35 Carmine St.	26	8
ROEDER, Gottlief R., 387 Bleecker St	76	7
RILEY, Annie, 262 1st Av.	18	7
SCHAFER, Wilhelmina, 88 Charles	76	6
SHANLEY, Mary, 504 11th Av.	25	6
SAUVIGNE, Angela, 228 W. 16th St.	22	7
SHAFRAUNCK, Annie, 337 E. 97th	12	5
SCHULTZ, Philip, 1,808 Amsterdam Av	49	7
SIMON, Jacob, 225 2d St.	79	7
SULLIVAN, Alfred V., 168 Cherry St	4	6
SIMOVELLI, Giovanni, 32 Laight St.	2	7
SCOPPA, Mario, 191 Mott St.	1	7
SHINE, John, 1,400 2d Av.	35	6
STRONG, Charles A., 68 W. 43d St.	59	7
TURELL, Martha A., 245 W. 50th St.	75	6
WUEDERSHEIN, Charles, 506 W. 46th	42	5
WALSH, Patrick, 551 W. 45th St.	50	5
WEINHEIMER, Charles, 349 E. 42d	70	6
WARMINGTON, Anna M., 318 E. 18th	54	7
WALKER, William L., Mills Hotel	65	7
ZULZER, Bertha, 447 E. 116th St.	63	5

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ALMACK, Lillian A., 208 Bridge St.	1	7
BOATE, Francis R., 499 57th St.	1	5
BERGEN, Frederica, K. C. Almshouse.	1	6
BLAIR, Elizabeth, 605 4th Av.	92	6
BINDRIM, Nellie, 225 Wyckoff Av.	1	7
BYRNES, Margaret, 25 Wyckoff St.	65	5
CARROLL, K. D., 197 Harrison St.	21	6
COLLINS, R. H., 581 Driggs Av.	61	6
DE KALB, Manca, K. C. Almshouse.	1	6
DEVANEY, Joseph, 198 Wyckoff St.	1	7
ENGLAND, Francis G., 122 Hoyt St.	22	7
FONES, John J., 729 Lexington Av.	66	5
FERRIS, Edward, foot of 96th St.	56	6
FITZGIBBONS, F., 150 Woodbine St.	1	7
FARRELL, Catharine, 96 Truxton St.	70	7
FLETCHER, M. A., 615 Greenwood Av.	76	7
GEERKEN, Meta, 88 Tompkins Av.	71	6
LOTT, George, King's Highway, near Ocean Av.	71	5
MURTHA, Joseph, 191 59th St.	1	7
MAHER, Anne, 166 Huntington St.	1	7
PAUL, Uhlerich, 204 Scholes St.	1	7
REID, Bridget, 528 Bergen St.	1	7
STETTAUER, M., 120 Wyckoff St.	6	8
SPRINGSTEEN, Mary J., 1,086 De Kalb Av.	67	6
UNKNOWN MAN, foot of 15th Av.	45	4
WATSON, John J., 142 Luquer St.	44	6
WYMAN, Mary F. P., 514 Decatur St.	52	7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ripans Tabules are the first and only medicine I ever took. JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Eastern Journeys.

Some Notes of Travel in Russia, in the Caucasus, and to Jerusalem. By CHARLES A. DANA. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

No one could have been better equipped for such a journey than the observant, cultured, and much-traveled author, who improved his opportunities to the full. The result is a delightful book of travels which pictures many unfamiliar phases of life and describes unhackneyed journeys.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

EPILEPSY.

An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Published by the WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New London, Conn. Free for stamp.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $6,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Outside Securities.
GEORGE H. WATSON,
ROOM 12, 3d FLOOR, MILLS BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
Extension and Collateral 5 % Bonds.
Office of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., March 30th, 1898.

To the holders of First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the provisions of Article IX. of that certain mortgage or deed of trust of the said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the fourth day of July, A. D. 1884, and known as the First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral of said Company, **has selected for redemption all of the outstanding First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds,** secured by said Mortgage, namely:

Such of the Coupon Bonds, numbered 1 to 40,712, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding, and

Such of the Registered Bonds, numbered 1 to 8,000, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding.

Holders of the said bonds may present the same **on and after the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898,** at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y., where the Railway Company will redeem the same by paying therefor par, 5 per centum premium and interest accrued up to **April 30, 1898.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, in pursuance of the provisions of said Article IX. of said mortgage, **interest will cease to accrue** on the bonds named herein on THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1898.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.

Notice is hereby given that the following FIFTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for REDEMPTION pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 4, 29, 44, 66, 134, 145, 165, 192, 239, 249, 325, 359, 401, 405 473.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stagnant.

Yesterday was the dullest that Wall Street has known since the holiday season last December. The stock market was at a standstill all day long, and the total transactions aggregated barely 165,000 shares. During the greater part of the day prices sagged in a listless sort of a way, recovering somewhat in the same disinterested manner when it was reported that the President might delay his message beyond Monday. The limit of fluctuations was narrow and price movements stupid and slow.

⁂

Again the disposition to await developments was everywhere evident. Some of the room traders scalped small profits by manipulating specialties in a small way, and in the afternoon a few professionals bought back stocks which they had sold around the opening at higher prices. That was about all there was to the trading. It was a holiday abroad as well as in several American cities, and in Boston and Chicago, where the Exchanges were open for business, things were at a standstill. On the New York Stock Exchange there was more attention given to pranks and jokes regarding the success of the Governors' plan to avoid a panic by keeping the Exchange open than to trading.

⁂

The day was productive of but little in the way of news. There was the story of further delay of the President's message, and one report had it that the Cuban Junta's representatives expected an armistice to be arranged before Monday. The effect of these stories upon the market was small. What rumors there were during the day were chiefly bullish, but stocks failed to recover from their weakness at the opening.

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Government bonds were weaker. There were sales of $40,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121½@121⅝.

⁂

In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Union Gas	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Great Northern pf.	½	Pullman Car	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Met. St. Ry.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1	Pacific Mail	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Manhattan Con.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Louisville & Nashville 4s … 1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1	Or. Imp. Con. 5s, all in. pd.	1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1
Den. & R. G. 4s	1¼	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. Con.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,119,918; balances, $5,293,423; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $931,096.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days, and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼, and guilders at 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

THE HOLIDAY DULLNESS.

Wall Street good-humoredly considered itself properly fooled yesterday. Unusual dullness made all the more ridiculous the opening of the Exchange on the holiday. Had President McKinley sent in his message on Wednesday, as promised, the action of the Governors would undoubtedly have proved a wise move. As it was, it proved wholly unnecessary. Many brokers who came down town yesterday morning left the Street again soon after noon. On the floor of the Stock Exchange the jokers made merry at the expense of the gentleman who openly fathered the proposition to have the Governors reconsider their previous decision to close the Exchange on Good Friday, as usual. They gave him an "at home," and supplied him with all the paraphernalia and edibles necessary to the proper carrying out of that function.

TOBACCO SCRIP ACTIVE.

About the only unusual activity shown yesterday was in Tobacco scrip, which was largely traded in and decidedly strong. Over $89,000 of the scrip changed hands. It opened at 87, sold up to 91, and reacted to 89¾, where it closed, with a net advance of 2¾ points. It was bought by the same brokers who of late have been conspicuous as buyers and manipulators of Tobacco stock. For some time past they have been buying the scrip and putting up its price, and yesterday they brought about the sharp advance in it. In explanation of the movement, it was rumored that arrangements have been completed to take up the scrip in cash at par. This was probably an indirect way of claiming that the Tobacco Trust has $3,560,000 cash for which it has no use.

NO CONFISCATION OF RAILROADS.

In discussing the American stock market Mr. Henry Labouchère says, in London Truth:

"After the heavy fall one would almost think that even the outbreak of war was more than discounted in the present level of prices of American rails. After all, traffics continue on an excellent scale, and the business of the railroads has not yet suffered any check. The Spaniards are not likely to take possession of them, and in fact, should war ensue, the railroads will probably in the first instance benefit. Nor can the issue of such a struggle be, for one moment doubtful, as the United States are certain to gain the day.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

The only gold engagement announced yesterday was that of $250,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co. The total of gold imported from both Europe and Australia since Feb. 25 is now in excess of $54,500,000. Exchange brokers continue to predict further large importations unless there is a decline in New York money rates or a favorable turn in the diplomatic situation. The advance in the Bank of England discount rate is expected to operate temporarily against withdrawals of gold for America, but Exchange market authorities do not believe that that factor will permanently check the gold movement.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of March to-day will cover seventy roads, and will show 10.14 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The aggregate results of ninety-nine roads (all that have furnished statements) for the month of March show a gain of $5,882,470, or 15.82 per cent. Following is The Chronicle's table for the fourth week:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. & Gt. South.	$42,395	$4,318	....
Ann Arbor	33,641	355	....
Atlantic & Danville	12,308	2,572	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	172,577	....	1,781
Buff., R. & P.	92,038	10,951	....
B., C. R. & N.	111,332	5,078	....
Can. Pacific	641,000	105,000	....
Central of Georgia	117,105	5,470	....
Chattanooga South	1,976	....	115
Ches. & Ohio	213,092	....	27,693
Chi. & East Ill.	88,441	2,950	....
Chi. Great Western	151,274	5,857	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	85,801	2,508	....
Chi., M. & St. P.	947,296	153,313	....
Chi. Term Trans.	24,538	501	....
Chi. & W. Mich.	49,466	4,529	....
C., O. & Gulf	23,560	10,891	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	373,785	....	3,421
Clev., L. & W.	28,283	....	2,551
Den. & Rio Grande	205,209	30,400	....
D., G. R. & W.	38,660	4,584	....
Evans. & Ind.	6,895	....	2,062
Evans. & T. H.	26,729	....	2,826
Flint & P. M.	81,166	2,022	....
Ft. W. & R. G.	11,707	4,857	....
Georgia	37,900	....	180
Georgia & Alab.	25,558	5,905	....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	69,040	1,805	....
Cinn. R. & Ft. W.	10,869	....	335
Traverse City	1,140	....	157
M., G. R. & Ind.	2,767	122	....
Grand Trunk Chi. & Grand Trunk Det. G. H. & Mil.	474,045	82,454	....
Inter. & Gt. North.	102,908	4,968	....
Iowa Central	43,078	5,014	....
Kanawha & Mich.	9,446	....	3,022
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	104,609	....	1,979
K. C., M. & B.	37,475	8,475	....
K. C., P. & G.	84,016	26,285	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	12,812	2,559	....
Lake Erie & West.	91,489	....	883
Louis., E. & St. L.	38,191	....	3,485
Louis., H. & St. L.	17,110	1,056	....
Louis. & Nash.	576,575	83,478	....
Mem. & Charleston	42,685	....	4,150
Mexican Central	399,800	5,726	....
Mexican National	160,222	....	5,858
Minn. & St. Louis	49,671	....	2,898
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114,078	10,870	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	261,441	863	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	790,000	97,000	....
Central Branch	[illegible]	12,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	110,102	8,138	....
Norfolk & West.	199,992	1,783	....
Northern Pacific	641,801	110,641	....
Oreg. R. R. & N.	162,495	84,925	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	22,209	1,309	....
Pitts. & Western	102,182	35,029	....
Rio Grande South	10,488	1,931	....
St. J. & G. I.	21,320	....	4,828
St. L. & San F.	182,627	8,854	....
St. L. & Southw.	138,000	31,500	....
Southern Railway	547,687	....	14,144
Texas & Pac.	207,411	22,670	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	44,159	....	1,048
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	59,283	8,791	....
Wabash	377,654	71,450	....
Wheel. & L. E.	22,816	....	4,781
Wisconsin Central	125,813	8,714	....
Total (70 roads)	$10,459,893	$1,050,488	$88,107
Net inc. (10.14 p. c.)		962,381	

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER.

Government bonds showed weakness yesterday, closing bids for the active issues being from ¼ to 1 point lower than at the close yesterday. The only transactions were in the new 4s, coupons, which sold down to and closed at 121⅝, a net decline of half a point. Brokers who have been watching the Government bond market of late predict considerable activity in the new 4s as soon as something definite is known regarding the attitude of the Government and of Congress upon the question of war. They report that there are in waiting large orders to either buy or liquidate as developments may warrant.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Payment to Sub-Treasury of $1,825,700 on account of Kansas Pacific sale, creating a credit balance at Clearing House of $931,096.

Atchison said to have earned in nine months of fiscal year all fixed charges, including interest on its bonds, and over $275,000, on the preferred stock.

Increase of $964,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, but decrease of $4,700,000 as compared with same week last year.

Opening for traffic of Mobile and Ohio's new branch line between Columbus, Miss., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Incorporation at Albany of the Westchester Trust Company, with a capital of $200,000.

End of the fight for the Presidency of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway by Gov. Russell's appointment of David W. Patrick to that position.

Election of Mr. James Brown Potter as a Director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in place of T. C. Purdy, resigned.

Chicago dispatches stating that the sugar trade in the West is growing steadily worse.

Increase of $40,767 in Mobile and Ohio's gross earnings for March.

Incorporation in State of Illinois of the Chicago, Waukegan and North Shore Railway, with a capital stock of $100,000.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,449,016, against $1,485,834 last week and $7,190,306 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,332,888, against $1,463,652 last week and $7,488,655 in the same week of last year.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"When everybody is asking whether it is to be war or peace, the state of business is not easy to judge. Prophecy is not the function of a business journal, and there are times when even the most careful study of facts gives no clear indication of the future. It is not possible to judge how far buying for distribution or buying for consumers may be affected for a time by chances of war. Every consumer may imagine that he is going to wear fewer clothes and use fewer tools and eat less food than in a state of peace. But it is likely that he may not. Since nobody can judge just how wise bankers may be in an emergency, there is some uncertainty, but thus far scarcely any stoppage whatever of manufacturing concerns appears, nor any indications that the producing force is likely to be diminished, nor is any such symptom to be seen in business reports.

"Evidence of existing conditions is not confusing nor unfavorable. So far banking conservatism has not caused failures, which continue smaller than for many years, as in March, nor has it caused stoppage of any manufacturing concerns, nor lessened the volume of business reported by railroads in tonnage, or clearings at principal points. In five weeks Chicago east-bound tonnage has been 779,217 tons, more than double last year's and 77 per cent. larger than in 1892. Rates are lower and tonnage is more largely of low-class freights, but quantities of products moved are enormous. Payments through principal Clearing Houses are 27.8 per cent. larger for the week, and 27 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, notwithstanding a great fall in prices of commodities in six years. Foreign imports were very small last week, but in five weeks have been only 5 per cent. smaller than last year, while exports have been 50 per cent. larger for the week, and 56 per cent. larger for five weeks, which indicates more than $30,000,000 excess of imports over exports for March, and no one can say how large the remaining balance is.

"In such conditions heavy industrial demands for a great force of operatives have been effective. The truth is that every great industry meets enormous overproduction, compared with corresponding demand in any other year, however prosperous, and yet nearly all are keeping almost their whole force employed, and some are increasing force. In one branch of woolen manufacture two carpet mills have stopped or are about to stop, as it is between seasons, but much complaint of cancellation because of higher prices, and possibly in some cases because of inferior qualities, has not been followed by reduced production. Sales of wool are insignificant, and prices have declined 3 cents for best grades and over 1 cent in the average for all quotations, only because speculators wholly underestimated stocks held by manufacturers. In the iron and steel industry, with demands greater than ever before from general sources, urgent orders from the Government enlarge work, but do not advance prices. In boots and shoes the unprecedented purchases between Feb. 10 and March 28 have not prevented unusually large orders for this season, since, and with prices slightly yielding as to leather, the Chicago market for hides is also a shade lower."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"A sensible quieting of demand for staple goods is perceptible in the various detailed trade reports coming to hand this week. At the East the drift of matters affecting our foreign relations has been such as to discourage new business, but this tendency has been considerably accentuated by unseasonably cold weather, which has checked the usual Easter demand to a considerable extent. Reports from the West are that the heavy rush of Spring business is about over, and that orders coming in now are of a filling-in character. Here again reports of unseasonable weather are met with. A fairly good business is reported at the South, but a slight check to our export trade is reported, growing out of the raising of freight and insurance rates consequent on the disturbed foreign outlook. Frost is reported to have done considerable damage to the peach and other fruit crops of the South and to early planted tobacco. A fairly satisfactory trade is reported at the Northwest. Lake navigation is now open, and anticipations are that a prosperous year's business will be done.

"Bradstreet's weekly reports of the state of trade have heretofore pointed out the perceptible check to general business during the month of March, caused by increased anxiety as to our foreign relations, and also by unfavorable weather checking the demand for and movement of goods in some sections of the West. Bradstreet's, by means of its usual monthly report on prices of leading staples, is now in a position to point out the effect upon the prices of staples of this slackening of demand, which has constituted the first real check to the steady rise in prices that began last Summer. As a result of this depressing influence, the general level of values appears to be, if anything, slightly below the level set at the beginning of the year. During the month of March only 27 out of 107 staple articles advanced in price, while 43 declined and 37 were unchanged.

"It may be recalled that during the month of February the number of increases shown was double that for March. Uncertainty as to the outlook for a continued good export trade in food products is probably responsible for a large number of the decreases shown in those lines. Textile and metal prices moved irregularly, but on the whole were not as weak as those of food products. Building materials, naturally enough, showed very general advances for the month, while coal as naturally weakened. Increased demand for news paper is reflected in an advance for the month. As compared with one year ago, the price showing is a much better one. Sixty leading staples are higher now than they were on April 1, 1897, 14 are unchanged, and only 33 are lower, making three-fourths of all staples exhibiting as good or a better showing than a year ago. Here it is found that food products are very generally higher than they were at this time last year, but more irregularity is shown in the prices of textiles, building materials, and drugs.

"Wheat shipments, including flour, this week are slightly larger than those of last week, and considerably in excess of last year, aggregating 3,778,726 bushels for that period, against 3,550,664 bushels last week, 2,036,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,764,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,984,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports have fallen off sharply, aggregating 3,557,000 bushels, against 4,507,000 bushels last week, 4,645,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,891,000 bushels in 1896, and 814,000 bushels in 1895.

"It is probable that usual monthly and quarterly settlements account for the considerable gain shown in bank clearings this week over last, but the very much better showing made this year as compared with previous years is proof of the more favorable situation in which general trade and business finds itself. The total clearings at 85 cities for the week aggregate $1,281,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent. over last week, an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1897, of 38 per cent. over this week in 1896, and of 44 per cent. over 1894. Compared with the week in 1892, the gain shown is 3 per cent. The gain shown, as compared with last year, is, of course, largest at New York, the increase being 38 per cent., but nearly all the leading cities, with the exception of Boston and two or three other cities in the West and South, show increases over a year ago varying from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Extreme dullness prevailed in the outside security market yesterday, and prices were slightly lower. Standard Oil closed without change, and Glucose and Malt stocks were fractionally lower. There is no pressure of long stock upon the market.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	29
Amsterdam preferred	63	65
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	85	88
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	75	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	38	[illegible]
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicaragua Canal Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal	330	[illegible]
[illegible] & Whitney	10	[illegible]
[illegible] & Whitney pf.	80	[illegible]
Standard Oil Trust	361	[illegible]
[illegible] Potteries	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Potteries pf.	45	[illegible]
[illegible] Typewriter	6¾	[illegible]
[illegible] Typewriter 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Typewriter 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagner Car Company	152	[illegible]
Worthington Pump pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Miscellaneous List.

[illegible] Merrill & Condit bonds	93	[illegible]
[illegible] Tobacco Company	13	[illegible]
[illegible] & North American Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cable stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-Pneumatic [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] River Telephone stock	75	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Square Garden 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	141
Northwestern Telegraph Company	[illegible]	117
Trow Directory pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅜@56⅜. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .30, 1,000 Comstock at .04 buyer 30, 500 Comstock bonds at .04, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .84, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Potosi at .04, 200 Small Hopes at .90, and 400 Utah at .12.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼, 1,600 Anaconda at .30@.30¼, 200 Anchoria Leland at .70⅜, 7,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅞@.09@.08⅞, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼ cash@.004¼, 7,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05⅞, 900 Golden Fleece at .39¼@.39⅝, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .006¼ buyer 30, 600 Havana at .75@.75⅜, 4,500 Jefferson at .04@.04⅛, 2,000 Justine at .03⅛@.02⅞, 100 Lillie at .80, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .19⅜, 6,000 Mount Rosa at .11@.11¼@.10½, 200 Portland at .79, 75,000 Sentinel at .01⅛ buyer 30@.01⅛ buyer 60@.009½@.01⅛ buyer 60, 5,000 Union at .09⅛, 17,000 Work at .02¼@.02⅜, and 1,100 Yukon at .10½.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Thursday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	1.05	.55	1.00
Alta	.12	..	.16	..
Belcher	..	..	.22	..
Best & Belcher	.33	.42	.33	..
Breece	.35	.43	.35	.45
Brunswick	.16	..	.11	.14
Cholla	..	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	1.00	.80	..
Crown Point	..	..	.24	..
Deadwood	.65	1.00	.70	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.29	..	.30	..
Father De Smet	.16	.21	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	..	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	1.05	..	1.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.15	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.13	..
Mexican	..	..	.40	..
Ophir	..	..	.70	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	..	.09
Potosi	..	..	.40	..
Plymouth Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	..	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	..	..	1.50	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.85	1.65	1.80
Union Cons	..	..	.40	..
Utah	..	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	..	..	.20	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Adams Cons	..	..	.02	..
Alice	.70	..	.70	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.26	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	.40	.30	.40
Brunswick Cons	.12	.13	.12	.12
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia	.50	..	.60	..
Chollar	.40	..	.40	..
Crown Point	.20	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	.85	.75	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	..	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.98	..
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	1.15	..	1.15	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.32	..	.32	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.06	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	.16
Mexican	.40	..	.40	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.70	..	.80	..
Occidental	2.50	..	2.50	..
Potosi	.35	..	.40	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.20	.30	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	1.75	2.00	1.80	..
Standard	1.70	..	1.70	..
Small Hopes	.75	..	.85	..
Union Cons	.40	..	.40	..
Utah	.10	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.16	..
Alamo	.02	.08	.02	.08
Anaconda	.24	..	.20	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.06	.10	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.35	..	.40	..
Isabella	.19	.25	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.05	.07
Portland	.73	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.20	.05	..
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.02⅜
Anaconda	.31	.36	.30	.40
Anchoria	.70	.72	.70	.71
Cannon Ball	.004¼	.004½	.004¼	.004½
Cripple Creek Cons	.08¾	.09	.08¾	.09
Elkton	.70	.75	.66	.70
Gold Magnet	.004	.006	..	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.38	.39	.35	.40
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Jefferson	.04½	.05	.04	.05
Justine	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
Lillie	.78½	.79½	.80	.81
Miami	..	..	..	.40
Mollie Gibson	.19	.21	.19	.21
Mount Rosa	.10	.10½	.10½	.11¼
Old Gold	.003¾	.006	.003½	.005¾
Portland	.77	.78	.78	.80
Rocky Mountain	..	..	..	.15
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009¾	.01¼	.009	.01
Union	..	..	.08½	.09
Waldorf	..	..	..	.10
Work	.01½	.02	.02	.02½
Yukon	.11	.12	.11	.13

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week March	$49,466	$44,937	$35,592
From Jan. 1	351,145	321,985	347,668
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week March	$38,660	$34,076	$25,688
From Jan. 1	299,245	281,426	287,372
GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY—			
Mileage	458	450	450
4th week March	$25,558	$19,653	......
Month	108,575	79,733	......
From Jan. 1	320,522	265,606	......
July 1 to March 31	953,506	790,861	......
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
4th week March	$104,609	$106,588	$89,628
Month	396,438	369,615	267,571
From Jan. 1	1,156,629	1,059,434	966,809
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week March	$35,475	$27,000	$22,952
From Jan. 1	406,349	307,113	237,546
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
4th week March	$38,190	$41,675	$39,437
Mileage	372	372	372
Month	126,372	120,639	122,253
From Jan. 1	364,788	323,265	341,659
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month March	$383,890	$323,123	$298,329
From July 1	3,212,977	2,967,975	2,771,598
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
4th week March	$641,801	$530,660	$450,919
Month	1,834,162	1,339,999	1,333,778
From July 1	18,167,208	14,275,127	......
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for February—			
Gross	$36,334	$34,881	$32,628
Op. exp. & taxes	23,225	21,618	20,431
Net	13,109	13,263	12,192
From July 1 to Feb. 28:			
Gross	433,690	331,733	325,879
Net	187,190	197,891	152,314
MEXICAN NATIONAL for February (Mexican currency)—			
Gross	485,452	488,696	388,178
Op. expenses	265,889	247,018	217,020
Net	219,563	241,678	171,158
Dis., ex., imp., &c.	180,557	101,363	70,823
Balance	39,006	140,315	100,335
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:			
Gross	996,202	983,564	812,097
Net	458,373	442,115	355,801
Balance	182,457	247,419	209,344

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hanover	390
Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
City	900	Merchants & Trad.	100
Columbia	150	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	245
Continental	125	New York	230
East River	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Garfield National	350	Park	300
German-American	105	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	105

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,220	Am. Sug. Refs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	117½	118⅛
100	Am. Tobacco	101⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	102⅛
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	At., T. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Brooklyn R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,430	Chi., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,660	Chi., M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,576	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
480	Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,050	Manhattan	97⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	97⅞
70	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	N. Y. Central	110½	110½	110	110
10	Northern Pacific	23	23	23	23
120	Nor. Pac. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	62
350	People's Gas	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
60	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
40	Union Pacific	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅞
1,070	Union Pac. pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52	52
10	Western Union	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
45,530					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58	58¼	58	58¼
12,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59¾	60½	59½	[illegible]
5,000	Rock Isl. 5s, C.	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
12,000	Southern Ry. 5s	90	90	89	90
7,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	36½	37	36½	37
$52,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 8.—But one sale of West Chicago took place to-day. It was at 90. North Chicago account declined from 218 to 216. Biscuit common opened at 23, sold to 22⅝, back to 23⅛, and closed at 22⅞. The preferred article opened at 78¼ and closed at 77⅝.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	73½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	131
National Biscuit Co. com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	77⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	30½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	32
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	47½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Railway	280
N. Chi. St. R. R.	215
W. Chi. St. R. R.	90⅝
South Side Elevated R. R.	61½
Lake St. Elevated	10½
Lake St. Elevated, tr. ctfs.	8½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 8.—The local market today was little better than a drift, and when at all active was inclined to be irregular, winding up with a loss. A sale of 1,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in one lot was a feature of the morning. The interest centred largely in the coppers, in which weakness of Butte and Montana furnished food for gossip. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; commercial paper, 6@7 per cent. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	222
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107½	108¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	99
Maine Central	126	130
Old Colony	187	189
West End	80	80½
West End pf.	102	103¼
Wisconsin Central	1¼	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅞	2
Arnold	11	11¼
Atlantic	26	29
Boston & Montana	170	171
Butte & Boston	23½	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	517½	..
Centennial	12⅞	13⅛
Franklin	10¼	11¼
Gold Coin Mines	1	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	6⅛	..
Osceola	40	40¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5⅝
Quincy	107	109
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	146	148
Tecumseh	..	2¼
Wolverine	19⅝	20¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	245	247
Dominion Coal	17¼	18¼
Dominion Coal pf.	101¼	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	63¼	64¼
General Electric	32¼	32¾
General Electric pf.	..	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	125	128
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	170¾	173
United States Oil	13¼	..
United States Rubber	15½	17½
Westinghouse Electric	20¾	21¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51¾	52¼

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¼	25¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.19	.19
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.15	.17
Belcher	..	.23
Best & Belcher	.50	.33
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.26	.25
Challenge Con.	.26	.27
Chollar	.43	.45
Confidence	..	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	.81
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.24
Gould & Curry	.23	.25
Hale & Norcross	.98	1.20
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.17	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.08
Mexican	.38	.42
Occidental Con.	2.85	2.90
Ophir	.77	.81
Overman	.08	.09
Potosi	.39	.41
Savage	.22	.22
Scorpion	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.80	2.05
Silver Hill	.02	..
Standard	..	1.60
Union Con.	.43	.48
Utah Con.	.10	.11
Yellow Jacket	.17	.22

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	30	38	20	40
Anchoria	70	80	70	70½
Argentum	17½	18½	18	19½
Consolidated	8½	9	8½	9
Elkton	66	68¼	67½	67⅞
El Paso	5½	6	6	6¾
Gibson	20¼	20½	19½	20½
Gold Coin	90½	91	96	97
Gold King	50	51	45	50
Golden Fleece	25	40	30	42
Grouse	5¼	6¼	5⅝	6
Isabella	22½	22¾	21¾	21⅝
Jefferson	3	5	3	5
Lillie	80	80¾	80	82
Matoa	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
Moon Anchor	92¾	98	95⅞	96⅞
Pharmacist	6	7	5½	6
Portland	79¼	79½	78⅞	80
Rawlings	16	17	16⅝	17
Rosa	12	13	10	12
Union	9¼	9⅝	9	9½
Work	2¼	2½	2¼	3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,860,696
Gold reserve	177,093,249
Net silver	6,904,361
United States notes in the Treasury	37,273,849
Treasury notes of 1890	3,658,362
Total receipts this day	1,169,147
Total receipts this month	7,536,637
Total receipts this year	315,053,350
Total expenditures this day	1,319,000
Total expenditures this month	9,828,000
Total expenditures this year	313,198,270
Deposits in National banks	32,406,076
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	253,520
Government receipts from internal revenue	472,913
Customs	590,718
Miscellaneous	105,515

Barred from Produce Exchange.

On a ruling of the managers of the New York Produce Exchange, Calvin Russell and Clarence Bickett of Penn Yan, N. Y., are prohibited from representation on the Exchange. The decision is on a complaint of irregularities in dealing made by Andrew J. Toomey of 24 State Street.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.
$1,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. Consid. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bd. 1942. Guar.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd., 1953.
For account of whom it may concern.
30 shs. Mutual Bank.
28 shs. United States Printing Co.
4 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 158 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

No. 281 Fourth Avenue,
NEW YORK, March 18th, 1898.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1898, at 11:45 o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 281 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to INCREASE the capital stock of the said Company from the present amount thereof, to wit, $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $2,000,000, to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

E. R. L. GOULD,
JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,
G. W. YOUNG,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
ALFRED T. WHITE,
A Majority of the Directors.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, March 23, 1898.
GEORGE W. WENSLEY, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KINGS COUNTY TRACTION Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, March 3, 1898. Notice to Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Traction Company will be held at the office of the said company No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said Kings County Traction Company be forthwith dissolved. By order of the Board of Directors, WM. C. COX, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Cremation Company, Limited, for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 62 East Houston St., New York City, on MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
S. BERENDSOHN, Secretary.
New York, April 5, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William Street,
New York, Mar. 29, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 12th, 1898. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds
LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after April 15, 1898, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	10%
U. S. A	5%
U. S. B	20%
U. S. C	20%
U. S. D	15%
U. S. E	10%
U. S. F	20%
U. S. G	5%
U. S. I	20%

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 William St., N. Y. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG,
April 9, 1898. Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar per share,) payable April 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March [illegible]. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 8, 1898.

Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	104	10	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	......
[illegible]	17	100	American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
[illegible]	70¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69	69	69	69	—1
[illegible]	9½	1,060	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅜	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
[illegible]	118⅝	48,844	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118½	118⅝	117⅝	118⅜	—1
[illegible]	..	420	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	107½	107½	—½
[illegible]	102¼	3,298	American Tobacco	101⅛	102⅜	101⅛	102	+¼
115	118	10	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	......
11⅛	11¼	1,110	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
25⅝	25⅞	2,035	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
5	6⅜	6	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	......
3	3⅛	1,000	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	......
38⅛	38⅝	2,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38⅝	—⅛
110	115	142	Brooklyn Union Gas	110½	110½	110¼	110½	+1⅛
80	81½	30	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	......
19¼	19½	1,265	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19½	19	19¼	—⅛
92⅝	92⅞	18,075	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92⅝	93	91½	92⅝	—⅝
10½	10⅝	2,050	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—⅜
89½	89⅝	20,185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89⅝	89⅞	89½	89½	—⅜
141¾	143	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143	143	142½	142½	—1½
118½	119½	814	Chi. & Northw.	117½	119	117½	119	—1
85½	85⅝	5,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85½	85¾	84⅝	85⅝	+⅛
7½	8½	40	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
28	28½	450	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28	28	28	......
11⅝	11⅞	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	......
2½	3	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18½	20	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1
177	178	120	Consolidated Gas	177½	177½	177½	177½	—1½
108	108¼	210	Delaware & Hudson	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108¼	—¼
43	44	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	43	43	43	43	+1½
61	63	400	Detroit Gas	61½	62	61½	62	+½
..	..	120	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	119	119	119	119	—5
12⅛	12⅜	100	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	......
82	83⅛	150	Erie 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1
82⅛	82⅝	860	General Electric	82½	82⅝	82¼	82½	—½
148	152	100	Great Northern pf.	150	150	150	150	+½
99	100	298	Illinois Central	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	—1
49⅝	49⅞	1,815	Louisville & Nashville	49¾	49⅞	49½	49⅝	—⅜
97⅝	97⅞	8,082	Manhattan Con	97¼	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞	—⅜
188¾	189	6,560	Metropolitan St. Ry.	189½	189½	188	188¾	—2
78	88	12	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	......
59¼	59¾	20	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	......
32½	33	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	—⅛
26½	27	1,400	Missouri Pacific	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26½	—⅜
29¾	30	500	National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	—⅝
103	104	200	National Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	+⅝
110⅞	111	8,882	New York Central	110⅝	111	110	111	—1
45½	46	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+½
5⅛	5⅜	100	North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
23	23⅛	1,450	Northern Pacific	23	23⅛	22⅞	23	—⅜
61⅞	62	2,435	Northern Pacific pf.	61½	62	61½	62	—⅜
14⅛	14⅜	200	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
43	47	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	45	45	45	45	+1
65	68	116	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	—⅛
24	25	600	Pacific Mail	24	24⅝	24	24	—1
112½	113¼	200	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	—½
91⅝	91¾	1,930	People's Gas, Chicago	91¾	91¾	91½	91⅝	—⅜
170	174	150	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	171	171	171	171	+⅜
16⅝	17	118	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
20¾	21	100	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	—½
45	50	55	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	50	49	49	—½
25½	26	805	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
69	70	800	St. Paul & Omaha	69¼	69¼	69⅛	69⅛	—⅛
13¼	14½	300	Southern Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
26⅝	27	666	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	—⅛
19¾	20	1,680	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20	20	19½	19⅞	—⅛
..	..	250	Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	—½
20	20¼	1,190	Union Pacific	20	20	19⅞	20	—⅛
52⅝	52⅞	15,304	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	52⅞	51⅞	52⅝	—⅜
6⅛	6½	600	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6½	6½	6½	6⅛	—⅛
57	57¾	850	U. S. Leather pf.	57¼	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	—¾
64	66	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	65	65	—2¼
6¼	6⅝	200	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
15½	16	500	Wabash pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅜
85⅝	87½	635	Western Union Tel.	86	86¼	85⅝	86¼	—⅜
1⅞	2	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	......
Sales.....		165,283						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
5,000	87
200	86½
2,000	88
15,000	89
9,000	90
5,000	89⅞
12,000	90
15,000	90⅛
5,000	91
5,000	90⅛
10,000	91
5,000	90⅛
1,000	89⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
1,000	83⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s	
4,500	87⅛
6,000	87¼
1,000c	87⅛
12,000	87¼
500	86⅞
4,000	87⅛
Adjustment 4s	
5,000s3	58⅝
4,000	58⅝
5,000	58⅜
5,000	58¼
15,000	58⅜
8,000	58½
5,000	58⅜
58,000	58
1,000	58¼
21,000	58
21,000	58⅛
12,000	58¼
1,000	58⅛
35,000	58⅛
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	63
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	79
Brooklyn R T 5s	
10,000	92
4,000	91¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
3,000	76⅝
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	
6,000	101⅝
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
2,000	114¼
Chi, B & Q Neb ext 4s	
5,000	95⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
2,000c	104½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
2,000	105⅝
1,000	105
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	
1,000	114½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
65,000	106⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s	
4,000	81⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	61½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
1,000	102
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
2,000	89¼
6,000	89
2,000	89¼
Dul, S S & A 5s	
1,000	102
Erie 4s prior bonds	
6,000	87½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
1,000	70
2,000	69⅝
Ill Central 4s, 1952	
1,000	101⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
8,000	86¼
Louis & Nash col tr 5s	
10,000	101⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s	
26,000	109½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	73⅝
5,000	73⅜
8,000	73⅝
Minn & St L con 5s	
7,000	104
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	86
5,000	86⅛
Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	60¼
13,000	60
Mo Pac 1st cons	
5,000	94⅝
5,000	95
5,000s3	95
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
2,000	93⅛
3,000	93¼
24,000	93
2,000	92½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
8,000	101
Nash, C & St L con	
2,000	100
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	101⅛
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
20,000	54½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	99⅞
Reading Co gen 4s	
13,000	80
Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	81
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
11,000	86½
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s	
1,000	108
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
10,000	96¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
8,000	89¼
1,000	89
8,000	89¼
2,000	89⅛
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	31
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
4,000	85½
Union Pacific 4s	
1,000	90⅞
11,000	90½
40,000	90⅝
10,000	90⅝
29,000	90⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	
8,000	107
10,000	106½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
5,000	77¼
West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	107½
Registered	
2,000	107
West Union col tr 5s	
4,000	108⅛
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
8,000	38
5,000	37½
20,000	37
5,000	37½
Total sales	$945,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	13	N. Y. & N. H.	184	187
4s, r., 1907	108½	109¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	15
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1925	120⅝	121½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4⅝	5⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	32
4s, c., 1925	121	121½	Eastern Elevator	..	62	N. Y., S. & W.	12	14
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½	Eighth Avenue	300	330	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	30
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½	Erie 2d pf.	16⅝	17⅝	Nor. & West.	12⅝	15
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H.	19	22	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	148	152	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	27½	29½
			Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. S. L.	27	31¼
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Hawaiian Sugar	23	25	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	100	140	Homestake	42	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Express	120	127	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	22	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	63
Am. T. & C.	90	92	Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Ann Arbor	12	13	Iowa Central pf.	27½	30	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Ann Arbor pf.	35	37½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Balt. & Ohio	16¼	17⅛	K. C., P. & G.	18	20⅝	Reading 1st pf.	39	39¼
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	..	6	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4¼	5	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4¼	R., W. & O.	117¼	119⅝
Buff., R. & P.	20	30¼	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	19⅝
Central Pacific	12	13	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6⅝
Chi. & Alton	154	160	Laclede Gas	42	43	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	55	57
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	St. P. & Duluth	..	23
Chi. & E. Ill.	50½	53	L. E. & W.	13⅝	15	St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	107	L. E. & W. pf.	68	71	St. P., M. & M.	130	135
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	26	29	Lake Shore	178	183	St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24	Long Island	40	50	Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	5	8	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	26	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Southern Railway	7⅝	8¼
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	28½	Mexican Central	4	5	Standard R. & T.	3½	4¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	78½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅞	Third Avenue	167	170
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	49	Michigan Central	102	104½	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn. & St. L.	23	25½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	52	Twin City R. T.	18	22
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Express	38	41
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	5⅞	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	U. S. Leather	5⅝	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6½	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11½	U. S. Rubber	16½	18¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	25	Mobile & Ohio	27	29	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Com. Cable	150	180	Morris & Essex	171	175	West Chi. St. Ry.	..	90
Consol. Coal	36	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	16	West. Union Beef	7⅝	8¼
Consol. Ice	28¼	30	National Starch	5	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅝	10⅝
Consol. Ice pf.	83½	87	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83			
Del., L. & W., ex dividend	144½	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
Den. & R. G.	10	14	New Cent. C.	6¼	8			
			New Jersey Cent.	91½	94			
			N. Y. Air Brake	15	17			

H. G. NICHOLS'S EXTRADITION.

Papers for the Alleged Chicago Embezzler Deemed Defective.

ALBANY, April 8.—A requisition of the Governor of Illinois to Gov. Black for the extradition of Herbert G. Nichols, under arrest in New York City, on the charge of having embezzled from King, Brown & Co. of Chicago to the amount of $20,000, reached this city to-day. The papers were defective, however, not containing the affidavits required, setting forth the facts attending the commission of the crime, and Gov. Black declined to honor them, until the imperfection shall have been remedied.

WANTED BY BOSTON BANKERS.

George B. White Arrested in Philadelphia on an Old Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—George B. White of Hyndman, Penn., who is wanted in Boston to answer the charge of obtaining money from several Boston banks by misrepresentations, was arrested in this city to-day and held to await requisition papers from Massachusetts.

In 1893 White and his brother were engaged in the leather business at 226 Purchase Street, Boston, under the firm name of W. S. White & Co., and obtained, it is alleged, nearly $100,000 from Boston banks, the Continental, Commercial, Manufacturers', Republic, and Merchants' Banks being among the institutions which are said to have loaned money to the firm. It is said the total amount of money borrowed by the firm was $175,000. Maryland and Pennsylvania banks are said to have suffered to a considerable extent. The firm failed in 1893, and White is said to have been in South America from that time until recently.

White protested against his arrest, but he was placed in jail to await requisition papers.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Yankee Clothing Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. W. Farnsworth, J. W. Jordan, and Aaron Fybush, Buffalo.

High Bridge Dairy Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. M. Mott, J. S. Rekman, and C. W. P. Wetmore, New York City.

Steinweg Printing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Steinweg and Henrietta Steinweg, New York City, and Louis Harris, Brooklyn.

A. Raduziner & Co. of New York City, to deal in tobacco; capital, $2,500. Directors—Adolph Raduziner, Victor Wallish, and Gabriel Schultheiss, New York City.

Chautauqua Loan and Investment Company of Chautauqua; capital, $12,000. Directors—A. W. Hickman and J. H. Bowen, Buffalo; N. P. Arnold and J. E. Young, Mayville, and A. S. Holmes, Chautauqua.

Foster-McClellan Company of Buffalo, to manufacture medicine; capital, $50,000. Directors—Orrin E. Foster, James Foster, and Harry T. Vars, Buffalo; Seth G. Heacock, Ilion, and Edwin McClellan, Schenectady.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Bill—Hearing in Which Mr. Hines Objects to the Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee resumed its hearing to-day on the bill amending the inter-State commerce law. Mr. Hines, assistant attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was the first person heard. He controverted the position of Mr. Knapp that the bill did not extend the scope of the original act, as understood at the time it went into effect.

He objected to the bill for the three reasons that it gives effect to the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission without any judicial decision; that it proposes to change the law as it applies to long and short hauls, and that it proposes to give the commission power to fix rates, change classifications, and prescribe rules for the regulation of the inter-State commerce of the country. All these he considered radical modifications of the present law, and he opposed them strenuously.

Mr. Hines took the position that such orders as it was proposed to give the commission power to make in the matter of the regulation of rates, &c., would be an improper delegation of power, even if Constitutional, but he also held that the granting of such authority would be unconstitutional.

RATES TO CHATTANOOGA.

Railroads in Contempt for Every Day They Do Not Change the Scale.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8.—Henry O. Ewing, Clerk of the United States Court, to-day received a letter from A. H. Shaver, counsel of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, stating that owing to an opinion of the United States Supreme Court, delivered during the last few days, the decision of United States Judge Severns, rendered a short time ago to the effect that the freight rates from the East to Chattanooga must be as low as those to Nashville, is effective at once. According to this all freight rates from the East to the South must be changed at once, as the roads are in contempt every day they allow the present rates to operate.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Election.

PARSONS, Kan., April 8.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, the following officers have been elected: Henry C. Rouse, President; William Dowd, Vice President; A. A. Allen, Vice President and General Manager; C. G. Hedge, Vice President and Treasurer; D. Miller, Vice President and Traffic Manager; Simon Sterne, General Counsel; James Hagerman, General Solicitor; S. Halline, Secretary; Lee Clark, Secretary in Kansas; Deveraux Foler, Assistant Secretary at New York; R. W. Maguire, local Treasurer at St. Louis; R. P. Roach, Treasurer in Kansas. James Brown Potter of New York was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. C. Purdy.

A New Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Waukegan and North Shore Railway Company were filed to-day in the office of the Secretary of State. The incorporators are James H. Van Vlissingen, John E. Colner, William C. Heinroth, Frank S. Read, and Louis F. Nafis. The capital stock is $100,000.

The articles provide for the construction of a railroad from a point on the State line in the town of Benton, Lake County, Ill., to a point in the City of Chicago. It is intended to build a new town at the town site of Winthrop, and to connect it by the new road with the outer belt line.

Metropolitan Elevated's Report.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad's report for March shows an increase in the receipts by railway fares of $12,557, representing an average daily increase of 1,615 passangers. The operating expenses were $2,526 less, and the amount of cash on hand was $270,414, or nearly $50,000 more. Receiver MacAllister is greatly pleased over the showing.

Judgment Against Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—The United States Government has filed a petition for a deficiency judgment to the amount of $6,589,067 against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This suit grows out of the sale of the road. The matter is hearing before Judge Sanford at St. Paul on April 16.

Chicago Great Western Change.

CHICAGO, April 8.—An important change among the operating officials of the Chicago Great Western Railway is announced to-day to the effect that C. H. Shields, General Superintendent, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Raymond Dupuy. The resignation is effective April 15.

Railroad Men and Matters.

James Brown Potter of this city has been elected a Director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, succeeding T. C. Purdy, resigned.

Stories of rate war based on transactions by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company were settled yesterday by action taken at a meeting of the trunk lines Presidents at the Central Building. Chauncey M. Depew presided. The conference lasted twenty minutes, and it was announced that Lackawanna had acquiesced in all propositions and was fully in line on maintenance of rates.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,627, 17,656.—All silk, piece dyed, from M. Burckhardt, Lyons, March 3, 1898. Mousseline brilliante, 44 c-m. qual. 414, entered at .60, advanced to .75f per meter. Mousseline brilliante, 42 c-m. qual. 388, entered at .60f per meter. No advance. Discount, 20 per cent and 1 per cent. Case and packing included.

17,651.—Hides of cattle, raw, from O. G. Freeman, Champerico, Feb. 9, 1898. Entered at .25 Guatemala currency per pound. No advance.

17,394.—Tamboured cotton covers, &c., from Reichenbach & Co., St. Gall, Jan. 27, 1898. 2,000, shams and scarfs, 32 inches, entered at 7.85, advanced to 8f per dozen. 2,004, shams and scarfs, 18-54 inches, entered at 9.50, advanced to 10.25f per dozen. 15,478.—Cambric shams and scarfs, 32 inches, entered at 9, advanced to 10f per dozen. 907-910, cambric shams and scarfs, 18-54 inches, entered at 8.55, advanced to 9.30f per dozen. 15,470, &c., scalloped scarfs, 20-54 inches, entered at 9.05, advanced to 9.50f per dozen. 15,470, &c., cambric shams, 22 inches, entered at 9.05, advanced to 9.50f per dozen. 15,483, scarfs, 18-54 inches, entered at 9.50, advanced to 9.75f per dozen. 15,436-7, shams, 32 inches, entered at 10.45, advanced to 10.70f per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Add boxes and cases.

17,605.—Colored cotton corduroy from N. S. Nathan's Sons, Manchester, Feb. 25, 1898. 27-inch dark drab cords, BX, entered at 10 13-16d per yard. No advance. Add packing.

17,528.—Unbleached cotton velvet, from James W. Ross & Co., Manchester, March 1, 1898. 20¼ inch gray picker velvet, 3,869, entered at 5¼d. per yard, less 1-37th and 5 per cent. discount, advanced to 5½d. per yard, less 1-37th and 2½ per cent. discount. Add packing.

17,529.—Unbleached cotton velvet, from Tootal, Bradhurst, Lee & Co., Manchester, Feb. 24, 1898. Pl, 21-inch picker velvet, entered at 3⅝d. per yard. No advance, less 1-37th and 3 per cent. Add case and baling.

17,639, 17,564.—Colored corduroy and velvet, from James Hall & Son, Manchester, March 3 and 10, 1898. 2½-inch I jet black silk finished velvets No. 2, entered at 9¼d. per yard. 27-inch brown 8 shaft pure finished cords, 17,168, shade B2, entered at 12⅝d. per yard. 21½-inch jet black silk finished patent velours, entered at 19¼d. per yard. No advance in prices. Entered discounts 2½ and 2½ per cent., less 1-37th. Advanced discounts 2½ per cent., less 1-37th. Add cases, packing, and putting up.

17,334, 17,372.—Colored cotton velvet, from M. Mengers & Sohne, Berlin, Jan. 27 and Feb. 11, 1898. H. F., 22, Melba, 22¼-in., entered at .70 mark per meter. No advance. 214 ges, G20, black, 22¼-in., entered at .65 mark per meter. No advance. 212 ges, A250, colored, entered at .62 mark per meter. No advance. Add German duty, cases, and boxes.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,904-17,531.—Chinese merchandise, from Kuong Yuon Shing, Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1897. Teapot and basket, entered at 3.20, advanced to 4.80 Mexican dollars per box o 32.

1,057-4,198 C P. D. B. L.—Shotguns, from Alb. Simonis, Liege, Aug. 28, '97. Chicago.—Entered at various prices, less 5 per cent. and 5 per cent., advanced to discounts, 2 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases and packing.

Oil Company, Capital $17,000,000.

TRENTON, April 8.—The Union Land, Coke, and Oil Company of Tennessee filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The authorized capital is $17,000,000. Cyrus G. Godfrey of St. Louis, William T. Blessing of Brooklyn, S. C. Mead, Howard K. Wood, and John J. Ranagan of Manhattan, New York, and H. W. Meek and Edward J. Maturin of Jersey City are the incorporators.

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

Russell Sage Intimates that the Manhattan Railway Company Will Not Accept the Proffered Franchises.

Russell Sage of the Manhattan Railway Company's Board of Directors expressed himself very frankly yesterday regarding the probable action that the Manhattan Board would take on the offer made by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The latter proffered seven franchises for the extension of the elevated railway lines. An important condition of this offer was that all of the franchises should be accepted together. The Manhattan Company is required to bind itself to make all these extensions or not any. Mr. Sage said:

"It would be unjust to require our company to make all of these extensions at the present time. Traffic is not ready for them all. While we are desirous of giving the people of New York real rapid transit, it cannot be expected that we should enter into contracts which will entail heavy losses on our company, and which for the time being will be of no practical value to the city. We are willing to extend our lines to those parts of the city where increased rapid transit facilities are actually needed, but we do not propose to build out into the country, where the only benefit will be received by a few land speculators.

"Attempts have heretofore been made by north side land owners to get us to build out in their direction, and now the Rapid Transit Board imposes conditions right in line with the views of these land owners. The Manhattan Company, however, will keep its money in its pocket until some time when it can get franchises for extensions upon reasonable terms. I do not think there is any general demand at the present time for an extension of lines in sparsely settled districts.

"Some of our Directors are of the opinion that the Common Council, or Municipal Assembly, can give them permission to make extensions regardless of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and there is a strong disposition to act on this supposition. We may conclude to make an appeal to the municipal authorities for extension privileges."

President George J. Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company is expected home from the West next week.

Although the form of the contract for the construction of the underground rapid transit road has been approved by the Rapid Transit Board, bids for the contract will not be invited until after the middle of the month.

FIRE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

The Philadelphia Association and the Continental, Germania, and Home Insurance Companies.

The Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association has been placed in a difficult position by the refusal of the Continental, Home, and Germania to sign the April, 1897, agreement. While the principal agents of these companies have made deposits and are otherwise observing the strict letter of the agreement, the companies themselves decline to sign on the ground that they wish to maintain plants for the cultivation of certain classes of business, which they have acquired at large expense, but which are at variance with the agreement.

Herbert Wilmerding, Secretary of the association, now reports that the Home will sign the agreement if certain specific modifications are secured, of which the chief is that equitable rates, rules, and regulations shall be concurrently fixed for the conduct of the perpetual business as for regular business, so-called, and that nothing in the agreement shall be held to apply to the "litt'e and often" or weekly business as conducted by that company.

The Germania and Continental have agreed to sign the agreement, if amended as the Home desires, provided, also, that non-policy writing agents or solicitors exclusively employed by them are excepted from the provisions of the agreement in regard to occupation and restriction of commission.

The Executive Committee of the association, through its Chairman, John Tenney, reports in favor of no modifications to the members in the agreement now in force.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

Fred B. Carpenter of Boston will be appointed agent of the British American Insurance Company of New York as soon as the company has been admitted to Massachusetts.

It is reported that the State Department of Insurance has at present under consideration the aplications of two or three foreign life insurance companies for admission to this State. The identity of the companies has not yet been announced.

The Deviation Committee of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has uncovered a large number of careless errors in regard to the observance of the association rules affecting rates and brokers' commissions. At the March meeting of the association it was voted thereafter to refer all deviations remaining uncorrected after a second warning to the Deviation Committee. Such matters had previously been referred to the Executive Committee, which treated them perfunctorily. The change has resulted in several surprises, which may have a wholesome effect.

The insurance on the stable of the Lion Brewery, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, April 7, was distributed as follows: On building—German-American, $15,000; Home, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Imperial, $10,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; Pennsylvania $5,000; United Firemen's $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500. On the harness, blankets, &c.—German-American, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000; London and Lancashire, $750; Insurance Company of North America, $500; Sun of London, $500; Niagara, $500; Union of England, $500; Manchester, $500; Western of Toronto, $250; Orient, $250; Merchants' of Providence, $250; Equitable of Providence, $250; Palatine, $250. The contents of the stable were insured under a general form, and only that portion of the line which applied to the harness, &c., is given above, as the loss as to contents was confined to them almost exclusively.

Suicide of an Insurance Agent.

William Zeiser, an agent of the Royal Insurance Company, with an office at 103 Second Avenue, yesterday morning shot himself in the head at 57 East Fourth Street, where he boarded. Business troubles are supposed to have made him despondent. He leaves a widow at 2,268 Second Avenue, with whom he had not lived for over a year. He also leaves one daughter and three step-children.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Thomas H. Handbury, and will proceed at once to and take station at Savannah, Ga., and report to Capt. Cassius E. Gillette for temperary duty under his immediate orders.

Additional Second Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Charles W. Raymond, and will report at once to the commanding officer, Willets Point, New York, for duty with the battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineers' School.

Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, ordered to report for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 20, will report there Sept. 20, and First Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, on being relieved from duty at the academy will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed twelve visits during the months of April, May, and June to the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of eight-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1896.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Tredegar Company, at Richmond, Va., on April 30, May 15 and 30, and June 15 and 30, and the works of the Petersburg Iron Works Company, at Petersburg, Va., on April 15, May 15, and June 15, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cast-iron projectiles now being manufactured by those companies for the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the battalion of Engineers and the United States Engineer School, and will proceed at once to and take station at Norfolk, Va., and report to Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty at that post.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, at Reading, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty under his immediate orders.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and will join his troop.

Transfers in the Fifth Infantry: Second Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, from Company C to Company K; Second Lieut. John F. Madden, from Company K to Company G; Second Lieut. Americus Mitchell, from Company G to Company C.

Transfers in the First Artillery: Second Lieut. Frank E. Harris, from Light Battery E to Battery D; Second Lieut. James A. Shipton, from Battery D to Battery F.

Lieut. Harris will proceed to join the battery to which he is transferred, and Second Lieut. William J. Snow, First Artillery, will be relieved from duty with that battery upon the arrival of Lieut. Harris, and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer, Seventh Artillery, for duty with that regiment.

The following-named army officers now on duty at the various institutions of learning throughout the country have been relieved from duty and will proceed to join their regiments and stations to which they are assigned. The understanding is that they are to return to duty at the institutions at the beginning of the next scolastic year if not pr vented by war, which will require their presence with their regiments:

Capt. Arthur Murray, First Artillery, Yale University.

First Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, First Artillery, St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss.

First Lieut. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery, Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

First Lieut. Harry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, Mississippi Agricultural College.

First Lieut. William G. Haan, Third Artillery, Northern Illinois Normal School, at Dixon.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

First Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, State University of Wisconson, Madison.

First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Fourth Artillery, Harvard University.

First Lieut. George E. Sage, Fifth Artillery, Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

Second Lieut. William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery, State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Col.

First Lieut. William P. Stone, Sixth Artillery, Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville.

First Lieut. Elmer Hubbard, Seventh Artillery, State University of Nevada at Reno.

Capt. Murray and Lieuts. Rafferty, Haan, Foote, Brooks, and Robinson will join their proper station.

Lieuts. Honeycutt, Ludlow, Sage, Davis, and Stone will report in person to the commanding officer Sixth Artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland, for duty with that regiment.

Lieut. Hubbard will join his regiment at Fort Slocum, New York.

Navy.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgley's order of April 6, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Mangrove, is revoked April 7.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor's order of April 6, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Franklin April 7, is revoked.

Naval Cadet D. M. Wood is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Wasp, April 7.

Naval Cadet R. I. Curtin is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered at once to the Wasp April 7.

Naval Cadet E. P. Jessop is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Hawk, April 7.

Naval Cadet R. E. Walker is detached from the Texas and ordered at once to the Hawk April 7.

Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered at once to the Suwanee April 7.

Naval Cadet M. St. C. Ellis is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered at once to the Hornet April 7.

Naval Cadet R. E. Earle is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Hornet April 7.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, Jr., is ordered at once to the Hornet April 17.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered at once to the New York Navy Yard April 7.

Naval Cadet C. P. Burt is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered at once to the Vermont April 7.

Lieut. Commander B. H. Buckingham's sick leave is extended to one month, April 7.

Commander W. H. Emory is ordered to be ready to command the El Sud April 7.

Commander C. H. Davis is ordered to be ready to command the El Rio April 7.

Commander W. H. Brownson is ordered to be ready to command the El Norte April 7.

Commander C. J. Train is ordered to be ready to command the El Sol April 7.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the Vermont and ordered at once to the Armeria April 7.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett is detached from the Franklin and ordered at once to the Armeria April 7.

Ensign P. Symington is detached from the Franklin and ordered at once to the Eagle April 7.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Morris is detached from the Essex and ordered at once to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer's order of April 6 is modified. He is detached from the New York and ordered at once to the Mangrove instead of the Franklin April 7.

Ensign O. P. Jackson is detached from the Essex and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Ensign A. A. McKethan is detached from the Essex and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Ensign J. W. Stewart is detached from the Essex and ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Commander R. Rush is detached from the Essex and ordered at once to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Lieut. J. Hubbard is detached from the Essex and ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.

Naval Cadet J. H. Holden is ordered to the Scorpion April 7.

Naval Cadet D. W. Knox is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Maple April 7.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. Moritz is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Saturn April 7.

Naval Cadet A. Brownson, Jr., is ordered to the Scorpion at once, April 7.

Naval Cadet J. H. Roys is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Eagle April 7.

Naval Cadet T. T. Craven is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Eagle April 7.

Naval Cadet A. C. Kalbach is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Armeria April 7.

Gunner H. Campbell received a warrant as gunner from March 25, 1897, April 7.

Ensign C. F. Preston is detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the Scorpion, April 7.

Naval Cadet C. M. Tozer is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Maple, April 7.

Lieut. Commander A. Marix is detached from the Vermont and ordered at once to the Scorpion, April 7.

Ensign H. A. Wiley is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Maple April 7.

Lieut. Commander W. Kellogg is ordered to command the Maple, April 7.

Lieut. R. Welles is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Wasp, April 7.

Ensign F. H. Schofield is ordered to the Hawk as executive officer, April 7.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser is ordered to the Suwanee, April 7.

Lieut. V. Blue is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Suwanee as executive officer, April 7.

Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr., is ordered to command the Vixen, April 7.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow is ordered to the Vixen as executive officer, April 7.

Naval Cadet T. A. Kearney and Naval Cadet A. MacArthur are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Vixen at once, April 7.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Katahdin sailed from League Island for Hampton Roads, April 7.

Mangrove sailed from Havana for Key West, April 7.

Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, arrived at Weymouth, England, April 7.

El Sol arrived at Brooklyn, April 7.

Annapolis arrived at Tompkinsville, April 8.

Puritan arrived at Key West, April 8.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIA M. BUDLONG.—Transcripts of two judgments from Kings County were filed here yesterday against Julia M. Budlong in favor of Robert H. Haselton for $10,853, and Josephine H. Haselton for $8,364.

JOHN A. KNOX.—Judgment for $3,587 was entered yesterday against John A. Knox, builder, of 2,674 Marion Avenue, Fordham, in favor of the Henry Huber Company, on two notes. Mr. Knox has been in the building line for twenty-five years, and a few years ago claimed to have equities in real estate of $100,000.

EZRA A. HAYT.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Ezra A. Hayt of 159 Broadway from Perry & Abbot in favor of Charles Remsen and William Manice, as executors of the estate of William Remsen, for $16,740, for balance due on four notes made by Mr. Hayt, two on Dec. 27, 1889, and two on April 8, 1890, which were found among the assets of Mr. Remsen. The original claim was $22,357, and Mr. Hayt paid $7,500 on it on May 15, 1890. Mr. Hayt has been President of several companies, and was formerly United States Indian Commissioner.

JOHN C. GRANT.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received three executions yesterday against John C. Grant, manufacturer of mirrors and frames at 131 West Twenty-third Street, aggregating $3,063, from Victor J. Dowling in favor of Mary E. Grant, $1,932; Catharine Frech, executrix of the estate of John J. Frech, $618; Maria A. Hofsess, $513, all for borrowed money. He has been in business since March 11, 1895, when he bought out C. P. Woodworth & Co. He generally carried a stock of $8,000. His trouble is attributed to dull business. He lost considerable trade during the Christmas holiday season on account of the street in front of his store having been torn up.

Out of Town.

ROBINSON & CAMPBELL.—Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court in White Plains yesterday appointed Samuel B. Smith of Mount Vernon a receiver of all the property and assets of the firm of Robinson & Campbell, furniture dealers, which belonged to the firm on Jan. 18, 1897, when a transfer and sale was attempted to be made by Edward A. Robinson of his interest in the firm property and assets to the defendant, William W. Campbell, and also of all the property of Campbell when a transfer and sale was attempted to be made by him to Hattie A. Campbell. The firm is ordered to deliver to the receiver all such property and assets as may be in their possession. The Judge decides the above-mentioned sales or transfers as fraudulent and void.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Gunther K.—E. McLaughlin, executor	$357
BETTMAN, Marcus A., and David, individually and as executors, and Henrietta Stettheimer—Importers and Traders' National Bank	3,183
BALLOU, Clara E.—J. A. Brackin, costs	23
BIRD, Charles—D. Meschendorf	129
BROSNAN, James M., and Frank Butterworth—J. R. Timan	165
BETTMAN, Isaac, David, and Marcus A.—The Bowery Bank of New York	434
BLAUVELT, H. Russell—E. J. S. Van Houten	219
BARNETT, Jacob—M. Cohen	168
BUDLONG, Julia M.—Josephine H. Hazelton	8,364
BUDLONG, Julia M.—Robert H. Hazelton	10,853
CAIN, Joseph H.—D. E. Seybe, executor, deficiency	3,107
CORMACK, Fred—R. S. Hamilton and others	220
CARNEVAL, Felix—J. Ruppert	441
CARLE, Abram, Jr.—Charles Hubbell	231
CATOGGIO, Charles—The Hills Brothers Company	96
DARLING, Remsen—J. Pizer, costs	70
DONOVAN, Dennis, and Kate—F. W. Delke	21
DONDERO, Alice—L. Steinhardt and others	64
ELY, William H.—Sheppard, Knapp & Co.	86
FRANKS, Charles, and John C. Guenther—W. H. Weygandt	125
FAIRCHILD, Clara—James C. Courter, deficiency	62
FRIEDRICH, Edward H.—J. Boyle and another	23
FARLEY, Richard S., and Richard P. Lydon—J. T. Williams	216
GRAUL, John C.—Maria A. Hoffsess	513
GRAUL, John C.—Catherine Frech, executrix	618
GRAUL, John C.—Mary E. Graul	1,932
GOODMAN, Harry—Simon Brinn	803
GIBNEY, Thomas P.—E. Goldberg	152
GUIDERA, Antonio—E. F. Kienle	51
HERNANDEZ, Charles—American Lithographic Company	185
HAIGH, Emily—H. Wolf	151
HOLLAND, S. Henry—J. Stearns, assignee	307
HEISSENBUTTEL, Michael F.—E. J. Gillies and another	50
HAYT, Ezra A.—Charles Remsen and another, executors	16,740
JEFFERY, William—Vermont Marble Company	94
JOHNSON, James A.—Mary T. Lord and others	159
KINDT, Frederick—A. M. Vernon	80
KNOX, John A.—Henry Huber Company	3,587
LAMENSDORF, Jacob—Manhattan Mercantile Company	213
LEVY, Louis—S. Otto	76
LAUDERBACH, Jacob—R. O. N. Ford and another	287
LANE, George and George, Jr.—Crane Co.	313
LACE, John—S. O. Church	3,275
LOHMAN, Charles, and John Boschen—Theodore Van Raden and another	226
MONTROSE, George H., or George H. Rosenberg and Alexander A. Alley—Henry Abegg and another	277
MARRIN, Joseph J., Jr., and George C.—V. Mani	489
MARRIN, Joseph J., Jr., and George C.—H. Preto	389
MILVANEY, Frederick T.—M. A. Chrichton	398
McCOUN, Mary E.—J. McCreery and others	54
O'BRIEN, John—Francis Higgins, receiver	1,152
PREISER, Charles—J. I. Israel	29
PERRY, Charles J.—William E. Keils	482
RORKER, John J.—J. B. Ireland	50
RORKER, John J.—W. H. Bellinger	46
ROTENBERG, Max—George F. Victor and others	1,096
RICE, Edward E.—Standard National Bank	221
ROBINSON, William G.—Charles W. Pool, assignee	44
RISLEY, Charles F.—D. M. Thomas, costs	67
REVES, Ignazio T., and Edwin G. Davis—W. & J. Sloane	148
RAPHAEL, George—J. I. Israel	23
SHIPMAN, Louis E.—N. A. Walker	21
STINARD, J. Walter—J. L. Toher	728
SCHARLES, Max B.—P. Mahony	48
SKELLY, Joseph, and Michael—Penrhyn Slate Company	152
SUTPHEN, Henry O., and George R.—J. M. Thornburn & Co.	106
SULLIVAN, Benjamin J.—The Osborn Cash Register Company of New York	189
STONE, Howard C.—A. Stockinger	132
SCHONCITE, Mary—J. I. Israel	24
SCHEINKER, Mina—M. Wexler	154
SALZI, Caroline—M. Price	24
SCHWENK, William, and William Libman—The Rhime & Atwood Manufacturing Company	100
SMITH, Jeremiah T.—The Standard National Bank	472
TRIPLER, Charles E.—C. L. Weston	588
TANNY, Henry—The Mayor, &c., costs	110
THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY—F. E. Ward & Co.	205
THE AMERICAN EXPORT COAL COMPANY—A. W. Sanborn	435
THE MAYOR, &c.—G. Muller	266
THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—The Mayor, &c.	227
TEKULSKY, Morris—J. I. Israel	66
THE FRANK S. GRAY COMPANY—Gibbs & Williams Company	260
THE BOHEMIAN HOTEL COMPANY—J. F. Sinnott	465
WHITE, Andrew N.—S. C. Croft, and others, Commissioners	85
WHITNEY, Agnes—H. V. Carrere	208
WORRELL, Charles G.—J. W. Ackerman	121
WASHBURN, Ansel—C. L. Watson	316
ZABRISKIE, Andrew C.—P. & T. Larkin	932

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	3 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.50
Butter, creamery, Western	.22
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron, warrants	6.75
Lake copper, ingot	12.05
Tin	14.40
Lead	3.67½
Spelter	4.30

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@94½c; No. 2 red, $1.03½@$1.04; No. 2 corn, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30c; No. 3 white, free on board, [illegible]; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.2[illegible]; Northwest, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.7[illegible]@$2.80; mess pork, per barrel, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb., $5.15@$5.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.[illegible]; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.[illegible]; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton futures was at a standstill, even the scalping element finding nothing in early news on which to base an opinion. A decline of 1 to 3 points on the call resulted from light local selling brought out by the pessimistic character of advices from Washington in regard to the Spanish-American situation. By midday prices had varied but little, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to 1 point net lower. Total sales of futures reached only 20,000 bales, representing perhaps the smallest market in the history of the Exchange. The fact that the New Orleans and Liverpool markets were closed in observance of the Easter holidays operated against new ventures in the local market.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	5.92@5.93
May	5.95	5.96	5.94	5.95@5.96
June	5.98	5.99	5.96	5.98@6.00
July	6.02	6.02	6.01	6.02@6.03
August	6.03	6.04	6.03	6.04@6.05
September	..	..	..	6.02@6.03
October	6.00	6.01	6.00	6.01@6.02
November	..	..	..	6.02@6.03
December	..	..	..	6.04@6.05
January	..	..	..	6.06@6.07

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling: Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101¼	101¼	101	101¼
July	87 9-16	88 11-16	87½	88⅝
September	80⅝	81½	80⅝	81½
Corn—				
May	34	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝
July	35⅝	35 13-16	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
May	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	105	105½	104¼	105
July	84	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝
September	76¼	77⅝	76⅛	77⅝
Corn—				
May	29¼	30	29¼	30
July	30 7-16	31¼	30 7-16	31¼
September	31⅝	32 5-16	31⅝	32¼
Oats—				
May	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
July	23 3-16	23 5-16	23⅛	23⅛
September	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Considering the drawbacks incident to holidays abroad and in several of the American markets as well, wheat speculation was on a fairly liberal scale and the price level decidedly strong. There was little grain for sale at any time of the day, while shorts kept up a constant demand, which permitted few reactions, and wound the market up finally at ¾@1⅜c net advance. The activity among sellers was accounted for, in part at least, by increasing export inquiry for our wheat, bullish crop news from California, and the stimulating influence of early foreign buying of futures. It was also apparent that local sentiment had undergone some change in the relation of war to the market, being now rather of the European opinion that wheat should immediately go up rather than down on the first note of war, no matter what the effect on stocks.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2 Northern, 97½c; May, $1.01; July, 97¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c, free on boa d, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30⅜c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58¾@59c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58½c, free on board, afloat; 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation, and 42c, New York. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye flour, $2.75@$3.20. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 67½c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5½c; 140-lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5⅝c; 14-lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅜c; Western, S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.50; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard, stearine, 6⅛c, nominal.

COFFEE.

Although trading was not particularly active, the market for coffee futures showed a decided change for the better. Shorts took fright at the warlike condition of affairs both in this country and in Spain, and covered in a moderate way at the start, on which prices advanced 5 to 10 points, with the market steady in tone. By midday a net rise of 15 to 20 points was apparent, spot coffee firms having joined shorts in the buying movement, and the market exhibited pronounced strength. There was a further improvement in the afternoon, with the market finally barely steady, having near the close eased off partially under profit taking, with prices 10 to 25 points net higher. The sales were 14,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.95@6.10
May	5.70	5.95	5.70	5.90@5.95
June	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
July	5.65	5.85	5.65	5.75@5.80
August	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
September	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.75@5.80
October	...	...	...	5.75@5.85
November	...	...	...	5.80@5.90
December	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
January	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
February	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.90@5.95

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14⅛@16⅛c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 31½@32c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Turpentine, 28½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.20; oxen and stags, $3@$4.50; bulls, $3.50@$4.25; cows, $2@$4.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$5.10; clipped, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.87½@$6.25; clipped, $4.85@$5.80; Spring lambs, $3@$5; few choice Jerseys, $[illegible]. HOGS—$4@$4.30.

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB

The Sub-Committee Reports Upon Two Sites for a New Mile Trotting Track.

TO ECLIPSE FLEETWOOD PARK

Definite Selection May Be Made Next Week—Plan to Make the Club a Popular One and to Issue Bonds.

The work of securing a suitable site for a mile trotting track to eclipse the old track at Fleetwood Park, in accordance with the plan of President Alfred De Cordova, was intrusted to a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the New York Driving Club a few months ago. Numerous meetings of the Executive Committee were arranged to hear the report of the sub-committee, but it was not until last night, when a meeting was held at the Windsor Hotel, that a sufficient number of members to form a quorum could be induced to attend.

The sub-committee reported that there were any number of applications from real estate men who had tracts of land to sell. Only two sites were favored, however, and the advantages of each were eagerly discussed.

One site is a plot of 77.7 acres on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, near the old Westchester Road, offered by John McDonald, who is in charge of the work now being done on the site of the old Jerome Park race track. This property is a short distance from the Morris Park race track, and although it is the most inaccessible of the two sites it was held most in favor by the members of the committee. Mr. McDonald offers to fill in a portion of it, which is at present a swamp, with 1,000,000 yards of material, and to have the track built, and the grounds ready for occupancy within a year from the date of purchase. Although the price he named was not made public by the committee, it is understood that the cost of the track complete would be in the neighborhood of $280,000.

The other site offered is near Mount Vernon, and is convenient to the William's Bridge and old Boston Roads. There are 105 acres in this plot, and the owner, George Crawford, who is one of the members of the Driving Club, offers to build a track and to have it ready for occupancy by Sept. 1. This site is easily reached by the Harlem River Railroad, or by the Boston Road, which is macadamized, and suited to driving.

The Executive Committee will drive out to-morrow and view both sites, and definite action on the matter may be taken at the next meeting, to be held on Monday or Tuesday night, when President De Cordova feels confident that either one or the other of these sites will be selected.

"Our idea," he said last night, "is to give the people of New York a trotting track that they may be proud of, and that will be one of the handsomest in the world. We will need a lot of money to do it, but that will be forthcoming from our bond issue. It is our plan to issue shares, one of which will entitle the holder to membership in the club. We cannot have a successful track if we limit the membership to a select few. If we make the club a popular one success is assured."

REGATTA OF THE COLLEGES.

Cornell Wants a Three-Mile Course—Saratoga Preferred to Poughkeepsie—Wisconsin Will Enter.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 8.—Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia have not yet decided whether Poughkeepsie or Saratoga will be the place for the coming intercollegiate regatta, to be held July 1. In a general way Saratoga is preferred by all three competitors. The fact that if the Saratoga course is chosen the launches to be used by the coaches will have to be transported by land will cause great inconvenience to all parties, and unless this matter can be overcome there is a probability that Poughkeepsie will be chosen. If, however, launches can be secured on the lake, the chance is that the crews will favor Saratoga.

At present Cornell is considering the advisability of having the distance of the course shortened one mile. This would mean a three-mile race, instead of four miles; and since Coach Courtney so strongly favors the proposition to reduce the distance, it is quite likely that Cornell will make the request of Pennsylvania and Columbia.

It is now decided that the University of Wisconsin will enter a crew. Prof. Wheeler of Cornell says that the reports published recently in effect that the University of Toronto had been invited to send a crew to compete in the regatta are not true. It is probable, however, that the Canadian university will yet be represented, as the name of its crew as a competitor will be presented at the next meeting of the association.

W. H. CLARK SELLS HORSES.

Fair Prices Paid for Animals at the American Horse Exchange.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark disposed yesterday at the American Horse Exchange of a number of his surplus stock of horses at fair prices. The sale was well attended, and bidding throughout was spirited. Several other consignors had horses in the sale.

The animals that brought $200 or over were:

Sunshine, 2:29¼, ch. g., 9 years, by Harrison Chief-dam unknown; A. D. Evans	$205
Rosa Ann McGregor, 2:28½, b. m., 5, by Bruce McGregor-Chespis, by Blackwood; Robert Thomas	300
Alice Burlew, 2:22½, b. m., 10, by Charley B.-Lucy Cramer, by Tremont; C. F. Lawrence, Newark, N. J.	250
Alfred, b. g., 6, by Alfred G.-Brown Matt's dam by Belibrino; C. F. Lawrence; Newark, N. J.	200
Lillian A., 2:25½, (pacer,) ch. m., 7, by Pandorus-Lou, by Lovelle; A. E. Hendrickson	250
Belford, 2:27¾, ch. g., 10, by Sylvan-Belle G., by Andy Johnson; J. N. Wilson	200
Red Prince, ch. g., 6, by Forrest Wilkes-Orange Girl, by Bonnie Boy; J. F. Gibson	375
Becky Shape, rn. m., 6, by Golden Era-May C., by Dunbarton; E. Kipp	200
Happy Boy, br. g., 5, by Wilkes Boy-Force, by Happy Medium; G. Jordan	300
Gertie Cook, 2:32¼, b. m., 6, by Ducat-Baldwin mare, by Jim Lambert; Charles Williams, Stonington, Conn.	300
Miss Edloe, b. m., 4, by Norfolk-Miss Lassiter, by American Clay; Charles Williams	300

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Charles Lebel won, Ockturuck second, Elsmore third. Time—1:29¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Merry Boy won, Tom Smith second, Mirambo third. Time—1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; seven-sixteenths of a mile.—Ojai won, Banewor second, Sweet Cakes third. Time—0:42.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Lost Girl won, Paul Pry second, Don Clarencio third. Time—1:48¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sweet Favordale won, Pian second, W. A. Tomba third. Time—1:49.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Lucky Star won, Sport McAllister second, Miss Ruth third. Time—1:08¼.

Intercollegiate Cable Chess.

The Manhattan Chess Club will mail a letter to London to-day, and will send a cable dispatch announcing the readiness of the American students to play in the proposed intercollegiate cable chess match. The news that the Oxford and Cambridge Universities consider the proposed match off is wondered at, because the American students accepted the proposed alterations of the rules and the date, April 20, as suggested by the English 'varsities.

COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

J. H. Morgan Won from T. Suffern Tailer in Yesterday's Match.

Another interesting match was played in the amateur court tennis tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, in which J. H. Morgan of the Boston Athletic Association defeated T. Suffern Tailer of the Racquet and Tennis Club in three out of four games.

The Boston player won the first game by a score of 6—3. The New York clubman showed rare form in the second game, winning by a score of 6—2. The next two games, however, went to Morgan by scores of 6—2 and 6—3.

L. M. Stockton of the Boston Athletic Association and E. A. Thomason of the Racquet and Tennis Club will play the final match for the championship to-day, each having won all their games.

NEW YORKS GET GOOD PRACTICE.

The Columbia University Team Makes a Poor Showing Against Them.

There was little to enthuse the 500 persons who watched the New Yorks and Columbia University team play at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Giants made hits and runs when they pleased and got much practice out of the game. The collegians were in real earnest, but it seemed that the harder they tried the more errors they made.

Rusie pitched the first two innings, merely tossing the ball over the plate. The big fellow's shoulder is a bit sore, but he says that he will be in condition in a few days. Meekin tried his hand at pitching for a few innings, and he, too, used a slow delivery. One of his slow ones netted Cotter a home run. Meekin's arm is in good shape, but he will not attempt to use speed until the mild weather sets in. Seymour and Doheny also pitched a few innings, and at times sent them over the plate like a shot, demonstrating that they are ready to begin the campaign at once. Joyce made several good plays at first base, and also made two errors.

The Jaspers of Manhattan College will play at the Polo Grounds to-day, and Manager Joyce hopes that the collegians will give the Giants a chance to show their form. The score by innings:

New York	5	3	0	6	0	0	0	3	x	—17
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

CATS ARE NOT USELESS.

The English Beer Committee Tests Good and Bad Drinks by Pussy's Extremely Resistant Qualities.

From The London Telegraph.

At the last meeting of the Beer Materials Committee, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery presiding, Mr. Philip Schidrowitz said that a beer brewed from substitutes is not the same article as a beer brewed from all-malt alone, and that some of the substitutes introduce substances into the beer which are certainly foreign to it. The general idea of the Food and Drugs act was that a person should obtain that which he required and expected to get; but these "substitute beers" were not "beers," and ought not to be sold as such. German brewers did not agree with the views of English brewers with regard to the English mode of brewing from English barley, but that did not show that the English views were incorrect, and it was a fact that, while 12,000,000 gallons of foreign beer were imported into Germany in 1896, only 1,500,000 gallons were imported into this country, and that the export of beer from the United Kingdom was nearly 5,000,000 gallons in excess of that exported from Germany. That showed that English beer is rather a popular drink, and is widely appreciated; but then it should be remembered that the beer which was so largely exported was made by firms which do not brew with substitutes. He thought that the hop substitutes were absolutely prohibited in the whole of Germany as well as in Bavaria. He attributed the sobriety of the German people partly to the character of the beer and partly to the manner in which they drank. Germans did not go to a bar and get some beer and drink it down, and then rush out again, as people do here; but they sit down and have a sip and talk, and then another sip, and so on. Asked as to what age the Germans gave up drinking beer, witness replied: "I cannot tell you that; you find babies and very old people drinking beer in Munich."

Some years ago Hamburg sherry was in very great vogue in London, but not in Germany. The Germans sent beer to England with salicylic acid, but they may not sell that beer over in Germany. It was an interesting fact that the representative of the largest makers of salicylic acid in the world had told him that their English sales would fall off by a quarter if the use of salicylic acid in the manufacture of beer were prohibited. In considering whether the substitutes were directly injurious to health, in conjunction with Dr. Tunnicliffe he had examined the effects of residues of brewing sugars and residues of all-malt beers on cats. In some of the cases where residues of brewing sugars were administered to cats, either actual vomiting or retching was caused within from half an hour to an hour, and in two cases slight ataxia was produced. Seven experiments were conducted with the residues of all-malt beers, the cats having been from eighteen to twenty hours without food. The substitutes were introduced into the stomach in the afternoon of one day, and the next morning all the cats were found to be quite normal, no symptoms of any kind having been observed meanwhile. The cat was chosen for these experiments for two reasons, first, because it is a carnivorous animal, and, secondly, because it is extremely resistant, the latter characteristic rendering it probable that the effects following the administration of the residues were minimal, and not maximal. He thought that further investigation in this direction was necessary.

AT THREE IN THE MORNING.

How a Steamer's Delay Delayed a Happy Wedding.

From The Baltimore Sun, April 7.

Miss Albertina Loeffler was married at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. Carl Wiedman by the Rev. John Witke, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Albert Loeffler, 401 South Paca Street. The groom is an engineer on the Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. It was due to his lateness in coming that the ceremony was performed so early in the morning. Mr. Wiedman is a cousin of Mrs. Emma Volz, 1,186 Nanticoke Street, where the marriage took place.

A short time ago the day for the wedding was set. Mr. Wiedman wrote he would be at the home of his cousin at 7 o'clock Monday evening. Owing to a delay in the passage of the steamship homeward, he was unable to fulfill his promise. Upon reaching New York he telegraphed he would arrive in Baltimore about 11:30 o'clock. The hour came, but with it no bridegroom. An uneasiness overspread the friends who had assembled to witness the ceremony, and finally it was decided some one should go in a carriage to Union Station to await the arrival of the next train from New York. The remainder of the company waited at Mrs. Volz's home until after 3 o'clock, when they were made jubilant by the arrival of Mr. Wiedman. Rev. Mr. Witke had also remained at the house, and when Mr. Wiedman came the ceremony was performed.

Being eighteen years of age, the bride wore a bouquet of eighteen American Beauty roses fastened to her dress, which was a traveling costume of navy blue, with white chiffon front. Her hat and gloves corresponded. A reception followed the ceremony, which was more or less kept up all day. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedman left last night for New York, where they will board the steamer on which the groom is employed. They intend traveling in Germany, where they may possibly make their home.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Petition Signed by 12,000 Against Having It Consolidated.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Fischer of Brooklyn, N. Y., to-day presented to the Post Office Committee a petition signed by 12,000 citizens protesting against having the Post Office of Brooklyn consolidated with that of New York.

A Catholic Chapel for West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Military Affairs Committee of the House to-day unanimously reported the Odell bill granting permission for the building of a Catholic chapel on the Government reservation at West Point. The bill has been before the committee in various forms for two years. A general bill covering all reservations and religions was defeated. This special bill growing out of the particular conditions at West Point met with no opposition.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

NEW JERSEY—Lafayette, Jacob W. Rude; Lower Bank, J. C. Lane.

NEW YORK—Ferguson's Corners, Austin A. Roche; French Creek, John W. Neckers; Gray, Charles A. Ballock; Harrison, John A. Raser; Kensico, Jacob Paster; Livingston, Philip Snyder; Prince Bay, Charles O. Sprague; Thurston, A. M. Alderman.

RECENT AFFAIRS IN CUBA

Latest Report from an Impartial Observer Between Spain and the United States.

A VISIT TO THE INSURGENTS

Tactics, Life, and Scenes with Gen. Recio—"Todo por Cuba" (All for Cuba) Is the Watchword—Absolute Indifference to Autonomy.

From The London Chronicle.

CAMAGUEY, Feb. 9.—Since Spain in her vain efforts to hide her atrocities in the field refuses permission to all correspondents to go beyond the cities and attend the active operations of her army it becomes necessary to obtain the truth to cross the fortified limits, and risk identification as a rebel and its penalty of death or imprisonment by joining the Cuban forces. The insurgents always welcome a newspaper correspondent; they feel the justice of their cause, and are glad of the rare opportunities afforded them to give it publicity. With a view to determining the exact status of the so-called Republic of Cuba, and gauging the chances of the acceptance of Spain's autonomy by the Cuban President and his supporters, I passed the Spanish lines, dodging patrols at night, and crawling past two forts and through various barricades until I reached open country and the Cuban scouts. Puerto Principe Province, or Camaguey, is to all intents and purposes "Free Cuba." It is the largest province, and with its almost as free neighbor Santiago de Cuba forms the eastern half of the island.

In Santiago the Spaniards hold four interior towns, in Camaguey they have only the coast and Puerto Principe City, joined to Nuevitas by a strongly fortified railway. In these immense districts, where the railway is unknown, Gen. Weyler instituted his famous "reconcentration," but the Cubans in arms offered protection to all who cared to stay; a few only went in to starve, while the remainder staid in their homes, and remain yet, living on the fat of this productive land, and suffering only the complete isolation from the outside world. The famous trocha cuts off communication with the western half of the island, and the seacoast on the north, south, and east being carefully blockaded, an immense siege is in progress, for which the inhabitants care nothing. Money is unknown. All stock is the property of the republic; the people pay neither rent nor taxes, and all work for the common good. Bellamy would here, indeed, find a crude but nineteenth century realization of his ideals—the farmer works his farm to give food for the community, and in Government factories many free industries are carried on, including bootmaking, saddlery, hardware, carpentry, and the manufacture of gunpowder and machetes. There are also two newspapers supported here and two in Santiago. Every one works in harmony, impelled by a patriotism which surprises one in its intensity, for "Todo por Cuba" (All for Cuba) is the universal watchword. Every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier, but many of these form a reserve, and only saddle their horses and gallop to the rendezvous in case of necessity.

The Insurgent Government.

The Government established here is elected for the whole island. There are twenty-four Representatives, four from each of the six provinces. They meet yearly to determine the Constitution, and then disperse to their various districts to institute the changes among their chiefly military constituents. Each province has its Civil Governor, assisted by a complete system of Prefects and Sub-Prefects, who operate in the various districts. In this province the "prefecturas" are perfectly organized, each Prefect has a certain number of civilian families in his charge. He is responsible for their protection, and acts as general factotum, register of births, marriages, and deaths included. The present Civil Governor of Camaguey is Dr. Luaces, M. D., a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, who married an English lady in London at the close of the last Cuban war. He was one of the signers of the Zaujon Treaty, and as a witness of Spain's perfidy on that occasion is a stern advocate of the "no surrender" policy. I visited him on Wednesday last. Though now an aged man, he has relinquished his vast estates rather than outwardly profess allegiance to Spain. "'Once bitten, twice shy,' you English say," he remarked. "Spain induced the Cubans in 1878 to surrender by a trick, and now it must be 'independence or death' for us. Autonomy we will never accept after Weyler's policy, which over and over again was manifested as being Spain's policy also. This sudden change in the trend of the opinion of the 'intransigeants' is in itself suspicious, and though I honor Señor Sagasta for his reforms, they are too late, besides which a change of Ministry can at any time make autonomy a dead letter."

The army also show an absolute indifference to autonomy. "We have not fought and suffered imprisonment for that." "Nothing can bring to life our murdered wives and children, our mothers and sisters, killed by Spain." "We will no longer have connections with such a nation; the division between us is a sea of blood." Such are the comments of the Cubans in arms throughout the island.

Gen. Recio, who commands this division, has 4,000 men in his command. The Camaguey Cavalry, 1,200 strong, is a corps recruited from planters' sons and young men of the better class. They are well equipped, and with a small but efficient band, make a very serviceable appearance on parade. His infantry are chiefly laborers from destroyed sugar estates—about 25 per cent. negroes or creoles. Their clothes are in tatters, for there are no means of supplying uniforms, except by occasional expeditions from the United States. They are well drilled, however, and are very serviceable in supporting the cavalry by lines of fire.

How a Handful Fights an Army.

Though for many months no Spanish force has penetrated into the interior here, Gen. Pando planned a surprise last week by gathering forces along the railway. He obtained a splendid guide, a half-breed named Perez, who had lived by petty robbery of the farms, and learned every secret path of the Cubans, and escaping to the city on hearing a warrant had been issued by the Prefect for his arrest. Six battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a field battery of artillery were mobilized to attack the Cuban capital, Agremonte City, or Cubitas, as it was formerly called. They marched out at night, and first headed direct for Recio's camp, but so perfect are the scouting arrangements that a patrol dashed into camp early next morning, having ridden twenty miles, to apprise the troops of the enemy's approach. Recio taking 200 cavalry rode off at once to reconnoitre, and discovered that night that the enemy were marching straight to the capital. Gen. Castellanos, who commanded the Spanish force, was fortunate in his guide, for he knew every Cuban position, and adroitly moved the column to avoid encounters. Recio sent back for the main body to hurry forward, and, rallying his tiny force, rode straight across country to intercept the enemy. I must own to some trepidation when I saw the handful ride to attack such a force, but I was soon to have a practical lesson in Cuban tactics. Cresting a hill the carbines rang out two rapid volleys at the Spaniards, huddled in one mass in the savannah below. Instantly all was confusion. Two guns were hurried forward, and a merciless hail of bullet and shell played havoc with the trees where five minutes before the Cubans were.

Riding rapidly round, two hours later another double volley was fired, calling forth again the fruitless waste of Spanish ammunition. All day the Spaniards crawled forward, and at nightfall they neared the capital. Here in the open the few Cubans could not operate, their infantry and cavalry were making forced marches, but the enemy had twenty miles' start. Quietly they spread themselves fanlike, thirty yards between files, and with that skeleton line firing from every point of vantage the enemy were held for three hours, until they found a good range, and commenced to shell the town. The Government then retired, and Recio, calling his men in cautiously, set fire to the Government buildings, and took up a position on the road leading to the Government factories. All day the artillery fired, and though a chance shot killed a pack horse and a negro servant, every shell fell right behind without doing damage. A hail of Mauser bullets was almost as ineffective, while two skeleton lines steadily picked off the Spaniards in ones and twos. Finally, the fire ceased. Three vivas were given for autonomy as the soldiers formed up on the blackened ruins of the houses. "Viva Cuba libre!" was the answering cry. But no attempt was made to force the road which led to the valuable storehouses. The Cubans were out of ammunition, but they waited, machete in hand, though it seems incredible that the superior cavalry did not attempt to attack them. At nightfall the Spaniards started to retire. At daybreak they halted at Esperanza. Worn with constant marching, the Cuban infantry hove in sight, but they filed through the trees, pouring in a deadly volley. In vain the artillery thundered, the mambis or insurgents would not move. A retreat soon commenced, Recio's cavalry harassing the imperial troops on both flanks, the ragged infantry clinging tenaciously to the rear until the column was thrown into a panic and set out full speed for the city.

Spanish Atrocities.

All day and all night they pressed forward, reaching Puerto Principe early next morning, their route marked by dead horses and unburied bodies. Enough ammunition was expended to have thrice wiped out the Cubans, but the Spaniards showed an entire lack of fire discipline; they did not once assume the aggressive, and of the artillery the least said the better. Without undue boasting, a battalion of British regulars and a squadron of cavalry would have made short work of the Cuban force that practically defeated an army corps, as such are reckoned here. The Spanish brutes, however, on their first advance had struck terror among the peaceful country people, burning every home they reached and macheting all they caught, fortunately very few. As they marched the first night the news spread from farm to farm, and delicate women and children had barely time to fly in their night clothes, floundering through deep swamps and hiding in the woods to escape the devastating horde. One old Cuban was taken and covered with bayonet stabs. In each wound was placed a piece of biscuit, and on the breast a paper fixed, "Food for thy journey to inferno, O Mambi"; two others were tied to trees and shot. Yet the Spaniards complain bitterly of the "barbarous" law under which Col. Ruiz was executed.

Since Gen. Blanco's envoys bribed Col. Cuervo and fifty men to surrender at Guira Melena, while other emissaries to Col. Delgado, failing in their bribery, returned to lead Spanish troops by night to his secret camp, by which many Cubans lost their lives, the law forbidding envoys to treat or make proposals not based on absolute independence, which is all the Cubans will accept, was enforced. I knew Ruiz personally in Havana and regret his death, but as he presumed on the friendship of Col. Aranguren, and openly addressed the escort of cavalry, begging them to desert to the city, where work and good food were awaiting them, his execution was a stern necessity under the harsh rules of war. He knew his danger, but in most wars deserters are shot, and one trying to induce a wholesale desertion could hardly escape the same fate. Even if his execution were not justifiable, Spain has always shot Cubans, whether officers or privates, that have fallen into her clutches, and she at least could not complain of a single case of recrimination. Col. Ruiz was warned, and practically committed suicide.

THE DISCIPLINE ON THE MAINE.

Capt. Sigsbee's Careful Watch for the Care of His Ship.

Cadet Wat Tyler Cluverius, late of the Maine, is a native of New Orleans, and is now at his home in that city. In the course of a long interview with a reporter of The New Orleans Picayune he resented the rumors of carelessness on board the Maine and lack of proper naval regulations while in the Haror of Havana, and said they were entirely untrue, the very strictest discipline having prevailed. On arriving the vessel formally fired the official salute and came to anchor at the point directed by the Spanish Government officials. Continuing Mr. Cluverius said:

"Just after the Maine went into the Harbor of Havana Capt. Sigsbee issued orders for an extra watch at night. The ship was then opened to visitors and every day crowds of Spaniards and residents of Havana came on board. However, through the Captain's orders, men were stationed at points throughout the ship and these men were armed and their pieces loaded. Then every night an extra anchor watch was called and ammunition for the small guns, the one and six-pounders, was placed in two sections of the ship. These temporary magazines could easily be reached, without a moment's delay, by the men on duty. Then, too, the Captain ordered that no one should be allowed below deck unless accompanied by one of the ship's crew, and these orders were filled to the very strictest letter. No possible damage to the vessel could have resulted from the lack of discipline and precautions. Capt. Sigsbee is a man who is thoroughly American, and a commander of courage and ability. He has served faithfully many years and his record tells for itself the ability of the man. Before the explosion he took every care that no cause for trouble should come from the action of the men on his ship, and during and immediately after the blowing up of the Maine he showed the coolness and courage of a hero."

LONDON'S LATEST PASTIME.

Fencing as an After-Dinner Amusement for Ladies.

From The London Mail.

Fencing promises to become more and more of a fashionable pastime in London, especially among the fair sex.

The authority for this statement is Mr. McPherson, a professor of the art, who is just now taking part in a series of brilliant assauts d'armes in Paris, and whose presence among the champion swordsmen has given rather an international aspect to some of the bouts.

"In addition to the usual orthodox displays in the fencing rooms in London," he told a Daily Mail representative, "it is becoming frequent to see after-dinner bouts in the circles of the élite between a couple of expert fencers engaged for the occasion—a form of amusement which may yet disturb the serenity of the other lions, the German pianist and the Italian violinist.

"There is especially a movement among the fair sex strongly in favor of the foils. After all, nothing is more graceful in the world than the silhouette lunge brilliantly executed in a short skirt and gymnastic shoes. And, besides, the exercise develops muscle, and that's what the sex goes in for nowadays.

"At least one lady fencer, Miss Lowther," continued Mr. McPherson, "is more than a match for the best amateur in England, and the equal of most of the professors. She has practiced fencing almost from childhood. More than one lady in London teaches the art, and altogether there are more ladies practising fencing in London than men. This result is partly due to the enthusiastic advocacy of the foils by Lady Colin Campbell, who is herself an expert. Mrs. Langtry is, of course, well known as another, and other actresses less known are diligent students.

"The Italian school of fencing prevails rather too much in London, and as the reproduction is only more or less like the original, London fencing leaves much to be desired. Certain amateurs, however, stand out brilliantly—Capt. Hutton, Mr. Egerton-Castle, and Sir Charles Dilke. The last named is indefatigable, and is well known in Paris for his prowess.

"Paris is, after all," he added, "the home of the foils. Whereas there are hardly more than half a dozen good salles d'armes in London, there are some hundred and fifty in Paris, and the virtuosity of the exponents is pretty much in the same ratio. Rue, Prevost, Kirchoffer, Conte the Italian, and young Desmedt, the Belgian, are the present stars of the professional firmament.

"Latterly in France the foils have yielded in some quarters to the dueling sword, in which the play is notably different. Thomeguex, for instance, who fought Pini, is not a marvel with the foils, but one of the most redoubtable of opponents with the sword, and especially when the wigs are on the green."

There is a prospect of London seeing some of the champions mentioned at a tournament to take place at one of the sporting clubs.

Railroad Loss by Ohio Floods.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

It was surprising to the experienced general officers of the Pennsylvania system to note the great damage occasioned by the recent floods in Ohio, and they were exceedingly well pleased with the progress made in repairing the road at the different places where washouts occurred or bridges were carried away. General Manager L. F. Loree, Second Vice President Brooks, and Third Vice President Wood, with General Superintendent Miller, Division Superintendents Peck and Bonebrake, and other officers have been busy for three days inspecting the lines. They found that the main line was damaged to the extent of at least $50,000, bridges had been washed away on the branches, and the delay to traffic and the trackage necessary to be paid to the Big Four and other roads will swell the aggregate damage figures to a vast extent. All the other Ohio roads suffered similar damages, and it is now estimated that $1,000,000 will scarcely cover the losses occasioned by the recent flood in Ohio alone.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Dull Day at Private Contract—Auction Sales, with One Exception, Adjourned.

Charles Minzesheimer has sold for about $32,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 40 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5.

It is reported that George R. Read has sold for the estate of Samuel L. Post, Jr., for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 519 Madison Avenue, 20 by 85.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Noble & Gauss to Henry Goss for $25,000 the five-story building, with stores, 15 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 76 by 95.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold the property 223 Lewis Street to Max Hart, who, it is said, will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

George Jonas has sold to J. & L. Schweitzer the two five-story brick flats, 369 and 371 East Fourth Street, 50 by 100.

Morris Franklin has sold for about $19,500 the four-story tenement, southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-eighth Street.

Nicholson & Co. have rented all of the new Franklin Building, a twelve-story structure, at 9 to 15 Murray Street, with the exception of one loft. Most of the prospective tenants have taken ten-year leases.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to Tillie Peyser, for $39,350, the five-story brick flat, 92 West Eighty-ninth Street, 36 by 100.8.

The four other auction sales scheduled for yesterday were adjourned one week.

No plans for new structures or alterations were filed yesterday at the Building Department.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft n of 147th St, —x—x85; Niels Hansen and wife to Johanna Mott	1
BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of Suburban St, 100x37.9x100x38.4; George A. Converse and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 78x86; Lucy A. Cameron to Henry Cleland	1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1x86; William A. Cameron to Lucy A. Cameron	1
BLEECKER ST, 158 to 168; Varick Pl, 13, and Thompson St, 183½ and 185, (Mills Hotel;) Euphemia Deans to Darius O. Mills	2 cents and 1
BRADHURST AV, 35, w s, 245.9 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x67.8x17.10x70.3; Annie L. Pomfret to Emma Fitch	100
BRADHURST AV, 31, w s, 282 ft s of 145th St, 18.3x62.8x18.1x65.3; Robert J. Wallace, Jr., to Emma Fitch	100
BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lot 145, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate at Van Nest station; Edward Muller and wife to Henry Parfitt	900
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 128x27.6x50x165.11; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to David Quigley and another	100
GRAND AV, centre line, 130 ft n of 184th St, 50x166.9x50.8x174.11; Carrie J. Singhi to Mary E. Hudson	50
LENOX AV, n e corner of 11th St, 75.11x75x irregular; John Kehoe to Anna M. Kehoe	1
LOT 237, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Eugene T. Woolf and others to Thomas Morgan	1
LOT 133, Block C, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Christ Swenson and wife to Niels Toelberg	1
MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Joseph McFarland and wife to William Rankin	1
OLIVER ST, 62, 27.7x51.5x26.7x52.5; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Bridget Foley	525
PINE ST, 40 to 44, n s, 15.3 ft w of William St, 71.9x81.6x72.6x81.6; Gerald L. Hoyt to Mary A. Hoyt	1
SUBURBAN ST, n e corner of Hall Av, 78x118x48x121.9; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Theodore W. Todd	10,500
WASHINGTON AV, 2,161, w s, 392 ft s of 182d St, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Isabel Tighe	1
3D AV, n w corner of 13th St, 25x100; Anna M. Ross to George Schade and others	2,500
5TH AV, s w corner of 129th St, 99.11x110; Ernest G. Stedman, as executor and trustee, and another, individually, and others to John Schmoering	Exch.
5TH AV, w s, 27.8 ft n of 19th St, 27.8x100; Henry Parish to Samson Lachman	100
12TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 50x100; Albert Friedlander and wife to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	1
24TH ST, n s, 149 to 155 West, 83.4x98.9; Martha M. Barnes to Charles W. Barnes	1
61ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 150x100.5; Hugh Lamb to William H. Morton	1
61ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 60x100.5; Lydia M. Cowles to Jesse Hazell	Exch.
61ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of Columbus Av, 90x100.5; Lydia M. Cowles to Jesse Hazell	Exch.
61ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.5; Jesse Hazell and wife to the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association	1
62D ST, 253, n w corner of 2d Av, 70x25.5; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Daniel Cunningham	24,500
66TH ST, 239 and 241, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Emma and Virginia Fitch to Robert Wallace	100
72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of West End Av, runs s 102.2x e 50x s 102.2 to 71st St, x w 88.9x n—to 72d St x e 71.8 to beginning; Elbert Crandall, referee, to George F. Johnson	100,000
103D ST, n s, 206.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; Quincy W. Boese, referee, to Edward J. Moloughney	17,500
104TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of Columbus Av, 80x100; John Schnoering to Ernest G. Stedman, as executor and trustee	Exc'h and 1
114TH ST, 66 East, 33.4x100.11; Francis N. Howland and wife to Cornelius W. H. Elting	1
124TH ST, s s, 143.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.8x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to George A. Converse	1
125TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Nathaniel Wise to Thomas J. Jenkins, (release of mortgage)	1,500
132D ST, 27 West, 17.6x99.11; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Josephine H. Jenny	7,000
149TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Henry Hintermeister and wife to Egbert Cadmus	1
170TH ST, s s, 134 ft e of Park Av, 16x90; Augusta E. Kuntz to Bertha L. Freiberg	300

Recorded Leases.

BRYCE, Lloyd S., to Chesterfield C. Tuttle; 293 5th Av, 5 years	$2,500
MECKEL, Johann, to Morstatt & Groebel; 3d Av, 3,391, 5 years	470
PRENDERGAST, Lawrence E., to Hyman Rosenblum and another; 147 Forsyth St, 3 1-6 years	2,850
SIEFKE, Henry, to David Weisberg and another; 8th Av, 323, n w corner of 26th St, 10 years	4,500
ZELTNER, Henry, to Frederick Mayser; 3d Av, s e corner of 170th St, 10 years	7,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s s of 99th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	12,500
BELSEY, Kate M. F., to Clinton Ogilvie; s s of 43d St, 175 and 201.4 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)	50,000
CAMERON, Lucy A. and William A., to Samuel V. Constant; w s of Bathgate Av, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1 year	3,500
CLELAND, Henry and James, to Lucy A. Cameron; w s of Bathgate Av, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1 year	2,000
CLELAND, Henry and James, to William A. Cameron; w s of Franklin Av, 175 ft s of Lebanon St, 7 months	750
CLELAND, Henry, to William A. Cameron; Lots 61 and 62, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, 7 months	750
CONVERSE, George A., to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 149th St, 143.2 ft e of Columbus Av, installments	2,250
EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Alfred Edelmuth; 329 West 4th St, 1 year	3,000
ELLER, George W., to Anna A. Horton; Lots 25 and 26, Block 32, map of Section C of Edenwald, 3 years	2,000
FERRIS, David S., to C. B. Gerard; 5 East 17th St, demand	600
FISHER, Caroline, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 1 year	7,000
FISHER, Caroline, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 1st Av, 75.7 ft s of 87th St, 1 year	6,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Robert C. Embree, trustee; n s of 114th St, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	17,500
GUNTHER, Frederick W. and Emma, to Louis P. Mahler; n s of 114th St, 18 ft e of Park Av, 1½ years	2,200
HAZELL, Jesse, to Manhattan Mutual Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; 114 and 116 West 61st St, installments	7,000
HOPKINS, William A., and John and Mary E. Stillwell, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 16th St, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month	34,000
HUDSON, Mary E., to Carrie J. Singhi; Grand Av, centre line, 130 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 174.11 ft to Old Croton Aqueduct, 1 year	422
JENNY, Josephine H., to Joseph Wilson; 27 West 132d St, 3 years	6,000
KEATING, Isaac H. B. and Eleanor L., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, Lots 71 and 72, map of 221 lots at Claremont Heights, 23d and 24th Wards, demand	4,500
KIEFER, Jacob, to Henry and Hermine Roeder; 233 East 54th St, 5 years	12,500
MASSARENE, William G., to Francis S. Marden; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 3½ years	40,000
MASSARENE, William G., to Walter D. Clark; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, demand	10,000
MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to William Herz; s e s of Dawson St, 91.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, 91.10 ft to Prospect Av, to Avenue St. John, &c., demand	1,000
NOONAN, Bridget, to Thomas L. Newman; Lots 34 and 35, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years	808
PARFITT, Henry, and wife to Teresa C. Guise; Lots 144 and 145, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate; also Lot 43, map in partition, estate of Maria Pierce, 24th Ward, 2 years	700
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of 165th St. and Brook Av, 1 year	30,000
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Brook Av and 165th St, 1 year	19,000
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Judson S. Todd; e s of Brook Av, 36.7, 65.3, and 93.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, (three mortgages)	26,000
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s e corner of Brook Av and 165th St, demand	6,500
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; e s of Brook Av, 36.7 ft s of 165th St, demand	3,200
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; e s of Brook Av, 65.3 ft s of 165th St, demand	2,926
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; e s of Brook Av, 93.10 ft s of 165th St, demand	3,400
ROBERTS, Sophia, to Joseph P. O'Donnell; s s of 173d St, 86.6 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year	250
SCHILO, Charles, Jr., to Charles Schilo, Sr.; e s of Columbus Av, 125.6 ft s of 106th St, 1½ years	4,000
SOLOMON, Morris, to Herman Gotthelf; 314 East 3d St, 5 years	9,000
SOLOMON, Morris, to Sigmund Cohn; 314 East 3d St, installments	2,000
STEDMAN, Ernest G., executor, &c., to John Schnoering; s s of 104th St, 295 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	3,000
STEDMAN, Ernest G., executor, &c., to John Schnoering; s s of 104th St, 335 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	3,000
WAUER, Herman, to Phebe A. Parshall; n e s of Prospect Av, 23.3 ft n of 170th St, 5 years	2,500
WILKINS, Florence, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Ave, 1 year	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOM, Jennie, to Emma Bloch	2,000
BURNETT, Helen D., to Emma A. Schley	2,386
JONES, Mary E., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, (2 assignments)	Nom.
JONES, Mary E., individually and as trustee, and others, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, (3 assignments)	Nom.
LACHMAN, Samson, and others to Henry Parish	150,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Isabella Helmath	7,000
MARDEN, Francis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	30,000
PAGE, Lillian F., to Mary Page	500
SEYMOUR, Johannah S., by guardian, to Emily H. Moir, as trustee, &c.	Nom.
SINGHI, Carrie J., to Ferdinand Weatheimer & Sons	Nom.
STACOM, William, to Henry J. Wirth	Nom.
THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK to Waldron Vanderpoel	20,337
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Emilie A. Havemeyer, as administratrix	87,500

Mechanics' Liens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John J. Brady against James D. Edwards, owner and contractor	131
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.8x105.6x100x95.6; The Garden City Company against Matthew R. D'Amora, owner and contractor	468
73D ST, 321 to 325 East; Louis A. Pick against Bohemian National Hall, owner; Eugene Schultz, contractor	102
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Bales & Schneemann against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor; Abraham Barasch, contractor	237
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Henry McShane Company of Baltimore City against Robert P. Golightly, owner; Edward Farrell, contractor	584
162D ST, n e corner of Brook Av, 74.5x100 x— to avenue x62.5; Giuseppina Gallo against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor	628

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Raymond C. Haff against Annie Ferri and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Meyer.

LOCUST AV, s w s, 50 ft s e of Grove St, 50x100; Frederick Boss against Christian Pfiomm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John J. Brady against James D. Edwards and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. R. Carrington.

92D ST, 76 East; Estelle Hasberg against Albert Wagner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Edmund Coffin against Ella L. Millard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Coffin.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, April 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

4—Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Ludwig.
5—Fuller vs. Underwood.
6—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Gas Control Co.
7—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
8—Hahn vs. Goodman.
9—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
10—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Bache vs. A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Cases Noticed.

13—Imp. Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breisacher.
14—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds & Baldwin
15—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
16—Sabestose vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
17—Fisher vs. McNaught
18—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
21—Hahn vs. Goodman.
22—Dickerson vs. Armstrong.
23—Dickerson vs. Verney
24—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Leonora Dempsey. | Carl Biel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Wisner—Thomas Allison. Matter of Stone & Kimball—F. C. Cantine.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Pell vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Co.—S. L. H. Ward. Kissam vs. Hays—Clarence W. Francis.

Southern Prosperity.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

Judging from the advance sheets of an official publication of the State of North Carolina, conditions cannot be so bad in that Commonwealth as might be believed from the many complaints heard. We mean no reflections upon North Carolina. We only take that State as an example because there are official statistics at hand with reference to its economic affairs. There is the same pessimistic spirit in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Kentucky, and in nearly every other State in the Union.

Some of this pessimism is undoubtedly the result of habit acquired when times were worse, and the reports from the various counties in North Carolina seem to bear us out in this assertion. Thirty-three counties in the Old North State declare that labor is abundant, thirty-seven say that laborers can usually find occupation all the year round, while thirteen counties report labor as scarce, and twenty-four assert that labor is not obtainable all the year. That does not indicate such a bad condition. Some of those who are looking for work in the counties where labor is hard to get might do well to migrate to the counties where it is more abundant.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

It's the best bargain ever offered. Why speculate, when you can buy "The Spalding," 1898 model, for Fifty Dollars?

We have plenty of other wheels for Boys, Girls, Men and Women, at prices ranging from $20 to $40.

Spalding's 126-130 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. 29, 31, 33 WEST 42d ST., NEW YORK.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS ... CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
989-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, —26 Vesey St.—

EPITOME OF EASTERN DIPLOMACY.

Comparative Statement of What Each of the Powers Has Done and Got.

From The London Chronicle.

The definite installation of Russia at Port Arthur and Talienwan marks a distinct point in the diplomatic struggle which the powers have waged in the Far East since the famous landing of German troops at Kiao-Chau on Nov. 14.

The time for counting gains and losses has arrived, and there can be, unfortunately, no doubt as to what has fallen to our share as a nation. In support of this it is only necessary to indicate the line of policy followed by our Government and the directly contrary results which have been achieved. Now, what has each power succeeded in doing? The following will show:

RUSSIA.

Dec. 18—Russia "occupies" Port Arthur.
Jan. 30—Russia demands compensation for the concessions granted to Germany.
Feb. 3—Russian troops in Manchuria.
March 7—Russia demands Port Arthur on the same condition as Kiao-Chau was granted to Germany.
March 25—Russia obtains Port Arthur and Talienwan and the right to construct a railway through Manchuria.

GERMANY.

Nov. 14—German troops land at Kiao-Chau to demand satisfaction for the murder of a missionary.
Nov. 30—Demands formulated, including the occupation of Kiao-Chau as a coaling station.
Jan. 10—Kiao-Chau leased to Germany for ninety-nine years, and China agrees to pay indemnity.
Feb. 26—Germany obtains a monopoly of railways in Shantung.
March 13—German Consul claims the whole Province of Shantung as within German influence.

FRANCE.

March 17—France demands—with an excellent prospect of attaining her ends—that China shall not cede the Provinces of Yunnan, Kwan-tung, Kwangsi, and Kweichau, and the lease of Leichau as a coaling station.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dec. 26—Obtains the reinstatement of Mr. McLeavy Brown as adviser to the customs in Korea.
Jan. 17—Reported that British asked for the opening of Talienwan, and then abandoned that claim—afterward denied by Lord Salisbury.
Jan. 24—British vessels leave Port Arthur after some weeks watching the Russians, who remain behind.
Feb. 22—Loan concluded. To be issued by German and English banks; China to give a guarantee that the Yangtse should not be alienated. The loan has, however, while a great success in Germany, been a failure in London.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 25 acres of land, having a water front of about 1,500 to 1,800 feet, beautifully situated and well adapted for the purpose of a shipyard, within 16 miles of City Hall, New York City; depth of water about 18 or 20 feet at ordinary high tide; excellent harbor; bulkhead built on part of property; price and terms reasonable. Address SHIPYARD, Box 138 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LARGE LINE WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126 & 128 East 34th St.
A desirable, well appointed, and handsomely decorated
APARTMENT,
containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, &c.; steam heated; elevators, (run all night;) electric light and hall service; every
MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Superintendent, on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
262 WEST 133TH ST.
Telephone, 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037-38 FIFTH AVE., COR. 85TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 10 rooms and bath. Great inducements. Apply to
W. G. ROBERTS, Supt.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

[illegible] GRADE CROSSINGS.

Superintendent to be Chosen by the Railroad Commissioners After an Examination.

ALBANY, April 8.—The act to enable the State Railroad Commission to put into operation the law providing for doing away with railway grade crossings and making an appropriation for a department in the railroad commission office to carry on this work, which was signed by the Governor yesterday, empowers the Railroad Commissioners to appoint a Superintendent at a salary of $3,000 and such clerical assistants as he may need.

President Cole of the Railroad Commissioners, as soon as the act was signed, wrote a letter to the other Commissioners setting forth what he deemed the requisite qualifications for a Superintendent, and suggesting that a civil service examination for the place be held within a short time. Upon these suggestions a merit examination before the Civil Service Commissioners will be outlined. There are at least fifty applicants for the position of Superintendent, of which but about one dozen, President Cole thinks, are competent. As to the assistants of the Superintendent, he believes that a stenographer as well as a clerk will be necessary. "For," he says, "there is a stupendous piece of work before this new officer."

Col. Cole also believes that the entire appropriation, or very nearly all of it, will be exhausted the first year, because of the great amount of expert engineering work which will be necessary. Out of this $10,000, which the State Railroad Commission is allowed to expend for expert and clerical services, maps, plans, and specifications have also to be prepared.

Since the adoption of the grade crossing law a year ago there have been filed with the State Railroad Commissioners very many applications by localities, for the placing of tracks below the grade, for which the railroad companies pay one-half, and municipalities benefited and the State one-quarter each of the cost. This applies only to existing grade crossings. All future railroads must go over or under grade at crossings at their own expense.

BESSEMER PIG IRON COMBINE.

Plan for a Corporation with $10,000,000 Capital Considered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—For the last two days a committee of the merchant Bessemer pig iron furnaces of the region between Cleveland and Pittsburg have been in session in this city.

They are preparing a detailed plan to submit to a general meeting, which will be held about the beginning of May. The general plan is to form a big corporation with a capitalization of about $10,000,000, and buy in the fourteen furnaces under consideration.

Mrs. McMahon Sues for Divorce.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mrs. Clara E. McMahon, daughter of Adlai T. Ewing, late Minister to Belgium, has begun proceedings in the Superior Court to obtain a divorce from Thomas J. McMahon. Mrs. McMahon alleges desertion. The court is told in the bill that the marriage took place June 10, 1891, in Bloomington, and that her husband deserted her without just cause in October, 1895, remaining away two years. Mr. McMahon now lives in Belfast, Ireland.

$10,000 Fire in Williamsburg.

Fire which started in the molding mill at 11 and 13 McKibbon Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning completely destroyed it and spread to the three-story frame dwellings at 9 and 11 Lorimer Street. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. Fireman Figgett of Engine 13 was struck by a falling beam and had both hands injured.

Bicycle Causes Death in Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 8.—This morning J. McLain Smith, city editor of The Evening Press, and son of Gen. Samuel B. Smith, died from a fracture of the skull. He was run into last evening by the professional bicyclist Roy Lefevre while crossing a street. Lefevre gave himself up to the police.

Cloverdale Farm Sale Brings $90,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The public sale at Cloverdale Stock Farm was concluded to-day. Plants, harness, and other accessories were disposed of, bringing in about $5,000. The farm, for which $29,000 was offered day before yesterday, was sold at private sale for $35,000. The entire proceeds of the sale, which began Tuesday, amounted to over $90,000.

Suicide at Shrewsbury, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—Joshua W. Baker, an old resident of Shrewsbury, committed suicide by cutting his throat this morning.

The Next Indian Cotton Crop.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. O'Conor has issued his final general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1897-8. It includes the complete forecast of the crop in Madras and the Nizam's territory; of the late crop in Bengal and Bombay, and of a forecast of the crop in Central India (excepting Indore, from which no reports have been received.) In Bengal the area sown with late cotton in the fourteen reporting districts is estimated at 71,500 acres, an area slightly below the average. The season was, on the whole, favorable, and the yield will be far better than that of the season 1896-7, though still smaller than the average. In Bombay the area sown with cotton, both early and late, is estimated at about 4,510,000 acres, an area much below that sown last year, and also still much below the average, the reduction being due to insufficient rain when the time for sowing came round, and partly as stated in the earlier notices of the crop, to the substitution of food grains for cotton in view of the replacement of the exhausted stocks. The yield is estimated at about 806,000 bales. This quantity, though more than the yield of 1896-7, when the crop was injured by drought, is materially smaller than the average, but with bumper yields of the staple in Egypt and the United States and with "middling" American cotton selling in Liverpool at 3¾d. per pound for near futures—about ½d. above the lowest price touched for many a long day past—there seems no prospect at present of either a cotton famine or a "corner." Indeed, it is pretty generally admitted that there is enough and to spare of the raw material for all the world's immediate requirements of cotton textiles.

Why Women Are Not All Married.

From The London Chronicle.

The Temple Magazine has been holding a symposium—that, we believe, is the word—on the question "Why do women prefer to remain unwed?" This seems to be taking a good deal for granted, to begin with, but three of the ladies who tell us why have no doubts on the subject. Miss Adeline Sergeant sums it up by declaring that "the woman who wants to enjoy life should certainly remain unwed." Miss Hulda Friederichs is of opinion that it is "from sheer selfishness," while Miss Sarah Doudney takes the higher view that it is because women "know more about men than they ever did in olden times, and knowledge means disenchantment." Miss Mary F. Billington is—shall we say more candid or less ingenuous? She answers the question by asking another: "Is there in the world any woman who does prefer to remain unwed?" and answers it herself by a direct negative. This is flat treason, and we can almost hear the other ladies sharpening their pens to fall upon Miss Billington.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages for the season, from $300 to $5,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
NOW OPEN.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Sea water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.
On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity, 200; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $2.00 from Saturday, P. M., to Monday A. M. Tel. 276. C. SKELTON.

LINDEN HALL.
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking and baking; soups, desserts; city references. 127 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

$4 TO $6, FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50c; glove-fitting. MME. ROOME, 123 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese in private family; best reference. H. A., 56 James St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 959 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 959 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; 29; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses; also carpentering, painting, general repairing, house and garden work; can furnish best of reference. Work, 175 East Houston St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent references. Care of Day, 112 East 82d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Protestant; married; with private family; thoroughly understands the growing of plants, shrubs, flowers; cows, poultry, vegetables; best American reference. Address B. B., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—As plain gardener and useful man; milk; care lawns, walks; handy references. B. M., 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

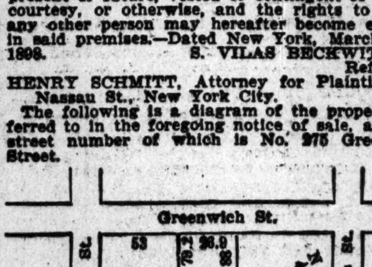
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:

Taxes for 1897..............$399.00 and interest
Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to March 4, 1898.............. 60 cents

Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

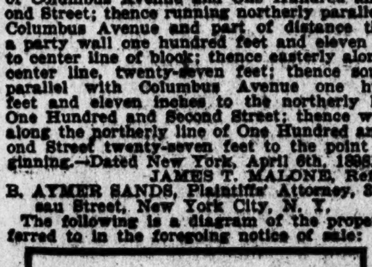
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $23,953.33.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,334.31, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $406.53.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, kitchen and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; near [illegible] "L" station and Central Park. Address R. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Housekeeper for a private family in country; state nationality, age, experience, and salary. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 214, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

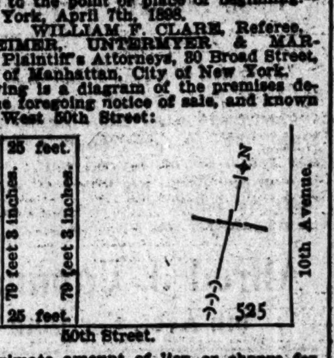
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



The approximate amount of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $10,360.85 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.80 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $608.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 30, 1895.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

ap8-2aw3wFr&Sa&ap29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

FENTON, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Fenton, Mary Hamilton, Hanora Ginn, Edward Delaney, Margaret Trimlett, Edward F. O'Sullivan, and Ellen O'Sullivan, the heirs and next of kin of Mary Fenton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hanora Ginn of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY FENTON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. M. T. BEEKMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 69 Wall Street, New York.

mh5-1aw6wS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HENESEY, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emanuel T. Goldberg, 234 E. 69th St., N. Y. City; Othman Klingler of Holland House, N. Y. City; Charles E. Buckley of Wappinger's Falls, New York, and the Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors generally, or persons claiming to be creditors of DAVID HENESEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Clara A. Henesey of Newark, New Jersey, has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of New York for Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of David Henesey, deceased, an exemplified copy of which has been filed in this office, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the will of David Henesey, deceased, should not be granted to said petitioner, Clara A. Henesey; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh12-1aw6wS

KENEBEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Siegrist, Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, France, an heir and next of kin of Marietta Zanfretta Kenebel, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Victor Kenebel and Anella L. Edwards of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh5-1aw6wS

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

HIGGINS, ELIZA [illegible].—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] W. HIGGINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. [illegible] A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n8-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-1aw6wSa

[L. S.]

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&S

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte E. Thompson and James Elliot Thompson and Archer Emile Thompson, the heirs and next of kin of LUCAS THOMPSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Archer Emile Thompson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 31st day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Lucas Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap2-1aw7wS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh8-2aw6w

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William H. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

f26-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 92 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898. MARTIN BAXE, Assignee. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f26-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Henderson Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline H. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. [illegible], Benjamin Sire, Amelia Sire, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindey Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address No. 16 Exchange Place, New York.

To the defendant Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Linday Fountaine: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated March 30, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap2-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CONCETTA B. RUOCCO, plaintiff, vs. ALFONSO DI NOLA, Cristina Ruocco, and Raffaele Ruocco, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Alfonso di Nola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated March 3d, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. m5-1aw6wS

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Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a.p. $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, a.p. 3.50 up, e.p. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1.50; a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo..The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J....Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) a. p., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
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Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
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New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do ....The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N. B. Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.........The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap, $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
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Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	K. Fried'h, May 24, 9 AM

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Koenigin Luise...........Thurs., April 28, Noon
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Aller.....Apr. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Werra.....Apr. 23, 10 AM	Ems.....May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II. Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller.....May 21, 10 AM

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First cabin, $70 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.........April 13	NEW YORK.........May 4
ST. PAUL.........April 20	ST. PAUL.........May 11
ST. LOUIS.........April 27	ST. LOUIS.........May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND...April 13	WESTERNLAND, April 27
KENSINGTON..April 20	SOUTHWARK.....May 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

6:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P.M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M., 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 10:55, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) ‡3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 332, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:23, Toronto 8:35 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:00 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 285 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations; 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JUSTICE CHARGES PERJURY

Plaintiff and Witnesses in a Damage Suit Arrested in Brooklyn Supreme Court.

AN UNEXPECTED DENOUEMENT

All Concerned in the Case Astonished by Mr. Gaynor's Action—Driver Gorman Had Claimed $25,000 from Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.

Justice Gaynor's opinion that perjury is too common a crime, and that it occurs without remark in too many civil cases, especially damage suits, resulted in his taking an action yesterday which created the greatest astonishment among Brooklyn lawyers. He closed a damage suit by ordering the arrest of the plaintiff and all his witnesses on a charge of perjury.

The case in which this unusual action was taken was that of Patrick Gorman against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and was on trial before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Gorman asked for $25,000 damages, claiming that on Aug. 26, 1896, he was injured by a trolley car at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street. His story was that he was driving an ice wagon toward Fort Hamilton, when the car came up behind him and struck the wagon, throwing him to the street, and that the wagon passed over him. He claimed that he received a double compound fracture of the leg, and that the bones of his ankle were crushed, making him permanently lame.

His witnesses were Robert L. Lattimer, Timothy Ferris, John L. Brown, and Cornelius P. Buckley, all of whom testified that they saw the wagon struck by the car and saw Gorman thrown out. The defendant produced witnesses who were on the block at the time of the accident, and who testified that no car was near Gorman's wagon, but that he lost control of his horses, who ran into a telegraph pole and threw Gorman out. Two of these witnesses were policemen.

Justice Gaynor took an active part in the trial, and asked the witnesses a number of questions. It was evident that he suspected something was wrong. The jury, after remaining out a few minutes, brought in a verdict for the defendant. Then came Justice Gaynor's surprise.

He called the names of the plaintiff and all his witnesses and ordered them to the bar. All responded except Buckley, who had slipped out. The dumfounded look on their faces indicated that they had not the least idea what was going to happen, and the lawyers in the room, who had seen many a case of perjury in damage suits without a sequel, seemed equally puzzled.

Justice Gaynor called one of the policemen who testified for the defense and handed him a warrant.

"It is my duty," he said, "to commit these men to the public jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Here's your warrant, officer. Buckley's address is 87 Degraw Street. You will get him and commit him also. There is no doubt in the world that this is a perjured and put-up case. I knew it from the first witness that came on the stand. It is the duty of a Judge sitting in such a case to take cognizance of it."

The policeman, assisted by his fellow-witness, took the four men to the jail. The bail was fixed by Justice Gaynor at $1,000.

FIVE WORKMEN INJURED.

The Second Floor of an Old Building Collapses and Buries Them in the Ruins.

Five of the fifteen laborers who were at work yesterday morning on the second floor of the buildings at 9 and 11 Reade Street and 29 and 31 Chambers Street, which are being torn down to form part of the site of the new Hall of Records, were injured by the collapse of the second floor of 29 Chambers Street, which fell with a crash, burying the workmen in the ruins.

The accident happened at 7:30 o'clock, shortly after the men had started work, and was caused by the easterly ends of the beams becoming separated from the wall, which is supposed to have been weakened and thrown out of plumb by the removal of the upper floors.

Policeman Baxter of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was within half a block at the time the floor collapsed, hurried to the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in Chambers Street, and turned in an alarm, after which he sent out a call for the reserves. Lieut. King of the fire company sent out a special call for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and summoned ambulances from the New York, Gouverneur, and Hudson Street Hospitals, as it was thought that a large number of men had been injured.

When the firemen arrived they found that all of the men had gotten out of the wreck except Patrick Torrey and Michael Lyons, who live in Brooklyn, and Louis Klein of 614 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. Torrey and Lyons, the former suffering from contusions of his legs and arms, and the latter from a scalp wound, were carried, faint and bleeding, into the firehouse to await the arrival of the ambulances, while Klein, who received a scalp wound and bruises, was taken out by way of Reade Street and laid on the steps of a house. Klein and Torrey, after their injuries had been attended to, were sent home, while Lyons was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Thomas Brown of 342 East Twenty-third Street and an unknown man went to the Hudson Street Hospital later and had their wounds dressed, Brown suffering from a scalp wound and shock and the other man from an abrasion of the nose and a lacerated face.

Candee & Kreckeler, contractors of Hamilton Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, have charge of the work of removing the buildings, but no arrests were made, as the collapse of the floor was evidently accidental.

SAID HIS WIFE THRASHED HIM.

Bieil's Charge Dismissed Because He Threatened to Disfigure Her.

Louis B. Bieil of 308 First Avenue, Manhattan, yesterday accused his wife, Freda, in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, of having chastised him with a cowhide.

Bieil is about thirty years old, and claims that when he married, four years ago, he had considerable property, which at his wife's solicitation he turned over to her. Later, he asserts, she shipped him to Europe, where he remained a long time. When he returned he found that she was living at 556 Central Avenue, Williamsburg.

He vainly tried to get back some of his property, and about three weeks ago, when his wife wanted him to go to Europe again, he tore in pieces the ticket she had procured for him. Then he left her house. On Monday last he called at the home of her sister, Mrs. Minnie Courtade, at 182 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, where he made the threat that he would disfigure his wife with carbolic acid. Mrs. Courtade told her sister. The latter procured a cowhide, and when Bieil appeared at her house on Wednesday thrashed him with it.

In court Bieil admitted that he had threatened to disfigure her with acid, and Magistrate Lemon promptly dismissed the proceedings.

Charles E. Strong's Will Filed.

The will of Charles E. Strong was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate by Strong & Cadwalader, attorneys. The testator, who died on Oct. 1, 1897, left personal property valued at $160,000, but no real estate in this State. He leaves a widow, Eleanor Fearing Strong, and a daughter, Kate Fearing Welman. The greater portion of the residue of the estate is left to the widow in trust for her life, to go at her death to her daughter. It is provided that Mrs. Welman may dispose of the property by will, but upon her failure to so dispose of the estate, or failure of issue, the property is to go to St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

Mrs. Tuck Gets Her Divorce.

Justice Lloyd Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning signed a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Suzette Virginia Tuck against Shirley Richardson Tuck. The name of the co-respondent was withheld. The couple were married at the Little Church Around the Corner on July 21, 1897, and lived together about two weeks.

CIVIL SERVICE SNAGS.

Tammany Leaders Meeting Serious Embarrassments in Finding Places for Their Followers.

The Municipal Civil Service Commissioners have refused to certify any of the lately prepared eligible lists on the ground that they are without authority until the State Civil Service Board approves or disapproves the rules and regulations locally adopted on March 5. They are in doubt as to the exact status of these rules, and have not yet received the opinion which they asked from the Corporation Counsel. They have decided not to take any steps which the courts may force them to retrace, and as a consequence all appointments to competitive places in the city service are at a standstill.

If any further embarrassment was needed it was supplied by Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, who, in a letter warning Controller Coler not to pay the salaries of the men appointed under the newly adopted municipal rules, called his attention to Section 1,536 of the charter. A paragraph of that section says:

"The incumbents of positions abolished or made unnecessary by this act shall be preferred for appointment to positions demanding their services. For this purpose the Civil Service Commissioners are directed, as far as practicable, to place the names of such persons on the proper eligible lists, and to give them on such lists the preference after veterans."

Even since the new administration assumed office the heads of the different departments have been abolishing offices whenever they wanted to get rid of men appointed by the last administration. Many of the men so removed were instructed by the Civil Service Reform Association to apply to the Civil Service Commission for places at the head of the eligible list. The section of the charter is mandatory, and the Commissioners now understand that they must recognize the applicants.

Because of the many vacancies made by the heads of departments with the intention of appointing Tammany men to fill them all the departments are short handed. Requisitions have been pouring in to the Civil Service Commissioners, and examinations were set for next week to fill up the lists that appointments might be made.

Under the new civil service law nothing can be done until the State Board has acted on the rules, and when its decision is announced there is no hope that it will give the Municipal Commissioners authority to ignore the long list they are compelled by the charter to recognize. The Tammany leaders appreciate the position, and are trying to pacify their followers for their inability to find places for them. There is no way to rid themselves of the burden imposed upon them unless by reducing the pay of the different places they can force the unwelcome employes to resign.

JANITRESS FATALLY BURNED.

Made a Bonfire of Paper, and Her Wrapper Caught Fire.

Mrs. Theresa Conners, forty years old, janitress of 78 Morris Street, Jersey City, swept up a lot of paper that some children had scattered in the hall and carried it to the street, where she made a bonfire of it. Her wrapper took fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flame.

Joseph McCarthy and Frederick Krutzer, who were passing, wrapped her in their coats, and Louis Losey, a truck driver, seized his horse blanket and also ran to the woman's assistance. They quickly smothered the flames, but Mrs. Conners was badly burned, and died at St. Francis's Hospital last night.

Her husband, who is employed on a tugboat, was absent from the city. She leaves no children.

A LIVE WIRE KILLS A BOY.

He Was Gathering Wood from an Unoccupied Building.

Michael Sessione, ten years old, took hold of a live electric light wire in an unoccupied building at 392 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. He lived at 110½ Mulberry Street, and was with several other boys who had gone to that neighborhood to gather wood.

A new flooring was being put into a part of a building that had been occupied by a wholesale drug firm, and the old floor had been ripped up, leaving the electric light wire exposed. The carpenters did not know of the existence of this wire. The boys scattered in their search for wood, and suddenly the carpenters saw little Sessione fall.

James Lind, the foreman of the building, was arrested and taken to the Centre Street Police Court. Magistrate Olmsted remanded him to the Coroner. Coroner Fitzpatrick, after investigating the case, decided that Lind was not to blame for the boy's death, but held him in $100 bail, to appear at the inquest.

GAVE A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.

Jersey City Man Mistook Reflection of Sunlight in a Tin Pan for Flames.

Mrs. Mary Cassidy of 108 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, was passing through Oakland Avenue yesterday, when she suddenly stopped, pointed to a house on the opposite side of the way, and shouted "Fire!" James Bratton of 97 St. Paul Avenue, who was also passing, gave one glance in the direction in which she was pointing, then ran to the nearest firebox and turned in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived they could not find any fire until Bratton pointed it out to them in the second story of the house 104 St. Paul Avenue, of the rear extension of which an unobstructed view was had from Oakland Avenue. The firemen soon convinced him that the supposed fire was merely the reflection of the sunlight in a bright tin pan hanging near a window. Then Bratton was placed under arrest for giving a false alarm of fire. He was held until Mrs. Cassidy could be found. She corroborated his statement that it was she who really gave the alarm, and the case was dismissed.

Bratton told Police Captain Newton that he would never give another alarm of fire, not even if he saw the whole city in flames.

House in Brooklyn Burned.

A fire did $35,000 damage early yesterday morning in an unoccupied house at 950 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Miller of the Twelfth Precinct, who saw the flames through the French plate glass in the vestibule doors, and turned in an alarm. The house was built by Charles Eggett, at a cost of $80,000. He was then a millionaire, but went to the wall in the panic of 1893. The building was three and a half stories high, and no expense had been spared to make it one of the finest in Brooklyn. It is now owned by Max Klein, a lawyer, who intended to turn it into a reception hall. He was taken ill and had to go South for his health, and his sister and her husband have been occupying the house. They left three days ago. The cause of the fire is not known.

Capt. Von Gemsendorf Sees the Mayor.

Capt. Victor Jenek Zasadascky von Gemsendorf, the new Captain of the Austrian training ship Donau, now in the harbor, called at the City Hall yesterday to pay his respects to Mayor Van Wyck. He was accompanied by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, Franz Stockinger, and a small member of his crew, who carried his cocked hat. In the street the Captain wore the ordinary naval fatigue cap, which he exchanged before entering the Mayor's presence. The Mayor received his visitors cordially and talked with them in English for a few moments.

A Trolley Decision Reversed.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed Judge Lacombe's opinion in the suit of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company against the Union Railway Company and the Walker Company for infringement of patent, in which an injunction was granted preventing the Union Railway Company from using and the Walker Company from manufacturing the under-going trolley. The suit has been pending in the United States courts for five years.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DECISIONS IN CHINESE CASES.

Two Opinions Given by Judge Shipman May Lead to Many Deportations.

Two decisions given yesterday by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, may lead to the deportation of many Chinamen who have returned from visits to China.

One case was that of Charles H. Leung, who came to the United States fifteen years ago. He was a laundryman, and, after learning English under the tuition of a pretty Sunday school teacher in the Washington Avenue Baptist Sunday School, Brooklyn, began to do missionary work among his countrymen, but continued to support himself by washing. When he visited China Dr. Ellis and others of the Baptist Church gave him money to carry on missionary work there. Leung returned to this country at the beginning of last year. He gave his business as that of a Christian missionary, and was admitted at Malone, N. Y. Leung joined the Presbyterian Mission in New York and opened another laundry. He was arrested by Chinese Inspector Scharf as being unlawfully in the United States. Before Commissioner Shields it was shown that Leung had never received any salary as missionary and that his only visible means of subsistence was his laundry work.

Judge Shipman, in his decision, says: "His occupation during his residence in this country was that of a laundryman. The question of statutory law which is attempted to be raised, that if a Chinaman be a missionary he cannot be properly styled as a laborer, does not exist."

Judge Shipman's second decision was in the case of Li Sing, who claimed to be a wholesale grocer, but who was proved to be an ordinary laborer. The point was raised that the action of the Collector at Malone in admitting him was final. Judge Shipman, however, held that a Collector's action was final only when adverse to admission.

LEGAL NOTES.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Rose Laverdure recovered judgment in her suit, by guardian, against New York City, for injuries received as the result of falling into a hole in the sidewalk on the west side of Eighth Avenue, south of One Hundred and First Street, and that judgment was, on Thursday, unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. Though the sidewalk was 9 to 12 feet wide, there was only a single row of flags 3 feet wide running through the middle, and there was grass upon each side nearly as high as the knee. The plaintiff and two friends, finding the sidewalk obstructed, turned from the flagged part to walk into the street. As Miss Laverdure was about to cross the curbstone, her right foot went into a hole, she fell, and was injured. She testified on the trial that they were paying no attention, and were walking very slowly on the grass when this happened. It was contended on behalf of the city that the young lady was bound to look, and that because she paid no attention at the time of going from the flagged to the unflagged portion of the sidewalk, she was guilty of contributory negligence. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, said, in part: "The rule seems to be well established that persons traveling along the public streets of a city have the right to assume that they are in safe condition to travel upon. The place where the plaintiff attempted to cross was overgrown with grass and weeds, and the jury might have well found from the evidence that the danger was not apparent, but was obscured by this growth. The plaintiff did no more than any person of ordinary prudence would have done in attempting to pass around an obstruction upon the sidewalk which she desired to avoid. Simply because she did not examine particularly the sidewalk as she progressed does not show that she was guilty of contributory negligence. She had a right to assume that the walk was in order and that she could cross upon any part of it." The fact that the hole existed in April, and that the accident occurred the following September, was held to be sufficient to justify the jury in holding that if the city did not have notice of this defect, it should have acquired such notice.

⁂

THE VALIDITY OF A "BINDING SLIP" AS AN INSURANCE CONTRACT.—On the third trial of his action against the Greenwich Insurance Company upon a contract purporting to be one of insurance, Emery M. Van Tassel secured a judgment in his favor, which has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division on appeal. The contract was an instrument called a "binding slip," which was delivered to the plaintiff about Jan. 1, 1891. Two weeks later, before any policy in form was issued upon the risk mentioned in the "binding slip," there was a total destruction by fire of the building mentioned in the contract. The late General Term on a former appeal held that the "binding slip" was the equivalent of a renewal of the prior policy; that by that instrument the defendant contracted to continue its policy in force for $10,000 during the year 1891, and that the slip bound the company as effectually as the usual renewal receipts issued by insurers. It was not expressly determined on further appeal to the Court of Appeals whether the "binding slip" was a renewal of the policy or an independent contract of insurance. The Appellate Division now holds, by Justice Patterson, that the "binding slip" contains all the elements that constitute a valid and enforceable contract of insurance, and that when it was read in connection with the rule of law that such an instrument was operative in connection with the terms of the usual policy of the underwriter issuing it, there was nothing obscure. The court held that the defendant was not in a position to urge the objection that plaintiff had not paid or tendered the premium, it being quite clear from the evidence that if any premium had been tendered it would have been rejected.

⁂

LIABILITY OF A MINOR FOR BOARD AND LODGING.—The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial, dismissing Fanny Goodman's complaint in her suit to recover from Bertha Alexander, aged seven years, the sum of $651.60, for board and lodging furnished the infant upon her request and implied promises to pay therefor. The board and lodging furnished were alleged to be necessarily "of a character suited to the position in life of the defendant." Justice McLaughlin, who gave the opinion, says that if the parent has the ability to and is willing to support his minor children, board and lodging furnished by another, without his consent, are not "necessaries" within the meaning of the law which renders an infant liable. "It cannot be," the Court held, "that an infant can voluntarily leave her father's house, who has the ability and is willing to support her, and make a valid contract with another to furnish board and lodging which will be binding upon her. Such a rule would permit an infant to determine for herself the style and manner in which she should live. Board and lodging furnished under such circumstances are not necessaries, and can only become necessaries when the parent or guardian has not the ability, or refuses to support her. The plaintiff could not have recovered upon the trial without proving these facts, and therefore the complaint, which did not allege that the father refused to pay, did not state a cause of action."

⁂

JACKASSES FROM SPAIN.—Herman Colberg and another, under an agreement with Luke M. Emmerson, made in November, 1893, at Barcelona, Spain, purchased for the latter 200 jackasses, and advanced $6,716.20 in the purchase and shipment of the animals from Spain to Bordeaux, in France. In their suit in the Supreme Court in this city to recover this sum from Emmerson, besides $1,500 for their services, it appeared that plaintiffs were to pay all expenses to insure the arrival and delivery of the stock in the Port of New York, but that at Bordeaux the plaintiffs' agent refused to make further advances, and refused to pay the expenses of transportation from Bordeaux to New York. The decision of the referee in favor of plaintiffs for the amount of the advances, but holding that they were not entitled to recover for the $1,500, which was to be as compensation for making the advances, has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, on appeal by both sides. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says that the refusal of plaintiffs to make the further necessary advances to pay the expenses of the delivery of the animals at New York City, was a violation of their agreement, and they were not entitled to recover what it had been agreed should be paid for them as compensation for carrying out the agreement.

It's not legs that need overcoat covering this time of year, but chests.

Short top coats, big and loose—as they ought to be, $15 to $30.

Shoes.

In buying shoes you must trust much to the dealer.

We guarantee ours by "your money back if you want it."

Patent leather, $5.

Hats.

Last Spring's Derby was all right for last Spring; but how about this Spring?

$3 here; all the correct shapes.

Furnishings.

All that the exclusive furnisher has, of just as high a quality, just as exclusive, more of a variety, much less to pay.

Scarfs, gloves, shirts and hosiery.

Boys.

Furnishings for boys, just like, papa's—just as clothes, shoes and hats are—with all the mannishness taken out.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HOBOKEN ELECTION DISPUTE.

Capelli's Claim that He Was Nominated in the Third Ward Denied by Supreme Court.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken won another victory yesterday, when Judge Lippincott, in the Supreme Court at Jersey City, handed down a decision declaring John B. Fitzpatrick, the Mayor's candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, to be the regular nominee. This was followed by an order to City Clerk Martin V. McDermott to print Fitzpatrick's name on the official ballot instead of Antony Capelli's, as he had been directed by the Hoboken Democratic City Committee.

Judge Lippincott said that the City Committee, in its supervision of the returns of the primary election, was merely a canvassing body. It might, if it believed fraud had been committed, order a new primary, but it had no right to throw out the returns from any precinct arbitrarily and declare a minority candidate nominated. As to the evidence taken before the committee, the returns made to the court by that committee showed that it acted in a summary manner, for which reason the Court would not review the evidence.

Michael Coyle, Chairman of the City Committee, by direction of Robert Davis, at once called on City Clerk McDermott and demanded that he print Capelli's name on the official ballot, regardless of Judge Lippincott's decision. This Mr. McDermott refused to do until he had had an opportunity to consult counsel.

Shortly after Judge Lippincott filed a second decision against Capelli, he having been nominated on the Republican ticket also. This was protested by Col. Samuel D. Dickinson of the Hudson County Republican Committee. He alleged that Capelli's nomination on the Republican ticket was brought about by a fraudulent arrangement with the Democratic faction that had brought about the nomination of Capelli on the Democratic ticket. Col. Dickinson presented evidence to the court on Thursday showing that Samuel D. G. Johnson had been regularly nominated, and asked that his name be printed on the official ballot.

Judge Lippincott held that there was nothing to prevent a political convention from nominating a member of the opposite party if the delegates saw fit to do so, though it was unusual. The record showed that the Republican Convention had nominated Alexander Robb, who had declined. The convention might then have nominated Capelli, but it did not do so, nor did it nominate any one, but on April 4 a committee of the convention put Capelli's name in nomination without authority. The certificate given to Capelli was dated March 31, in order to make it appear that he was nominated by the convention. This certificate was false, and protests calling for the substitution of Johnson's name had been filed in due season.

The court therefore ordered City Clerk McDermott to omit Capelli's name from the Republican official ballot and print Johnson's name in its place.

NEW JERSEY LAWS CLASH.

Anxiety in Essex County Among Friends of the Park System.

NEWARK, April 8.—There is much anxiety in this county among the friends of the park system over a clash of two laws passed by the last Legislature. The parks and parkways are now well under way, but to complete them and to provide for future extensions it is necessary to raise about $1,500,000 more by the sale of bonds.

A law was passed in the early days of the session of the Legislature authorizing the issuance of the bonds, provided that at the charter election on Tuesday next a majority of the voters voting on the question shall approve the issue. This bill provided that the proposition for and that against the issue should be printed upon different blanks than the regular ballots.

The general election law, as recently amended, provides that when any special proposition is submitted to the people it shall be printed upon the regular ballots under the names of the candidates. This bill was intended to become a law in June, but as it was passed it provides that it shall become a law immediately upon receiving the approval of the Governor. The cloud which now arises might have been avoided had this been known, as the Governor might have withheld his signature for another week, but last Tuesday he signed it.

County Counsel Munn, who is also counsel for the Park Commission, has advised that the election be held as originally intended, and that the matter be fought out in the courts. The contention is that the new law went into effect too late to be obeyed, and that in proceeding to vote by separate ballot the people would be acting in good faith.

Pennsylvania Reform Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg last night accepted the independent nomination for Governor upon the platform "Thou Shalt Not Steal," tendered to him at Harrisburg on March 30 by a delegation of citizens of Philadelphia. Dr. Swallow was the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer last November, polling 119,000 votes in a total of 734,145. It is probable that the Prohibition State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg May 19, will choose Dr. Swallow as its candidate for Governor.

Bergen County Democrats.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 8.—This afternoon the Democratic Executive Committee of Bergen County expelled Frank Van Roden, the member from East Rutherford. Van Roden is the son of James Van Roden, who was elected on the Republican ticket for Freeholder. Frank Van Roden is charged with "insubordination, false statements, treachery to the Democratic Party, and openly working in behalf of the Republican Party in the last Spring election in Rutherford."

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching.

And they must have strong, easy boots and shoes. They will find just what they need at our store. Should they tramp all over Cuba they will not require more than one pair of our war boots or war shoes for this campaign.

NATIONAL GUARD N.Y.

$2.50 to $7.00.

Good Soldiers Require Good Boots and Shoes.

They have to tramp on stormy days, batter their feet against stones and logs, are compelled to wade ankle deep in mire and slush and often compelled to sleep in their boots and shoes for an early start in the morning. These are kinds of warlike footwear we have—good war shoes and good war boots for good war soldiers.

Alfred J. Cammeyer,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

FRANKO SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

The Orchestra Leader Is Charged with Assault by a Musical Critic.

Nahan Franko, who conducted the Musical Mutual Protective Union orchestra at the funeral of Anton Seidl, surrendered himself at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, on learning that a warrant was out for his arrest on a charge of assault in the third degree. As the complainant was not present, Franko was paroled on his own recognizance until this morning.

The warrant was sworn out by Arthur Schoenstadt, a reporter for Das Morgen Journal, whose face Franko slapped on Tuesday because of an article in the paper which criticised Franko, called him an enemy of the dead master, and said he should have had respect enough for the dead to remain away from the funeral.

Mr. Schoenstadt last night gave out the following statement in connection with the case:

"I am employed by Das Morgen Journal in the capacity of Sunday editor; besides this, I am the musical critic of the paper. Franko assaulted me in Chickering Hall in the presence of dozens of people. He asked me to explain a criticism which recently appeared in Das Morgen Journal. I replied that I was there in the company of a lady and that if he wanted to see me he should call at my office. I then turned away from him, whereupon Franko assaulted me with his clenched fist from behind. It was due to the courage of the lady who was with me that this treacherous blow was ineffective, for she grabbed his arm and held it. This gave me time to turn and push him back so that his head struck the wall, giving my assailant a view of pyrotechnics more brilliant than he ever witnessed before.

"His friends at this juncture interfered and separated us. There was no 'altercation' at all, as is stated in Mr. Franko's report, the entire affair not lasting more than half a minute. I want to call attention to the fact that Mr. Franko in his statement does not deny that the assault took place, but he 'forgot' to mention that it took place in the presence of a lady."

WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES.

T. W. Crowley Alleges that Edward R. Sewall Alienated His Wife's Affections.

Edward R. Sewall, an officer on the steamer El Sud of the Morgan Line, was yesterday arrested on an order signed by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court. He was afterward released on bail. He is charged with having alienated the affections of Clara Gertrude, wife of Theodore W. Crowley, who sues him for $50,000 damages. Sewall is said to be a nephew of Arthur Sewall, the last Democratic candidate for Vice President.

The Crowleys were married in 1894, and Crowley, who is also an officer on the Morgan Line steamers, said that soon after the marriage his wife's conduct toward him became changed. He says he has many letters written by Sewall to his wife, urging her to leave her husband for him. Crowley has also begun an action for absolute divorce.

Divorce Suit Against Dr. F. Abbott.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order for the service of summons by publication upon Dr. Frank Abbott, whose wife, Harriet, had begun an action against him for absolute divorce upon statutory grounds. Dr. Abbott is the son of the late Dr. Frank Abbott, who accumulated a large fortune in his profession. The Abbotts were married in 1889, and separated in December, 1896, and later Mrs. Abbott sued her husband for separation on the ground of abandonment. She now names Amanda Morton as co-respondent, with whom she says he is living near Cape Town.

Max Vogelsang a Suicide.

Max Vogelsang, fifty-nine years old, who formerly conducted the saloon annexed to the Germania Theatre, in Eighth Street, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon in the boarding house he kept with his wife at 99 Seventh Street. The couple started for Brooklyn early in the afternoon, but in an hour the man returned alone to the house. About 6 o'clock boarders in the house detected the odor of escaping gas, and tracing it to the bathroom on the third floor, broke down the door. Vogelsang was found dead there, and a rubber tube which was attached to an open gas jet was in his mouth.

Miss Honora Curren's Death.

An autopsy was yesterday held in Clifton, Richmond Borough, on the body of Miss Honora Curren, who, on March 25, while driving, was injured in a collision with a rig driven by George H. Avery of that place. It was then supposed that her skull was fractured and Avery was held in $2,000 bail, pending developments. The autopsy revealed that death was not due to the accident, but to Bright's disease of long standing, although the physician thought that the shock of the collision aggravated the disease.

Orphans' Day at the Wild West.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has set apart Monday afternoon, April 18, as orphans' day at the Wild West. All the unfortunate little ones in the various charitable institutions of the city, religious, private, or State, are invited to attend the exhibition on that day free of charge. Those in charge of orphan institutions are requested to notify by mail Fred P. Hutchinson at Madison Square Garden on or before next Friday of the number of children and the minimum number of attendants who care for them that will attend.

St. Paul's School Alumni Dinner.

The St. Paul's School Alumni Club of New York will have their ninth annual dinner on Monday evening at the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The Goddess of Spring turns her back to the man who is still hanging on to his old winter suit.

The best fabrics, the best making, the best fashions are all combined in our Spring Suits.

The prices run $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 for the economical man. $18, $20 and upward for the man who wants the very best.

There is no excuse for delay in buying, when we have made out such a strong case as this.

Specials for Easter:

Short Topcoats, $10 up to $30.
Frock Coats & Vests, $22 to $38.
Scarfs, Gloves, Hats.
Everything for Man or Boy.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway,
Corner 13th,
Corner Canal,
Near Chambers.

TRAIN WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Ten Cars and a Bridge Blown Into Pieces in Montana—Trainmen Killed.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., April 8.—An extraordinary wreck occurred on the Montana Central last night. The dead are L. Openheim, engineer; Charles W. Cockrell, fireman, and A. J. Martin, brakeman.

West-bound freight No. 25 arrived at the Dry Forks bridge, sixty miles from here, at 6:30 P. M. The train was composed of sixteen cars, one a car of dynamite. When within twenty-five feet of the bridge, the dynamite exploded, wrecking the bridge and tearing ten cars to kindling wood. A hole was torn in the earth 50x25 feet and 5 feet deep. Telegraph poles and wires were blown out, and communication from Great Falls shut off until to-day. The wreck caught fire and was consumed. It is supposed that the car containing the dynamite was derailed on the bridge, and the jolting caused it to explode.

PRIZEFIGHTER KILLED.

George Stout Received a Knockout Blow in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8.—George Stout of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Oscar Gardner, "the Omaha kid," in a hot fight last night, died from the effects of the blow at the St. Francis Hospital at 8:10 o'clock this morning. It was in the twelfth round that the fatal jolt was delivered, Stout falling heavily and never regaining consciousness. He was taken to the hospital, but nothing could be done for him. His wife was summoned from Philadelphia, and is said to be now en route here.

Gardner and his seconds, Mike Kelly and P. P. Sullivan, were arrested, and taken to the Central Police Station, where a charge of suspicion was placed against them. The charge has not been formally changed since Stout's death, but they will be held for murder pending the Coroner's verdict. A post-mortem examination is to be held to determine the cause of death. The knockout blow was a short right-arm swing on the jaw.

REVOLTING CADETS EXPELLED.

Sixty-four Students of the South Carolina Military Academy Go.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—The Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy to-day expelled the sixty-four cadets who participated in the rebellion which took place at the academy on April 3. The cadets had become incensed at the conduct of Cadet Canty, who had reported men for breaking barracks when he was not on duty, and they resolved to force him out of the institution. A letter was first sent to Canty's father, asking for his withdrawal, and as this failed of effect, the boys decided to resort to violence if necessary in expelling Canty.

They attempted to carry out their design on the night of April 3. When they were met and opposed by the Superintendent and Commandant, the latter, Lieut. McDonald, United States Army, they broke into open rebellion. They refused to obey orders and rioted around the building all night, the police having to be called in.

A meeting of the Board of Visitors was called and has been in session for several days. The order of expulsion gave the cadets two hours in which to leave the building. The boys belong to many of the most prominent families in the State. The order sent from the academy two-thirds of its students. The institution is under the management of the State.

Sudden Death at a Bowling Contest.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 8.—John Woods, a prominent member of Company D of the State Militia, died suddenly last night in Exempt Hall. He was acting as scorer in a bowling contest between two local teams, to one of which he belonged. He was sitting at a table, when he suddenly fell over. There was a big crowd in the hall watching the bowling, and they at first thought Woods was joking. When it was found he had died, the bowling contest was called off. Woods was thirty-six years old.

Gov. Pingree's Railway Tax Bill.

LANSING, Mich., April 8.—Gov. Pingree's bill for increasing the taxes upon railroads has failed to pass the Senate. The vote, taken at 6 o'clock this evening, resulted: Yeas, 15; nays, 16. One Senator was absent, and he is known to have been against the bill. This was the eighteenth day of the special session called by the Governor for the express purpose of passing this measure. It had passed the House by an almost unanimous vote.

Double Murder in Clay County, Ky.

MANCHESTER, Ky., April 8.—A. B. Howard, ex-Sheriff of Clay County, and his son, William, have been waylaid and killed. Howard is very prominent. A feud has been raging between the Philpots, Bakers, Campbells, and Howards for the past year. Twenty men have been killed during that time, mostly from ambush. A reign of terror exists in many parts of Clay County.

Killed by a Cave-in.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—A man whose identity has not been established, and who is known to his fellow-workmen as "Frenchy," and to his employer as a number, was suffocated in a cave-in of sand here to-day while at work in the bottom of a sewer trench in Fourth Avenue. The bottom of the trench was thirty-five feet below the surface. About a dozen men were working in it, but all the others escaped.

Built Gallows for Himself.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 8.—John Burkhart of Port Jervis, keeper of the Laurel Grove Cemetery, built a gallows in his house and then called in police officers to see how he intended to end his life in a fortnight. His wife caused his arrest, and he will be brought to the State Hospital here.

Mr. Hanna to Go to Old Point Comfort.

FORT MONROE, April 8.—Senator Mark A. Hanna and family will arrive at Old Point Comfort to-morrow for a few days.

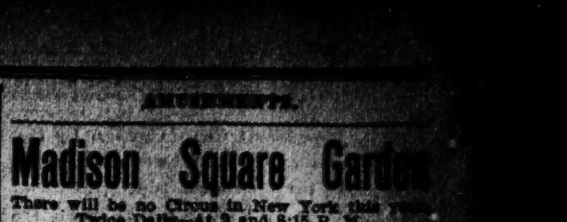
AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN. B'way & 33d St. Mat. To-day. Mon., April 11th, Souvenir Night.
WAY DOWN EAST

Baseball, New York. (League Team) vs. Manhattan Coll. Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden
There will be no Circus in New York this year.
Twice Daily—At 2 and 8:15 P. M.
ALL EARTH'S MOST ENORMOUS EXHIBITION



And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
"Col. Cody, if such a thing is possible, you have greatly improved your show this year. It deserves a double-headed, double-leaded indorsement."—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
First Concert: Tuesday Evg., April 12, at 8.
"SULAMITH"..........Dr. Leopold Damrosch
and the choral numbers sung at first concert, 1873.
Second Concert: Wednesday Evg., April 13, at 8.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST"..........Berlioz
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
"ST. CHRISTOPHER"..........Horatio Parker
(New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
"ELIJAH"..........Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Gadski, Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, Heinrich, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York.
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
LAST EVENING CONCERT, To-Night at 8:15.
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist:
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Programme: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; DUBOIS, Violin Concerto, No. 1 (new, first time); WEINGARTNER Symphonic Poem, "The Elysian Fields," (new, first time.)
Reserved seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; at box office.
C. L. Graff, Bus. M'g'r.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
WM. H. CRANE
A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW SELLING
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT
And the March, King's Triumph, "UNCHAIN THE DOGS OF WAR."

Daly's
Positively last Performances of
THE GEISHA.
Last Matinée To-day, 2.
Last Time To-night, 8:15.
NEXT WEEK:
Miss Rehan's Farewell Nights
Monday, "Taming the Shrew."
Tuesday, "The Country Girl."
Wed. Mat., "As You Like It."
Wed. Night, "As You Like It."
⁂Souvenirs on Wednesday Evening
⁂Fri. next, April 15, LA POUPEE

PROCTOR'S 23D ST: CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar,
Francesca Redding,
Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, C. W. Littlefield, Many other stars.
Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

AMERICAN
42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38.
Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
5TH MONTH. ENTIRE HOUSE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO
25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. SAT. 25c., 50c
Easter week, April 11, Double Bill Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci (in English.)

5TH AVE. Theatre. B'y & 28th St. Sat. Mat.
Last performance of
MRS. FISKE
IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
⁂MONDAY, APR. 11—Mrs. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. Seats on sale.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN MUSEE
THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION..........25c.
Open Free on Sundays from 1 to 6 P. M.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St.
Eve., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
THE OLD COAT.
Presented by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

OLYMPIA
OPENS NEXT MONDAY.
BOX OFFICE OPEN.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER
Mats. To-day and Wed.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

WALLACK'S.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11th,
The Bostonians In a special revival of "Robin Hood."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Matinée To-day. To-night. The Conquerors
Next Wed. Mat., "Under the Red Robe."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day & Wednesday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Sunday Night.
Sousa Entire programme devoted to compositions by Sousa. De Wolf Hopper and "Bride Elect" Cos. will sing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The White Heather.
Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day.
CHAS. COGHLAN, "THE ROYAL BOX."
N'xt W'k—E. H. Sothern, Lady of Lyons, & Chumley

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. To-day.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.
Monday, April 11—Alice Atherton in Monte Carlo.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Nights, 8:15. Good res. seats, 50c.
First time off Broadway. Last times in New York.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.

LYCEUM
SERVISS' ILLUSTRATED LECTURES at 2:30, Paris; at 8:30, The Alps.
Next Week—KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY.

CASINO IN GAY N. Y.
Great GAY MATINEE TO-DAY! Titania! The Great Toe Dancer! With Walter Jones & Immense Cast!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day.
Bros. Byrne in "The New 8 Bells."
N'xt W'k—"What Happened to Jones."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Mat. & Eve. "Die Schoene Galathee" and "The Little Lamb" Operetta by Varney.

COLUMBUS
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mat. To-day. 20c.
Next Week—Edith Proctor Otis, Oliver Twist.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Books of the Spring—A Word About Them

In the classified lists of Spring books from the great book centres of the country given in The Times's Saturday Review of last week, the total number of books published or about to be published was 625. Of these New York is represented by 524 books, Boston by 61, Chicago by 28, and Philadelphia by 12. The growing importance of Chicago as a centre of book publishing here becomes somewhat evident. Boston is so close to New York that, although she may have publishing individuality, it is only one of appearance, for all leading Boston publishers have their agencies in New York. The Philadelphia issue of twelve books is probably only an accident of the season. Later on the leading houses in Philadelphia will have ready more extended lists of books.

The bulk of the publishing business, obviously, centres more and more in New York. There is no reason to suppose that it will not be fixed here for many years to come. This is, of course, in part due to the advantages of New York in the matter of press work and binding, and to the facilities and cheapness of transportation, and, consequently, of distribution.

Regarding the lists in their special categories, we find that Science and Education show 101 works. This large representation may be taken as indicative of the wants of the country and its eager desire for serious study. In Travel and Exploration there are twenty-three books, and of these ten treat of Africa, while four have to do with Arctic exploration. In translations of novels we have seventeen. The books are principally from the French, the German novel not being in much demand. History and Biography, with eighty-nine books, seems to hold a strong position. The taste and intelligence of a reading people may probably be well gauged by this particular class of books. Religion and Theology are well represented, though a number of these works show novel ideas of man's belief and his peculiar interpretation of Divinity. In Poetry, the verse of English origin appears in [illegible] proportion.

Of present Fiction and its elements [illegible]

its vogue. If it replaced for a brief time the novel of adventure, it looks as if the latter might occupy once more its place of vantage. The detective romance has had a setback. Novels go in fashions. For a season these have big and ample sleeves, and in the next skimp ones and tight ones have their turn. In a year to come the leg of mutton may again be a la mode. It is to the credit of publishers and readers that the romance which is unwholesome in moral tone is rarely printed. If tales of horror or of vice find fewer buyers nowadays, this is because the yellow journals have more than satiated a decadent taste.

Shakespeare Folios—Sidney Lee's Discovery.

Mr. Sidney Lee, the latest authority on Shakespeare and Shakespearean bibliography, at a recent meeting of the Bibliographical Society in London, told of a hitherto undescribed copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare which belonged to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The peculiarity of the folio of 1623 lay in the circumstance "that to it exclusively we owed the possession of twenty of Shakespeare's masterpieces." Mr. Lee added:

> "It was thus intrinsically the most valuable volume in the whole range of English literature. Sixteen of Shakespeare's plays alone were printed in his lifetime. These appeared in separate quarto volumes, and 'Othello' followed separately after his death in like form. The majority of the plays that were acted in the sixteenth and seventeenth century were never published, and have gone the way of waste paper. Had the First Folio collection never come into existence, as it did seven years after Shakespeare's death, the world would have been the poorer by 'The Tempest,' 'Measure for Measure,' 'As You Like It,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Julius Caesar,' 'Macbeth,' 'Cymbeline,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Winter's Tale,' 'Coriolanus,' and ten others."

The First Folio, as we know, was printed by William and Isaac Taggard, whose press was in Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. Mr. Lee drew attention to the careless printing and bad proofreading on the part of those who produced a volume which contains nearly 1,000 double-column pages. These blunders have been often indicated and corrections presented. A unique irregularity, Mr. Lee showed, existed in the Burdett-Coutts folio, and was his discovery.

The history of this particular folio was as follows: For over 150 years it formed a part of the library of the Sheldon family at their house in Long Compton, Warwickshire, not very far from Stratford-on-Avon. In 1781 the Sheldon books were sold. This is the peculiarity then of the Baroness's folio, the volume, unfortunately, not being in good condition:

> "The concluding passages of 'Romeo and Juliet' and the opening passages of 'Troilus and Cressida' are printed twice over at different parts of the volume. Judging from the position of the duplicated passages and from evidence of pagination, it was probable that the printers, while the work was in process of production, at first intended that 'Troilus and Cressida' should follow 'Romeo and Juliet,' instead of preceding it at a long interval as in ordinary copies. This uncertainty as to the arrangement of the plays was of interest, because the arrangement in ordinary copies of the First Folio had been religiously adhered to by most of the later editors. The clumsiness of the printers in supplying in the Sheldon copy so signal a proof of their hesitation, and merely accidental procedure, in fixing on an order for the plays, gave that copy an interest in the eyes of collectors something like that attaching to the 'Vinegar' or the 'Wicked' Bible—works which owed their market value to an oversight on the part of the corrector of the press."

Summing up the First Folios and estimating them to be about 200, there are only thirty in perfect condition. Twenty have small defects, and 150 copies are, Mr. Lee said, "seriously defective." One copy, belonging to the Baroness, Mr. Lee said, was to be deemed in all respects "as the finest one extant." This folio is known as the Daniel copy, and was bought by the Baroness in 1864, and the price paid for it then was £716.

Rodin's Statue of Balzac.

After many attempts, M. Rodin has finally made the model for that casting in bronze which is to commemorate the greatest of French novelists—Honoré de Balzac. The order was given to M. Rodin by the Société des Gens de Lettres some years ago. The model in clay has a height of 3 meters. The romance maker is draped in his famous robe de chambre. Such prosaic comfort as may be derived from this dishabille the artist has been careful not to emphasize. Balzac, as the French critic intimates, glorifies the robe de chambre. This dress of Balzac's, according to the history of him, was monkish in its cut. As far as we know, Balzac did not have any of that distinction of person which belonged to Victor Hugo. His contemporaries declare that the author of the "Comédie Humaine" looked like a charcutier or épicier. Rodin has not followed either Gavarni or Nadar, but with infinite art has produced a [illegible] resemblance of Balzac, with nothing commonplace about it. When future editions of Miss Wormeley's translation of Balzac are printed, the publishers [illegible]

Daudet's Last Book.

A Prediction that It Will Rank Among His Best.

PARIS, March 29.—The late M. Alphonse Daudet's last book, "Soutien de Famille," only reached me as I was closing my letter to The Times's Saturday Review a week ago, and any detailed reference to it was at that moment impossible. It will certainly rank among his very best productions. Daudet was never better inspired than when describing the family life of the French metropolis, and in his latter years he managed to combine with the soft Dickenslike humor of his earlier style an imaginative wit and crisp sarcasm, of which the first evidence was made visible in "L'Immortel." The genius of the author of "Tartarin" followed much the same development as did that of Pickwick's creator.

"Soutien de Famille" contains a character, Marc Javel, the successful politician, which for pure rosserie yields in nothing to the Bounderby of "Hard Times." The evil spirit of "Soutien de Famille" is an acknowledged delineation of M. Félix Faure. I am not disposed to say that the likeness is a good one, for the exigencies of a story generally prevent a portrait from being absolutely true to life, and doubtless Daudet was carried away by emotional indignation to paint his subject blacker than he really is. M. Félix Faure has the reputation of being a charitable and good-tempered man, and I am certain from what I have seen, and from what I know of him, that he lives up to his lights, and within the limits of his temperament and of the very difficult political situation which he occupies he tries to fulfill his duty. He is popular, and though in some respects he may retain certain of the traditions of the commercial traveler, which he was before becoming chief of the State, he manages to fulfill fairly well and to the satisfaction of the great mass of French electors the ideal of a democratic President.

Daudet, however, was an artist, and little failings irritated him as much as grave faults. And the instinct to pose that he attributes to Marc Javel, and insists on with all the force of his satiric talent, is shown by him in its blackest colors, and made to bring about the most tragic results. Marc Javel's crime is founded on fact. I have it from Daudet's own lips how one evening he received a desperate letter from a bronzeworker whom he knew slightly, and who resided with his family in what seemed to be fairly prosperous conditions at Le Marais. Bad times—"hard times"—had rendered it impossible for the bronzeworker—Endeline he is called in the book—to pay the difficult conditions of rent which Marc Javel's lawyer had imposed on him, after the home in which he lived had passed as a legacy to the popular Deputy from the latter's aunt, who had been in her lifetime a very considerate landlord to Endeline. Driven to the verge of crime by his misfortunes, the bronzeworker threw himself into the Canal St. Martin, and Daudet on the receipt of his letter rushed round to Félix Faure, the new landlord, and reproached him with his cruelty. Félix Faure promised to provide for the children. "You may salve your own conscience as well," exclaimed Daudet in a passionate outburst of indignation, "but the novelist will never forget." He has not forgotten, and poor M. Félix Faure, who, I must say, seems to have been fairly innocent of the whole catastrophe, will go down to posterity branded as a heartless humbug—which I do not believe him to be altogether.

Whether or not Marc Javel be a truthful portrait of the present Chief Magistrate of France, it is a wonderful analysis of the political temperament as the Third Republic has developed it, and which may be met with frequently enough in the present Chamber—a character full of false bonhomie, which promises easily and fulfills nothing, blown up with magnificent sentiments, hiding an utterly unscrupulous and heartless ambition.

The two lads who constitute the chief centres of interest in the late M. Daudet's book—one the breadwinner, or soutien de famille, proud and inefficacious, looking down on the younger brother, the frévot, from the height of his superiority in years, the other a plodding, unselfish worker, to whom the family which the wretched suicide has left behind him really owes its existence—are drawn with all the subtle delineation and colored with all the light and shadow, the pathos and humor, of which Daudet's genius was capable at its very best. "Soutien de Famille" is one of his very greatest works. Many of the more recent experiences of his life are referred to in its pages.

For instance, he gives a wonderfully vivid description of a reception at the British Embassy in Lord Dufferin's time, and repeats an anecdote, originally published in The New York Times, which he obtained from the Ambassador himself, who was not the grandson of Sheridan for nothing, and took special joy in the malapropisms of a certain Minister's wife. [illegible]

[illegible] Daudet has [illegible] the story a little to the Ambassador, Lord [illegible], "[illegible] Grand Seigneur to [illegible]"—a word portrait [illegible] scription, by the way, leads Mme. [illegible], the Minister's wife, through the salons of the embassy, formerly the hotel of Pauline Borghese, Napoleon's sister, and points out a settle covered in green silk, a relic of the First Empire. "If that settle could speak," remarks his Lordship, "what tales it could tell us about the morals of the belle Pauline!" To which Mme. Valfron, innocent of all historical notions, and thinking that "the belle Pauline" was the nom de guerre of some contemporary of Cora Pearl or Marguerite Bellanger, replied, in a raspish tone: "Women like myself, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, do not interest themselves in the adventures of such creatures as that."

Daudet, who was a great admirer of Stanley, also introduces us to an African explorer, evidently sketched from the famous finder of Livingstone; and to those who knew the great author well and enjoyed his intimacy during the latter years of his life many of the characters in "Soutien de Famille" will suggest familiar traits of persons who surrounded him, or whom he met casually. Gen. Dejanine is Gen. Sellvérstoff, who was killed by Padlewsky, the Nihilist, in the Hôtel de Bade, and in connection with this incident the name of Bernoff occurs, which was that of an adventurer, a friend of Sellvérstoff, who actually introduced the assassin to his victim, and who subsequently called on Daudet to beg alms. I remember Daudet turning the importunate scamp out of the house one afternoon, after having been threatened by him with a revolver.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Joseph Rodman Drake.

His Life in New York and His Grave at Hunt's Point—His "Ode to the American Flag."

Among the American poets of real genius whose works have suffered an unmerited neglect may be mentioned Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of "The Culprit Fay" and the "Ode to the American Flag." In this respect he has not been so fortunate as his friend and compeer, Fitz Greene Halleck. Halleck still has a certain circle of admiring readers, even though his poetry has lost its old-time popularity; but Drake's poems have been so far forgotten that to-day a copy of his "Culprit Fay" is to some extent a literary treasure. In view of these circumstances a review of the main incidents of the poet's career may not be out of place.

Joseph Rodman Drake was born in New York City Aug. 7, 1795. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the explorer. His father, Jonathan Drake, a Revolutionary Colonel, was directly descended from John Drake of Devonshire, England, who, with his sons, settled at East Chester, N. Y., in the year 1630. The poet's mother was Hannah Laurence, the daughter of Effingham Laurence of Flushing, L. I. The Laurences were a family of highly respectable connections, so the poet could claim good ancestry on either side. He was an only son, and with three sisters was left in destitute circumstances, at an early age, by the death of both parents. The trials attendant on orphanship and the coldness and ingratitude he encountered in his early years fitted him to realize the value of true friendship when he was fortunate enough to meet with it in later life.

His generous and poetic nature showed itself when he was a small lad, and one of the stories told of him at this period illustrates his romantic disposition. For some childish offense he had been confined in the garret in a small closet-like recess that was shut off by wooden bars. His eldest sister, filled with girlish pity for her little brother, crept upstairs to see how he bore his punishment. She found young Joseph pacing up and down the floor with a "make-believe" sword upon his shoulder, at the same time furtively watching a heap of rubbish that lay in the corner. It afterward transpired that he had imagined he was Don Quixote standing guard over the armor in the church.

At ten years of age he had written some metrical compositions, and at fourteen wrote "The Mocking Bird" and "The Past and the Present," which, considering the youth of the author, were very respectable productions. About this time he had secured a mercantile position, but at the age of eighteen resigned it in order to devote himself to the study of medicine. This study he pursued diligently, and soon had the gratification of being enrolled among the metropolitan M. D.'s. It was during this period of his career that he was introduced to young Fitz Greene Halleck by a mutual friend, James De Kay. The utterance of a single sentence brought these two poets together in a friendship that was to last until death claimed Drake, a few years after.

The two young men were in a group of friends one afternoon after a shower, when Drake, noticing the beauty of the rainbow, remarked, "I should like nothing better than to be stretched on that rainbow with a copy of Tom Campbell in my hand." Hearing this, Halleck impulsively grasped Drake's hand and exclaimed: "We must know each other." From the day that these men became acquainted in such a charming way, until the time when Halleck penned his immortal epitaph for his friend, the warmest friendship, the most ideal companionship, and the closest intimacy characterized the acquaintance of the two "Croakers."

They were inseparable companions and frequently took long suburban excursions together, very often visiting Hunt's Point on Long Island Sound. A [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] spot, and [illegible] now the burial place [illegible]. Another place which Drake and Halleck resorted to was the house of Henry Eckford, a wealthy shipbuilder. His residence, situated several miles from what was then the heart of New York, had other attractions than the scenery which surrounded it, and the good dinners for which it was famous. In it resided Eckford's beautiful daughter, with whom Drake speedily fell in love, and to whom he was married in the Summer of 1816, Halleck acting as groomsman. In a letter to his sister, dated Jan. 29, 1817, Halleck wrote of this marriage as follows:

"As his wife's father is rich, I imagine he will write no more. He was poor, as poets, of course, always are, and offered himself a sacrifice at the shrine of Hymen, to shun the 'pains and penalties' of poverty. I officiated as groomsman, though much against my will. His wife is good-natured, and loves him to distraction. He is, perhaps, the handsomest man in New York—a face like an angel, a form like an Apollo, and, as I well know that his person was the true index of his mind, I felt myself during the ceremony as committing a crime in aiding and assisting in such a sacrifice."

As Halleck remained a bachelor to the end of his days the above statement may, perhaps, be taken cum grano salis. In another letter Halleck gives an interesting view of Drake:

"Even to the most common and trifling subjects he will give an interest wholly unexpected and unlooked for. His manner of reading Shakespeare is unique, and to the bombast of our old friend, Ancient Pistol, he will give a force beyond description. He has a taste for music, and plays the flute admirably. As I owe to his acquaintance many a pleasant hour, he has become endeared to me, and I must apologize for dwelling so long on a picture, the details of which are so uninteresting to one who has not seen the original."

To this may be contrasted Drake's own description of himself, written before he was married:

"A comical mixture, half bad and half good,
Who has skimmed over all things, and naught understood;
Too dull to be witty, too wild to be grave,
Too poor to be honest, too proud for a knave—
In short, a mere chaos, without form or rule,
Who approaches to all things, but nearest a fool."

In August, 1816, Drake wrote his greatest work, "The Culprit Fay." He was then about twenty-one years of age, and his youth and the remarkable circumstances under which it was written, together with its real beauty and merit, render it a most ingenious production. The poem was written in the short space of three days, in pursuance of a wager that arose from a conversation between him and his friends—Halleck, De Kay, and James Fenimore Cooper. The conversation had been on Scottish streams, and their subserviency to the uses of poetry on account of their romantic associations. Cooper and Halleck held that American streams were not so adaptable, being less romantic. They further contended that it would be extremely difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to write a purely imaginative fairy poem without bringing in human characters. Drake opposed them on both issues, and to prove his point read to them when they had reassembled a few days later, his poem, "The Culprit Fay," which he had written in 'the interim.' The poem as then read was nearly the same as when afterward published. The scene is laid in the Highlands of the Hudson, and the poem opens with this description:

"'Tis the middle watch of a Summer's night—
The earth is dark, but the heavens are bright;
Naught is seen in the vault on high,
But the moon, and the stars, and the cloudless sky,
And the flood which rolls its milky hue—
A river of light on the welkin blue,
The moon looks down on old Cronest
She mellows the shades on his shaggy breast,
And seems his huge gray form to throw
In a silver cone on the wave below."

A fairy who has broken his vow is called before the elfin court, where the King of the Fairies sentences him to the performance of various tasks as punishment for his delinquency. He performs them all successfully, and is restored to his former standing in the elfin circle. The poem is highly imaginative, and some of the descriptive passages in it are of exceeding beauty. The description of the fairy's armor may stand as a test:

"He put his acorn helmet on;
It was plumed of the silk of the thistle down;
The corslet plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest;
His cloak, of a thousand mingled dyes,
Was formed of the wings of butterflies;
His shield was the shell of a ladybug queen,
Studs of gold on a ground of green;
And the quivering lance which he brandished bright,
Was the sting of a wasp he had slain in fight.
Swift he bestrode his fiery steed;
He bared his blade of the bent-grass blue;
He drove his spurs of the cockle seed,
And away like a glance of thought he flew,
To skim the heavens, and follow far,
The fiery trail of the rocket star."

Shortly after his marriage, the young poet's health began to fail, and in the Spring of 1818 he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife and his friends De Kay and Langstaff, the latter being an apothecary of very eccentric demeanor, who kept a drug store in the basement of Drake's residence, on the corner of Park Row and Beekman Street, Drake being also a member of the firm. On his return from abroad in 1819 he commenced a literary partnership with Halleck, which bore fruit in the celebrated "Croaker" articles. The first of these sketches in verse appeared in the columns of The New York Evening Post in March, 1819. It was an address "To Ennui," by Drake. Drake's verses were signed "Croaker," "Halleck's "Croaker, Jr.," and [illegible] they wrote [illegible] "Croaker and Co." [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] hits on the topics of the times, political and otherwise, and attracted widespread attention. They set the town a-going for awhile, and were followed by a horde of imitators, who could never touch the originals. Mr. Coleman, the editor of The Post, was himself so struck with them that in the columns of his paper he asked for an interview with the authors. One evening Drake and Halleck called on him at his residence in Hudson Street. When Mr. Coleman entered the parlor he was rendered nearly speechless with amazement by being told that they were "Croaker and Co." "My God!" he exclaimed, "I did not think that we had such talent in America." The "Croaker" series was collected by somebody and published in pamphlet form. This pamphlet was sold for 25 cents originally, but twenty-five years ago a copy of it could not be bought for less than $5. There is no telling what price it would bring to-day. In May, 1819, Drake wrote his famous "Ode to the American Flag," beginning:

"When Freedom from her mountain height."

This poem originally concluded with these lines:

"As fixed as yonder orb divine,
That saw thy bannered blaze unfurl'd,
Shall thy proud stars resplendent shine,
The guard and glory of the world."

Not liking them, however, he asked Halleck to suggest something better. Halleck, on the spur of the moment, wrote the following lines, which Drake accepted and incorporated in the poem:

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

In literary aid and suggestion Halleck and Drake were not unlike Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. Not long after his return from Europe Drake began to show symptoms of consumption, and was advised to go South. He went to New Orleans, but the trip did him little good. He returned home, after an absence of several months, very much weakened. He lingered through the Summer, tenderly cared for by his friends. He died Sept. 21, 1820, at the early age of twenty-five years. On his deathbed he made a singular request. De Kay had collected and copied his poems, and thinking Drake would be pleased mentioned the fact to him. The poet's only reply was, "Burn them—they are valueless." A collection of his poems, however, was afterward made by his daughter, an only child, and published in October, 1835. She very appropriately dedicated the book to Fitz Greene Halleck. Drake was buried at Hunt's Point. Coming from the funeral Halleck remarked to De Kay: "There will be less of sunshine for me hereafter, now that Joe is gone." Halleck's monody on his friend, beginning:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

has become famous. A visit to the grave of the poet at Hunt's Point makes a romantic literary pilgrimage. Walking from the cars down a country road about a mile long, on each side of which are many fine country residences, one comes upon the old Hunt's Point Road, running along Long Island Sound. Turning to the left, a small grove of trees and high bushes, through which an occasional glimpse of a tombstone is caught, tell of the presence of a rural cemetery, and it is in the humble loneliness of this isolated graveyard that the remains of Joseph Rodman Drake rest. It is unnecessary to open the creaking wooden gate, whose iron hinges are rusted by the storms of years, for almost directly opposite the grave of Drake the dilapidated fence has fallen entirely down, and one needs but to step over the rail and walk a few feet through clinging bushes to come upon the last resting place of the poet.

The grave is marked by a marble monument of imposing plainness, which is inclosed by an iron railing to protect it from the vandal hands that have damaged it so much already. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Joseph R. Drake, M. D.,
who died Sept. 21st, 1820, aged 25 years.
None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise.

The surroundings of this rural cemetery are very beautiful, and here in the soft glory of the Spring, the wild beauty of the Summer, the melancholy bleakness of Autumn, and the stern grandeur of Winter, the poet sleeps amid the very scenes he loved, and where in days of yore he had often trod.

The life of Joseph Rodman Drake was like the life of many another poet who could be named. It was full of those buds of promise that never bloom into the flowers of realization. Sudden breaks of industry, such as the one that culminated in the "Culprit Fay," often followed the long spells of dolce far niente that were pleasing to the nature of the poet. Perhaps the seeds of disease in his system had much to do with this. Despite high poetic talent he has suffered the fate of many brilliant men. Highly praised in his own generation, to many readers of to-day his name is scarcely more than a literary reminiscence.

In Camera Notes, No. 4, there is a photograph of remarkable beauty, and so clever is it that where the camera knocks off and art comes in you cannot make out, and yet the maker of the print writes distressingly of the positiveness of "the inexorable camera," notwithstanding that we question if we have ever seen a finer or a more gracious photograph.

Ashburnham Books.

Last of Them to be Sold Next Month—Some of the Interesting Features of the Collection.

The announcement comes from London that the third and final part of the great Ashburnham collection of books will be sold on May 9 and five following days. The catalogue extends from Petrus to the end of the alphabet, but the last day's sale will include thirty-one lots of "addenda" omitted from the two earlier portions; the lots extend from 2,896 to 4,075. In some respects this concluding portion, according to The London Times, will be found of more general interest than those which preceded it.

From The Times's article we take the following account of this part:

The first great rarity is a vellum copy of the Pliny "Historia Naturalis, lib. XXXVII.," regarded as the triumph of Jenson's press, 1472, and illuminated in the highest style of the Renaissance; a very long and interesting pedigree is attached to this beautiful book, but the auctioneers omit to state that it occurred in the fifth part of the sale of the Duke of Sussex in 1845 (lot 937.)

There are over forty issues or editions of the Book of Common Prayer, beginning with two copies of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., as usual imperfect; the probably unique copy of one of the earliest prayer books issued in Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1559, a beautiful copy in old English, red morocco, with the monogram of John Evelyn; there is also a sound, clean copy of the extremely rare first edition of John Knox's liturgy. The Primers are also numerous, and include a probably unique example on vellum of the edition printed by "John Byddell for Wylliam Marshall" on June 16, 1535. The Psalters include a quite perfect copy of the very rare edition published by command of Henry VII., 1504, of which only two other copies are known.

An excellent copy of one of the earliest and most famous of all satires, Roy's "Rede me and Be Note Wrothe," printed about 1526, and attacking Wolsey and the religious orders; and also one of the much modified second edition, 1546.

Shakespeare is represented by excellent copies of the four folio editions; there are several extremely rare publications, notably "Why Come Ye Not to Courte," printed about 1520, and which, although the catalogue does not state the fact, is one of the many satires leveled at Wolsey. Under "Speculum" there are two entries of the highest interest; the first is of an excessively rare specimen of Machlinia's London press, "Speculum Christiani," about 1484, and the other is from Caxton's press of about 1488, "Speculum Vitae Christi," of which out of ten recorded copies this is one of the three perfect ones.

The late Lord Ashburnham was a "pluralist" in regard to editions of "Gulliver's Travels," of which there are three copies of the earliest issue, 1726; two of these, however, are remarkable in their different ways; one is a fine copy of the exceedingly rare large paper issue, and the other is distinguished in the second volume having corrections and additions in MS. from Swift's own copy, sold at Bishop Kearney's sale and transcribed by George Edwards.

The example of Taverner's "Confessyon of the Fayth of the Germaynes," 1536, is the original edition, and formerly belonged to Henry VIII.; it is in contemporary English calf, with the Tudor arms and rose on upper cover, and the Virgin with dead Christ on under cover.

The several editions of Terence are distinguished by a probably unique "Book of Sentences" from Terence in Latin and English, printed by Machlinia in the same types used for the "Speculum" already mentioned.

The entry "Testamentum" extends to ninety-five lots, many of which are very rare and some excessively so; we can only mention the Latin Testament, translated from the Greek by John Delaine and dedicated to Henry VIII., 1540; three imperfect copies of the "Blank Stone Edition," corrected by Tyndale, 1536; a probably unique issue of Tyndale's Testament, dated 1548, an excellent copy; two of Myles Coverdale's translation of 1538, and one of Taverner's edition of 1549.

Rabelais is not only represented by a number and variety of rare early editions, French and English, but there is a fine copy of an exceedinly scarce book, from which it is well known that he pilfered "Champ Fleury," &c., printed by Geoffrey Tory and Giles Gourmont at Paris in 1529; the critique on the "Escumeurs de Latin," which appears in Pantagruel, is taken from Tory's "Avis au Lecteurs" in this work.

"Here Begynneth a Lytill Shorte Treatyse that Tellyth how There were VII. Maysteres assembled Togydre," &c., is the title of a pamphlet of thirty-two pages from the press of William Caxton, circa 1490, in perfect condition and probably unique.

The entries under Virgil are not remarkable, but particular mention may be made of the excessively rare first edition of Richard Stanyhurst's translation, 1582, described by Southey as the "Common Sewer of the Language" (of this issue only one other copy is known,) and of Bishop Douglas's translation of the Eneid, a fine, large example.

Of Jacob de Voraigne's "Legenda Aurea" there is the third and last of Caxton's impressions, 1493, to which Wynkyn de Worde contributed the colophon after Caxton's death; a very fine copy of the issue printed by de Worde at Caxton's press in 1498, and the excessively rare issue of Julian Notary, 1503.

The fine set of the first editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler" are in their pristine condition, and will be sold together in one lot.

The addenda includes an imperfect copy of the celebrated "Book of St. Albans," with sixty-eight out of eighty-nine leaves; and from Caxton's press three imperfect copies or fragments of the first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," 1478; three imperfect ones of the second edition, 1484, and an imperfect copy of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," 1483.

The Brooklyn Library.

The annual report of Mr. James L. Morgan, Jr., President of the Brooklyn Library, was presented on Thursday evening, March 31. A few of the statistics given were as follows: Number of volumes purchased during the year, 2,725; additions by donations, 2,335; added by binding of periodicals, 610; by exchange with other libraries, 57; total additions, [illegible] volumes. From this were deducted: Books worn out, [illegible] volumes sold, [illegible]; returned to the United States Government, [illegible]; leaving the net increase for the year [illegible] volumes. The average cost of books purchased during the year was [illegible] [illegible] year a gift of $2,500, besides many valuable books among the donations mentioned. The number of volumes issued for home reading was 97,530. Delivered at branch stations, 4,747 volumes. The membership on March 1 was 2,631. The Engineers' Club of the library now numbers 140 members. The reading rooms contain 330 periodicals and newspapers. The reference department shows constantly increasing use. It has been visited and used during the past year by upward of 15,000 persons, many of them students of the Packer and Polytechnic Institutes and in other public and private schools. Total receipts for the year from all sources, $21,471.17. Total expenses for all purposes, $21,108.41.

The Oldest Law Library.

The library of the Law Association of Philadelphia, which consists of 35,000 volumes, has found new and spacious quarters at the City Hall. To commemorate the event a meeting was recently held, presided over by the Chancellor of the association. Speeches were made by George Tucker Bispham, Samuel C. Perkins, and John Samuel. In describing a law library Mr. Samuel said:

"A law library is the least technical of all technical libraries. It appeals not merely to lawyers, but to all classes of thinkers and students outside of the profession itself, more than does any other merely scientific collection of books. Here the poet, the romancer, and the playwright can range over the widest scope of the emotions—passion, love, hatred, tenderness, and revenge. The myriad phases of untamed humanity can here be studied, not in the figments of, it may be, a distempered intellect, but as they have actually exhibited themselves in the thousand instances of crime and weakness. What novels of Gaboriau, Poe, or Conan Doyle can vie in intrigue, machinery of detection, in subtle manifestations of intellectual acuteness and mystery, with the realities contained in the hundreds of separate trials, celebrated and infamous, of all kinds; the exhibitions of the criminal intellect stored on these shelves? Here also can the historian and the sociologist with certainty gather the consecutive courses of events, customs, manners, and modes of living which went to make up the state of people he is describing or studying. From the legislation of a community more surely can the life, habits, thoughts, quicquid agunt homines of that community be described, than from the newspapers, broadsides, and ballads recommended by Macaulay to him who is painting the pictures of the past. From a perusal of the statutes of de donis and quia emptores, the legal Owen can here reconstruct not merely the skeleton, but the living, breathing form and body of the feudal ages. He can note the struggles between the landowner and those who sought to be landowners; the efforts on the one hand to avoid, and on the other to impose, additional obligations, and the devices of the real estate lawyers of those days to obtain title from unwilling lords. What pictures of ecclesiastical greed and tyranny and popular superstition are not limned for us in the statutes of mortmain and uses? And when the future historian of our own times shall seek to delineate our features, where can he find a more accurate picture of the rise and growth of that controlling manifestation of the present age, the spirit of organization and the desire to avoid individual responsibility, than in the enthronement and the protection of that incipient form of socialism, corporate power, which is so marked a feature of modern legislation?"

In tracing the history of law libraries in the United States, Mr. Samuel said that in 1802 Mr. Ingersoll in his diary noted that an incorporated company "was formed for the purpose of establishing a law library in Philadelphia." "So far as I, after some research, have been able to discover," Mr. Samuel added, "this was the first law library established in the United States, the Social Law Library of Boston, the next oldest, not being formed till two years later, in 1804. The oldest law library in New York is that of the New York State Library at Albany, formed in 1818. A claim was set up to the establishment of the Kennebec Law Library in Augusta, Me., as having been founded in 1800, but, after inquiry, I am convinced that no evidence can be adduced in support of this claim, and that our law library is the one first established in any of the United States."

Treasure Trove, Half and Half.

There are certain regulations not precisely enforced, but admitted by custom in England, in regard to "treasure trove." By an old law, one-half of a treasure belongs to the State. In January last, on a farm near Penicuck, Midlothian, Dr. Badger found a cache of old English coin. In the lot were Edward I. and Edward II. pennies of the following mints: London, 101; Canterbury, 61; Durham, 15; Bristol, 5; St. Edmundsbury, 7; Newcastle, 4; Lincoln, 2; York, with quatrefoil on the reverse, 2; Exeter, 1; Kingston-upon-Hull, 1; uncertain, 1; broken, 2. Edward Irish pennies: Dublin, 4; Waterford, 2. Alexander III. pennies: Two mullets of six and two stars of seven points, 3; four mullets of six points, 1; Robert the Bruce penny, 1; foreign, sterling, 1. A person who accompanied Dr. Badger also forwarded 53 coins, but among these were no fresh mintages, although one of the Alexander III. pennies showed four stars and seven points.

The Queen and that august personage called the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer took their allotted share, which was one-half of the find, and handed over to Dr. Badger what was left. This treasure trove now finds its place in the British Museum.

The artists' proof engravings, after his own works, the property of the late Sir John Millais, were sold recently in London. There were two examples of "Chill October," by B. Debaines—one brought £16 10s., and another, artist's proof, signed, £21; "A Letter for the Squire," by [illegible], [illegible]; "Cherry Ripe" and "Pomona," both by S. Cousins, R. A., [illegible]; the Right Hon. John Bright, by T. O. Barlow, R. A., signed by Mr. Bright, [illegible] guineas; artist's proofs, signed by the painter and engraver, of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson, both by T. O. Barlow, sold for 9 guineas each; "The Princes in the Tower," by S. Cousins, [illegible]

Achille Murat.

His American Wife and Facts About Their Career in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a sample copy of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 26, 1898, and desire to call your attention to some errors in the review of Achille Murat's letters from America, under the heading "Books Worth Reading Again." His wife was Catherine D., born Aug. 17, 1803, daughter of Col. Bird Willis, (not Dudley,) the widow of a Mr. Gray, a Scotch gentleman and neighbor of her father. I inclose an account of her life with something of Murat. It corrects several other minor mistakes of M. A. N. Respectfully,

CARLL A. LEWIS.

Elliott, Conn., March 29, 1898.

Col. Bird Willis, who married Mary, the grandchild of Col. Fielding and Bettie (Washington) Lewis, lived at Willis Hall, near Fredericksburg, Va. About 1826 he with his family—wife, three sons, and four daughters; one married daughter remained in Virginia—removed to Florida, renting a house on Monroe Street, southeast of the State House, in Tallahassee.

Of their children, Catherine D., born in 1803, Aug. 17, at Willis Hall, near Fredericksburg, Va., is the subject of a very interesting memoir by Matilda L. McConnell in The Century for August, 1893. We read that "Catherine was not only a child of engaging manners, but she possessed a beauty which increased as she advanced in age. At the age of fifteen she was married to Mr. Gray, a Scotch gentleman and a neighbor of her father. In a little over a year Mr. Gray died, leaving his young wife a widow and a mother at the age of sixteen. The child survived its father but a short time."

She then made her father's house her home; "and here it was that the young and beautiful widow, Catherine Gray, first saw Prince Achille Murat, (Napoleon Achille, born in 1801, Jan. 21, the eldest son of Joachim Murat, the King of Naples, and Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon I., Ed.,) who, being exiled from France and Italy, had a short time previous, selected Florida as his home. * * * She was not pleased with him at first; for, though he was a man of education, and could entertain a company by the hour with his remarkable memory and genius, still he had allowed himself to fall into such careless habits that he did not at all approach the beau-ideal of the delicately nurtured and fastidious lady. It was only after listening to the persuasion of her parents, and seeing the constant devotion of Achille, that she could look with a favorable eye upon his suit. However, on the 30th of July, 1826, the two—the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and the grandniece of George Washington—were married. The couple soon moved to Lipona, Prince Murat's plantation in Jefferson County. * * * A constant round of gayety was kept up, all unnecessary etiquette being laid aside. Thus were passed many happy years. Mme. Murat still enlivened all with her attractive society, and the Prince passed his time in the acquisition of learning."

Both bore a striking resemblance to their illustrious uncles—he to the Emperor and she to the Father of His Country.

This resemblance was the cause of their leaving Belgium, where for two years he had the command of a regiment in the Belgian service. They drifted to London, at that time the Medina of the Bonapartes. "It was the pride of Prince Murat's heart to see his lovely Kate prove herself, by her beauty and graceful manners, in no way inferior to the courtly ladies with whom she was in daily intercourse. The Bonaparte family was at that time exiled by France and Italy, and when the Prince and Princess Murat made London their home they enjoyed the society of the imperial family, as well as that of other distinguished Europeans and of many Americans of note, among whom were Washington Irving and John Randolph of Roanoke. Louis Napoleon was their constant guest; and at that time he predicted that at a future day he would be on the throne of France, often saying: 'When I am Emperor, Cousin Kate, you shall have a chateau and everything you want for your kindness to me now.'"

Several amusing but interesting incidents of domestic life, Prince Murat's exploits in dyeing and sugar making, his business failures, his service in the Florida Indian war—all must be omitted here.

"After a lingering illness Prince Murat died April 15, 1847. His remains were deposited in the Episcopal Cemetery at Tallahassee. His widow bought a house called Belle Vue, two miles from the city, and there made her residence. She was, however, so much attached to Econhattie (her husband's last plantation in Jefferson County) that the premises were always kept in repair, and she spent a great deal of time there every year. Had Prince Murat lived a few years longer he would have seen the restoration of the Bonapartes, which he had so long hoped for and expected. Louis Napoleon did not then forget his kind 'Cousin Kate,' and when the Bonaparte family assembled in Paris, she was there also, and was received by the Emperor with appropriate honor as a Princess of France. At the same time he bestowed upon her [illegible], (made an annuity in [illegible],) and the privilege of using the royal livery, which she did during the remainder of her life. She was invited to dine with the Emperor, was conducted by the Grand Chamberlain to an elevated seat in the drawing room of the palace, where a large party of guests was assembled. She did not know (but she occupied the seat of honor until her ears caught the words 'La Princesse Achille,' 'La Princesse Achille Murat,' whispered around the room.

"The Emperor tried hard to persuade the Princess to make her home in France, offering to fulfill his promise of giving her a 'chateau and everything she wanted.' But her love for her Florida home, added to the responsibility she felt as the mistress of 200 slaves, bequeathed to her by her husband, caused her to decline his kind offer and to return to America. * * * Settled now at Belle Vue, the Princess continued her wonted hospitality to the poor as well as to the rich. Her delightful entertainments and her many deeds of charity, unostentatiously bestowed, will long be remembered. Those in trouble found her a sympathizing friend, and she always took the part of the oppressed. She was made Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Association of Florida, and by her great liberality and energy succeeded in raising in the State nearly $3,000 toward the preservation of the Washington home."

In 1866, by the advice of her physician, she again visited Europe and returned after a most pleasurable stay, with her health apparently restored. But the slow typhoid fever still lurked in her system, and after a lingering illness of five months she died Aug. 6, 1867, and was buried at Tallahassee by the side of her husband.

Murat and His Father-in-Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hardly more accidents occur in households than mistakes in history. American history is full of contradictions. The cause may be that we are young, or more likely due to the fact that it is handled unguardedly by so many different chroniclers. I was reminded of this forcibly some time ago, at the meeting of a society for the discussion on preservation of Virginia antiquities. It was proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Anne Lee, the mother of Robert E. Lee, when the President of the society—a Virginian, who should have known better—rose to explain that the husband of Anne Lee, the cavalier of the South, Light Horse Harry Lee, had been buried at St. Simon's Island, Georgia. Every one knows, of course, that the noble soldier of the Revolution died and was buried at Dungenness, Cumberland Island, Ga., while on a visit to his friend, Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Perhaps one island was as good as another for the purpose to be attained, but this cannot be the case with the American wife of Achille Murat, who is represented in "Letters from America, Written by Achille Murat," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 26, and which should certainly be authentic—as one Catharina Dudley.

In reality, the American wife of Achille Murat was Catherine Dangerfield Willis, a daughter of Col. Byrd Willis of Willis Hall, near Fredericksburg, Va. The wedded couple were established at Lipona, the plantation of the Prince, in Jefferson County, Fla., and its hospitalities became so widely known as to form a part of the history of the peninsula.

Many perverted accounts had been written of this interesting couple, and at the suggestion of Mr. Murat Willis of Virginia, a brother of Mme. Murat, (born after her marriage to the Prince,) an account was published in Munsey's Magazine for June, 1896, with portraits of the Prince and Princess Murat. Through handling of parties unknown to the facts, inaccuracies crept into this simple statement, however. Much of interest remains to be told. Want of space will confine me to the relation of one anecdote in regard to the Prince, which may account for any discrepancy in his published letters. He had undoubtedly been poisoned by the Austrians, and as one of its results his handwriting was hardly intelligible. Some time after his marriage he sent a note to his father-in-law which that gentleman found it impossible to decipher.

"What does your master want?" he asked of the darky who brought the note.

"He writ in de note," was the answer.

"Did he tell you to bring anything?"

"De turkey, Sah," was the reply.

Mr. Willis then tore the signature from the paper, putting both in his pocket. When he saw his royal son-in-law again he handed him the note.

"Can you read this?" asked he.

"No," said Achille Murat, after a second. "A fool wrote it." Whereupon Mr. Willis gave him his own signature, which he fitted to the scrap of paper. "Not such a fool, after all," said the Prince, laughing. "He wanted a turkey and got it."

At the home of Mr. Murat Willis are many beautiful relics of the Murats, rare empire curios of the Bonapartes, miniatures of Caroline Bonaparte and her daughters, and memorials of [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, [illegible]

The Editor of
The Wheelman's Gazette
says of the article
"The Story of the Wheel,"
with 40 illustrations,
in the APRIL
ST. NICHOLAS:

"I congratulate you on publishing such a complete and comprehensive article, and I feel that it will be appreciated by cyclers in all parts of the country."

Do not miss this number. Buy an early copy, for the March ST. NICHOLAS has been out of print for three weeks. On all news-stands. The Century Co.

[illegible]

Tales by Joel Chandler Harris.*

Unless the future shall produce a Northern novelist of unprecedented quality, the Southern element will greatly preponderate in such fictional literature of the civil war as may survive the chances of the next quarter of a century. Even the present generation of readers derives its deepest impressions of the conflict from fiction written by Southerners, carefully weighing their words to avoid offense to Northern readers, but waiving none of their natural and honorable pride in the heroes of their own section. In the North the whole superb story, from the uprising that left no heart unstirred to the passionate mourning above the grave of Lincoln, even while it was enacted, was so vulgarized by a horde of sensational writers, so scandalously used as a partisan influence, that the few really good novels appearing at the close of the war were utterly neglected.

Dr. Holmes and Col. Higginson sent a character or two to the front in the closing chapters of "A Guardian Angel" and "Malbone," but only because the exigencies of clearing the stage demanded it; they knew better than to risk any scenes of camp and battle, and their contemporaries were equally wise. The only good purpose served by the myriad tales of brave Northerners and dastardly Southerners was to bury both the anti-slavery novel and the novel of the beautiful quadroon, "Dred" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" excepted, beyond the hope of resurrection. When peace was declared the North desired nothing but forgetfulness, and was quite content to sit beneath the spreading beech and listen to the oaten stop of "Their Wedding Journey" or the still milder strain relating the Nahant voyage of Basil and Isabel. Ten years after Winthrop's "March of the New York Seventh" had fired and thrilled every reader of The Atlantic Monthly the magazine printed Major De Forrest's "Kate Beaumont," a story of Southern slaveholders written without the smallest touch of Pharisaic condemnation, the first of its species, for its author was a Northern man.

Then from the South came "Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby," and later "A Fool's Errand" played an important part in continuing the work begun in 1867 by the graceful act commemorated in The Atlantic ballad "The Blue and the Gray." Other lesser literary influences co-operated with political and social changes to summon the South to tell its story, and its response has been both voluminous and artistic, the North meanwhile preserving an almost unbroken silence. Compelled to impartiality by the necessity of using the Northern magazines to present their case, Southern authors have been forced to assume the judicial attitude of mind, and have produced a body of fiction unparalleled in its wise reserve and perfect good taste. It was not difficult for Scott, comfortably and loyally living under a Protestant Hanoverian, to exalt the exiled Catholic Jacobites, but when and where did a vanquished people chronicle the deeds of their conquerors with generosity so noble as that shown by Southern writers?

The later Northern historians, and especially those who have seen service, have praised their temporary foes with noble ardor, but the novelists have allowed their Southern brethren to obtain almost undisputed possession of the field, and they have not only refrained from denying their former foes their laurels, but love and have married them to Southern heroines. Could magnanimity further go?

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, although his single novel belongs to the period before the war, has wielded quite as much influence as those whose work has been more ambitious, for, having won the attention of both North and South as Uncle Remus, he retained it by war stories related with a uniform fairness the more remarkable as his personal impressions were received at a very tender age, and in a region which suffered the horrors of invasion without the solace of open battle. His new volume, "Tales of the Home Folk in Peace and War," is equally divided between the two conditions named in the title, and as almost every story either corrects a mistaken impression of plantation life or describes some of the softer experiences of war, the general effect is pacificatory. The book begins with a tale of love and fox hunting, of the kind that brings good humor to all readers fond of horses and dogs· the next, continuing the history of the characters introduced in the first, shows the relations of strong-willed negroes and their weaker brethren and exposes some of the well-worn falsehoods in regard to hunting negroes with bloodhounds. A series of five tales describes the experience of those besieged [illegible] soldiers into friendly relations; the career of a Southern conscript, and the all too frequent setting of brother against brother, and the mysterious [illegible] by which love sprang up in the breasts of the invaders, joining Northern and Southern hearts and hands.

A very little manipulation would make a pretty novel of these stories, and Private Chadwick, Sharpshooter O'Halloran, and Jack Kilpatrick, scout, form a trio representing the American volunteer as justly as Ortheris, Mulvaney, and Learoyd represent the soldier of the Queen. "A Run of Luck," a portrait of one of the former products of the South, the reckless young planter ready to gamble in any and every way; "The Late Mr. Watkins of Georgia," a good-natured bit of raillery at the expense of folk-lore enthusiasts; "The Cause of the Difficulty," a tale of heredity; a French Canadian sketch and a delightful Christmas story are also included in the book, but cannot be classified with the other matter. As for the perfect art with which the speech and thought of the former slave are distinguished from those of the present "colored lady who cooks," the humor of camp and plantation, the pretty chat of the pretty girls, everybody knows what Mr. Harris can do in these matters, and inasmuch as there is nobody in the North who can approach him, and not many in the South, long may he continue to display his ability!

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*TALES OF THE HOME FOLK IN PEACE AND WAR. By Joel Chandler Harris. Boston and New York: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo.

West Indian Tales.*

The curious exotic cover of the book before us holds out a certain promise of singularity within, a promise confirmed by the first page of the admirable text. Mrs. Crowninshield is one of the rare travelers whose observation penetrates beneath the surface of the country visited, to whom the appearances of a tropical island bear some resemblance to realities. In these captivating tales of West Indian life she has gone deeper than the leaf and flower of her subject, and has grasped the strong, unlovely root. The women, beautiful, irresponsible, and passionate, walk in brilliant light and deep shade. They are pitiable in their dark moods and fascinating in their amiable gayety. They have not yet complicated their standard of conduct by any aversion to the old familiar foible, and when the woman from the North uses her prejudices as weapons "the atmosphere is full of sadness."

To the Northern mind, indeed, the atmosphere continues one of tragedy, for the trade wind blows on many varieties of crime and misfortune. The story bearing the name of "Flandreau" is a masterpiece of melancholy charm. In scant ten pages we learn to know, to love, and to mourn the sad little Failure, whose eyes are one blue and one brown, and who sighs unceasingly, and Flandreau also captivates the imagination. An Anarchist with a jovial smile, a wide mouth, and kind eyes, indulges in fierce talk of killing:

"'Has you eva keel any one?' It was almost too much effort for Totty to ask the question. 'No, mon enfant, but I go to begin now. I shall do what my society demands when I return to them. I am under their orders. We must be allowed to live.' Flandreau flourished the knife with which he had just finished the beaded carving round the bowl of his pipe. 'I shall slay two or three very rich men. That will make things more even.'"

The vision of Flandreau's victims possesses Totty's mind after the knife of the blundering surgeon has done its work, and any sentient heart must yield to the pathos of her last ingenuous appeal:

"Totty looked up gratefully at the doctor. She had Flandreau's hard, red hand in hers.

"'Don' talk any mo' o' killin, F'and'eau.'

"'I will only talk of what you bid me, chérie.'

"Totty's slim fingers stroked Flandreau's hand persuasively.

"'I wou' n' keel dose po' reech; dey wan' to live too, F'and'eau.'

"It was Flandreau who sighed now. The fingers moved no more.

"'I wou' n' keel dose po' reech—it—is—so—nice—to—live.' And Totty died."

In "The Value of a Banana Leaf" we are shown another phase of this kaleidoscopic life; a more cheerful and amusing phase, perhaps, yet hardly less disheartening to a race burdened by rules of conscience. The little Cristina, hiding in a cacao car, overhears the conversation of two thieves, and takes her turn at robbing them of their booty. They find her, apparently asleep, on a river bank to which she has carried her treasure, and without suspecting that a good part of the stolen money is concealed by the childish figure, prone among the leaves, they hesitate:

"'That girl of Felipe's, the brat!' said Francisco.

"'The stocks for thee,' said Cristina to herself.

"'How she sleeps! Could she have heard, Francisco?'

"'No! If I thought she had heard, I should pitch her into the river.'

"'Also the cep', Francisco.'

"Cristina could think without moving her lips.

"'Poor child! The sun is hot,' said 'Cito Mores. He took his machete and cut a large, paddle-shaped leaf from a wild banana. He thrust the end through some bushes that grew near the child, and bent the broad, green blade above her head.

"'Thou shalt not go into the stocks,' resolved Cristina.

"'Mercedes, her mother, is a devil,' said 'Cito Mores.

"'Thou shalt go in the stocks and the cep' also,' whispered Cristina.

[illegible]

We shall not spoil the other tales by quotation or description, but we recommend them to our readers as a new and deeply interesting version of the human drama. Mrs. Crowninshield has had ample opportunities for studying the characters, and in reproducing them has been obedient to an exacting ideal of literary workmanship.

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*WHERE THE TRADE WIND BLOWS. West Indian Tales. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1898. Price, $1.50.

Validity of English Holy Orders.*

The question of the validity of holy orders in the Anglican Church, according to the standard which Roman, Greek, and Anglican Catholics profess to maintain, may be considered one of great moment at this present hour, when men's minds are being turned to the prospect of a reunited Christendom. The inquiry into this validity is one of historic interest, while at the same time it involves the consideration of rather intricate problems in technical theology. The present almost monumental work on the subject is therefore to be welcomed by scholars and students as an attempt to elucidate and expound the whole matter.

The occasion of this Vindication is the declaration of Pope Leo XIII. in his recent bull, "Apostolicae Curae," that Anglican orders are invalid, and that therefore the Roman Church will think it necessary to reordain any presbyters or deacons of the Anglican communion whom it receives into its bosom. It appears that the Pope was more than a year ago moved by certain English Churchmen to inquire through a commission into the history and character of Anglican orders, and he bases his decision on the outcome of that inquiry. The results of the investigation which the Roman doctors carried on under the direction of his Holiness led the author of the bull to declare that both on historic grounds, and in respect of the matter, form, and intention of the English ordinal, he was bound to pronounce that "ordinations carried out according to the Anglican rite have been and are absolutely null and void."

It is greatly to the credit of Leo XIII. that before making this declaration he has given in the bull a reasoned statement on which he founds it. This frankness, openness, and candor make it possible for controversialists to meet him and attempt the refutation of his argument.

In the present volume Dr. Lowndes has taken the bull paragraph by paragraph and shown that history and theology are both of them contradicted by the Pope's decision.

The historic inquiry is principally taken up with the question, Have Anglican orders always and in all instances been considered invalid by the Roman authorities? The second branch of the historical inquiry concerns the liturgical forms used in ordination and a comparison of the Anglican ordinal with the oldest and purest standards of the Church. Dr. Lowndes shows that by the brief of Julius III., whose provisions were carried out by Cardinal Pole when in the reign of Mary he was sent to reconcile England to Rome, the orders given in accordance with the form of King Edward's Prayer Book were accepted as valid. Dr. Lowndes pertinently says, after fully stating the historical facts:

"Did the Marian Bishops * * * reconsecrate any of the Bishops or reordain any of the priests who had been consecrated or ordained under the Edwardine Ordinal, on the sole ground, so expressly stated, that their orders were nulliter? The answer to that is a positive No."

The author then proceeds to the consideration of the matter, form, and intention implied in the Anglican ordinal. In ordination the matter is the laying on of hands, the form being the words used. The Pope in his bull had dwelt especially on the deficiency of the form in the Edwardine ordinal. Dr. Lowndes, after an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, cites the Leonine Greek, Assyrian, Armenian, Coptic, Gallican, and Nestorian rites of ordination, and comes to the very fair conclusion, on comparing the modern Roman and Anglican ordinal: "It cannot be denied by any candid student of both ordinals that if there be defect of matter and form in either, it cannot be in the Edwardine alone, for if such defect be found there then Rome has no matter or form at all."

In dealing with the question of intention, Dr. Lowndes fully vindicates the Christian priesthood of the Anglican presbyter, as involved in the spirit as well as the letter of the ordinal, and as implied in the communion office of the Church of England. We are glad to see that he has gone fully into this question, and has made a great point of citing foreign documents.

This work was originally composed, as the author tells us, in the form of lectures, and the various chapters sometimes exhibit a discursive or even digressive tendency which, while it may appropriately be considered somewhat at variance with the conciseness of a strictly scientific disputation, nevertheless adds immensely to the animation and interest of the book. No one can read these chapters without feeling that the author has undertaken a task for which he was eminently fitted by his reading and power of logical argument to perform. The positions he takes he maintains with a power of dialectic, a fund of illustration, a control of historical and theological material that render his conclusions absolutely unassailable. Those who are acquainted with the details of this interesting controversy must acknowledge that Dr. Lowndes has in his own way said all that is to be said about the matter, has cited all the documentary evidences necessary, and has produced a work which is a credit to the scholarship of this country. The "Vindication of Anglican Orders" is the best treatise on the subject that as yet has been written in the United States.

We scarcely think it necessary to add that the "Vindication" is singularly free from printers' errors, excepting in the case where a wrong date is given to the career of Niger, who certainly did not belong to the fourth century. It is also to be remembered that in works of this high character Greek ought not to be quoted without due regard to accentuation.

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*VINDICATION OF ANGLICAN ORDERS. By Arthur Lowndes, D. D. In 2 Vols. New York: James Pott & Co.

Letters From a Seat of War.*

Mr. Steevens has gathered in the form of a connected narrative the series of letters prepared by him while acting as correspondent of The London Daily Mail during the recent war between Turkey and Greece, all that time having been with the staff of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief. The story opens at Salonica, whose population is composed principally of Jews, there being over 60,000 of that race, and the balance comprising Turks, Bulgars, Wallachs, Albanians, Servians, and numerous other nationalities. A highly colored picture is here presented, portraying with much detail the dress, speech, religious observances, amusements, and business dealings of the heterogeneous population of this ancient city. After brief preparations, mostly devoted to stocking a larder, the narrator starts for the front. Elassona being reached, we are shown the 70,000 Turkish soldiers composing the army of Thessaly. We cannot but admire the stolid fighters, who, although indifferently uniformed and provided for, yet are patient, temperate, steadfast, and ready to do their duty at all times. The first important battle of the war, Meluna, commenced on Easter Sunday. After twenty-six hours' continuous fighting the Turkish troops succeeded in putting the Greeks to flight and thus gained the gateway to Thessaly. It is remarkable to read of the small number of casualties. Out of about 60,000 men composing the contending armies, only 60 were reported killed and less than 600 wounded. "The Statistical Record of the Civil War," prepared by Capt. Phisterer, United States Army, shows that one out of about every forty-three effective and actively engaged men was killed in action and one out of about every seven effective and actively engaged men was wounded in action during the rebellion. In the battle of Meluna the number of killed did not exceed 1 in 1,000 and the number of wounded 1 in 100. This contest should go on record as the most bloodless decisive victory ever achieved.

After Meluna came a period of preparation for the invasion of Thessaly, followed by a forward movement down the winding Meluna Pass, until the 55,000 Turks poured out on Greek territory, their advance movement having been practically unrestrained. The battle of Mati, which followed, is hardly worthy of being so dignified. After a few hours of desultory fighting the outnumbered and outgeneraled Greeks became demoralized, and the following morning found the road to Larissa open to the victorious army of Edhem Pasha. Excepting the first battle of Velestina, where an inferior force of Greeks under Col. Smolenski repulsed the Turks, the remaining engagements of the campaign were Turkish victories. The Greeks retreated constantly, and only the habitual Turkish apathy and sloth prevented the retreat from being converted into a rout and slaughter. The author epitomizes the campaign as a race for defeat between cowardice and apathy, and cowardice won. Both armies were, in the main, poorly officered, and the Greeks insisted on abandoning strategic and fortified positions before they had half tried to defend them, while the Turks were too lazy to avail themselves of the splendid opportunities presented by their easy victories.

Mr. Steevens writes in a very entertaining manner, and while not romantic in style, he relates the facts in a brief and sensible way. We cannot quite accustom ourselves to some of his peculiarities of spelling. "Waggon," "mobilisation," "punsch," "likor," "crueller," and many other oddities stare at us in a very unfamiliar way. The space which the author devotes to the cuisine and larder could have been advantageously curtailed, while the portion of the narrative given to the doings of the combatants is none too long and always interesting.

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*WITH THE CONQUERING TURK. Confessions of a Bashi-Bazouk. By G. W. Steevens. With Maps. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Modern France.*

M. André Lebon is especially well equipped to undertake the preparation of a manual of modern French history. From his intimate relations to the Méline Cabinet as Minister for the Colonies he had access to many documents unavailable to most writers, and his professorship at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques all worked together to assist him in gathering material and to render him rather more impartial than can be said of some others. He is not a blind worshiper of the first Napoleon, but he has given us a good history, which is of course full of dramatic interest during the period of which he treats. The "ancien régime," as the epoch just prior to the Revolution was sometimes designated, was noteworthy because of the autocratic power of the King who could, without trial, by a simple lettre de cachet, relegate to the Bastile any subject he saw fit, no matter how illustrious or obscure. It is of course manifest that such a system which might at least be tolerated under good government became under the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI. the basis of the French Revolution, one of the first acts of which was the destruction of the Bastile, which had long stood in popular estimation symbolic of tyranny and despotism. The influence of this act was far-reaching in the extreme and led the peasants to set fire to convents and châteaux, under the evident belief that the destruction of archives would entirely free them from the oppression that arose from feudal rights and dues.

The weakness of Louis XVI., his vacillation and duplicity, destroyed confidence in him and led finally to his death on the scaffold, whence his Queen, Marie Antoinette, followed him, and the reign of terror succeeded, which was in turn followed by many reforms, one of the most curious and striking of which was a new age calendar, in which the first year began with the proclamation of the republic on Sept. 21, 1792. [The book says 1892.]

The necessity of military protection from foreign aggression and consequent treasury needs led to excessive emission of assignats, which had severely shaken public credit. Meanwhile, Napoleon Bonaparte was achieving great success on Italian soil and against Austria until, flushed with triumph, he returned to Paris at the very moment when the political situation was most critical and the fate of the Directory was sealed. The youthful master of war became the hope of the hour and was urged to put an end to a situation so dangerous to national security. With seeming reluctance he at last consented, and, dissolving the Council of Five Hundred, he assumed the title of Consul, with two colleagues. His was, however, the moving power, and it was his own will that was now to be imposed on France. He soon succeeded in restoring public order, and with security prosperity returned. The finances were reorganised, the Bank of France established, public works were resumed, agriculture stimulated, industrial enterprise expanded, commerce spread her white wings again to favoring winds, and the astonished country became aware of a general comfort to which it had long been a stranger.

The Order of the Legion of Honor was created, and it is impossible to deny that Napoleon has left an ineffaceable stamp upon the country which he now controlled as his caprice dictated. He was made Consul for life by a majority that simply overwhelmed all opposition and the same majority subsequently proclaimed him Emperor and conferred upon him the title of Napoleon I. with a hereditary empire. The recent Napoleonic revival has made this portion of history so familiar to all that only the merest reference to Napoleon's extraordinary career of success need be made. His first real check came at Moscow, and out of a splendid army of 600,000 men only about 20,000 finally returned to Paris, and after the disastrous campaign of 1813, abdication, and the island of Elba incident, he returned to France and a brief revival of glory, to suffer final defeat and loss of power at Waterloo and banishment to St. Helena.

The time between 1789 and 1815 was not a favorable one for letters; oratory and, to some extent, fiction, fostered and encouraged by political and military influences, flourished, but philosophy, criticism, history, poetry, and the drama, all languished. Painting received patronage and has the great David for an exponent. From 1815 to 1848 a long period of peace succeeded, and the development of letters, arts, and sciences was under more favorable conditions. Georges Sand and Balzac were contemporary workers, and, according to Lebon, Georges Sand rises superior to Balzac, although he admits that Balzac's influence on literature was greater. Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, Victor Hugo, and Mme. de Staël are names which indicate the literary achievements of this age. In physics a commanding figure is Ampère, whose name is now a standard of measurement in electro-magnetism. Cuvier made his geological restorations. The book is marred by many printer's errors, among which may be mentioned the specification of Meissonier's masterpiece as 1817. Tables showing the chief figures in science, literature, and art and a chronology extending down to January, 1895, are interesting and desirable details of this book.

Louis Napoleon in Prosperity.*

In the present volume, the second of the series, we have a picture of the successes of Louis Napoleon. At the time of his marriage the second Emperor was happy. Everything seemed in his favor, including the smile of fortune. Life interested and power gratified him. The Napoleon of 1853 offers a striking contrast with the Napoleon of 1870. Studying the Emperor at the beginning of his reign we may answer "yes" to the questions that have been propounded: Was Napoleon III. good? Was he generous? Did he love his people? Was he industrious? Was he religious? To the further question, Was he inclined to peace? we must incline to a negative reply. The characteristics of the Empress Eugénie were devotion, goodness, intelligence, and cheerfulness, but above and beyond all else her most distinctive trait was elegance in all things—mind, taste, manner, and person. In short, she was the most elegant woman in all the empire, and she was really popular with her husband and with the people.

The morose and sinister appearance of the Tuileries passed away, and with the advent of a powerful Emperor and a dazzlingly beautiful Empress it resumed the prestige which had been lost by profanation and, as was befitting the centre of a young and powerful Government, the château of the Tuileries became as brilliant as it was animated, and when magnificent balls and carnivals succeeded, men and women of distinction in all walks of life gathered and included as figures renowned authors and painters, Princes and Ambassadors from all countries, composers, Magistrates, diplomats, financiers, politicians, and men of the world. After the marriage of the Emperor, Paris seems to have forgotten politics, and the making of money and seeking amusement were alone the double aim of all the population.

Even the Senate gave its attention not to Parliamentary labors, but to fêtes offered to the Emperor and Empress. Foreign affairs disturbed no one, and the Eastern question was only interesting to a few diplomatists. No dark spot appeared upon the political horizon. The policy outlined by Napoleon was summed up in a speech delivered by him at Bordeaux, "The Empire is Peace." The commercial world and the Bourse speculators were in good humor because they all made money rapidly.

At the moment when France was dreaming only of absolute prosperity a storm was gathering at the other extremity of Europe. Early in 1852 negotiations interesting to only a few persons had been for some time in progress at Constantinople on the subject of holy places, and yet hidden in this seemingly unimportant question, apparently more theological in character than political, was to be found the primary cause of the Crimean war. It affords another illustration of the general law that the small, weak things of the world are often chosen to confound the strong and the mighty ones, and, incredible as it now reads, for the matter of a key, a lamp, a passage, a dormer window, two nations such as France and Russia, many of whose interests and mutual sympathies were common, were to come to blows and shed torrents of blood.

The sovereign of Russia was a man of extraordinary energy and determination, and he ultimately sought at this time official protection of Russia over all the coreligionists in the Ottoman Empire, which then carried with it civil and administrative jurisdiction. The origin of the term "Sick Man," as applied to Turkey, was originated by Nicholas I. of Russia. Before the close of the first year of the reign of Napoleon III. the possibility of keeping the promises of his Bordeaux speech seemed slipping farther and farther away.

In January, 1854, the fashionable season was at its height. The theatres were filled, luxury and animation abounded on all sides. The Turks and Russians were fighting in the Danube Valley, it is true, but that was far removed from France, but before the end of March the English and French Ministers had received their passports and the war in the Orient, known as the Crimean war, was in progress. On Sept. 20, 1854, the bloody battle of the Alma was fought, in which 8,000 Russians, 3,307 of the allies, 343 English, and 140 French soldiers were killed, and the Russian positions were abandoned by them. Cholera raged and lent its horrors to those of conflicts. Marshal de Saint-Arnaud, who had commanded the French forces, died before Sebastopol, and Gen. Canrobert succeeded. The battle of Inkerman was fought. Sebastopol was invested, and the English base of operations (which was only garrisoned by 1,000 marines) was at Balaklava. The charge at Balaklava, embalmed forever in Tennysonian verse, one of the incidents of the Russian attack on this point, will always remain legendary. It was one of the most useless yet chivalrous exploits in military history. Sebastopol was, however, not yet taken, and the rigors of Winter added severity to the sufferings always incident to war. The siege dragged. The French Emperor conceived the idea of a personal campaign in the Crimea. Efforts to dissuade him were made on all sides, both at home and during his journey to England, which efforts finally led to his abandonment of this plan. Meanwhile, at the moment when new slaughters were preparing in the Crimea, Paris ceremoniously opened the Universal Exposition, and on one side we see in sharp contrast the glories of peace and its advancements, and on the far away other the grim horrors of war, joy and sorrow, the thoughtless social functions and military privations and sufferings, hand in hand.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor had been made, and the Queen of England had returned the visit of the Emperor and Empress and retraced her steps to her own kingdom. Sebastopol was taken, but the price paid was a heavy one, and included some 11,000 men killed and wounded and 11,500 captured. To the inquiry as to what good end was served by such heroic efforts, such sublime sacrifices, such cruel slaughter, no satisfactory answer is vouchsafed.

Great public rejoicings naturally followed the fall of Sebastopol, and Napoleon III. immediately raised Gen. Pelissier, the commander of the Crimean forces, to the rank of Marshal of France. One hundred and one guns announced the birth of Napoleon IV., the ill-fated Prince Imperial, and the bells of all the churches rang a full peal. In the evening of the birthday all Paris was illuminated.

The fortunes of Napoleon III., so severe at first during the epoch covered by the present volume, crowned and overwhelmed him with favors. The book closes with the most hopeful outlook and the brightest indications of prosperity.

Le Gallienne's New Romance.*

One opens "The Romance of Zion Chapel" with glancing memories of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris, of Silas Marner and Rufus Lyon. Mr. Le Gallienne's description of the chapel and its environment, of the good grocer and Deacon, Eli Moggridge; of Mrs. Talbot, who had a delightful Mrs. Nickelbyish way of "remembering great occasions and startling events by the food of the day," all give promise that "The Romance of Zion Chapel" is to be a brilliant and satisfying study of the life which finds its religious expression in the dingy little Nonconformist meeting house on an obscure street in "Coalchester." The minister, Theophilus Londonderry, is "by day a clerk in a cotton office, but by night, and occasionally of an afternoon, a spiritual pastor, the young father of his flock." Mr. Le Gallienne sketches his characters with a firm hand, and knows how to breathe into them the breath of life. He appreciates the value of his material, and the reader has just settled himself to the enjoyment of admirable "character mongering," enlivened by charming flashes of the author's personality, when the entire scheme and purpose of the book seem to change. No sooner is the story well under way than Zion Chapel, so far as there is any significance in the name, altogether drops out of sight. In Theophilus Londonderry there is never the smallest trace of Christianity in any of its phases. For all that appears to the contrary, he and the congenial members of his flock were a group of brilliant young pagans, of whose religion Walt Whitman, Zola, Ibsen, and Tolstoi were the deities, while the one Divinity was the Spirit of Modernism, expressing itself in Dvorák's and Wagner's music, in Whitman's and Swinburne's poetry, in Rossetti's art, in Morris's wall paper—yes, in feminine cigarette smoking and in beautiful and joyous suicide!

Of all this Theophilus Londonderry is the soul and centre. The "romance" is his passion for two women, with its naturally disastrous consequences to himself and to both of his beloved. The story is painful and morbid to the last degree, and not free from revolting situations and suggestions. We feel ourselves adrift in a chaos of unguided emotions, from which we emerge with a sense of moral nausea. The hero is but a poor creature; one cannot well imagine a more ineffectual life. Poor Jenny, his betrothed, dies as a result of the shock given her by her discovery of his greater love for Isabel. His life becomes absorbed in passionate devotion to her memory; resting his head on the "kind shoulder" of an actress who resembles her he finds perilously sweet; he falls ill, sends for Isabel, and, when death is near, they agree to die together by poison, for "not wearily, but with music and singing must they pass through the strange gate of death." So they eat their last meal together, "no happier people in God's strange world." Then, "with their eyes firm and sweet upon each other," they drink the deadly chalice, "and the room became a heaven of silence."

And to this remarkable consideration Mr. Le Gallienne invites us: "Whoso would say of these two lives 'How sad!' let him consider the quality of his own happiness; and whoso would regard the life of Theophilus Londonderry as a failure, let him, too, consider the value of his own success."

We venture to say that any sane reader measuring his happiness and success against those of this remarkable pair will have reason for sincere self-congratulation.

Yet this tale of unwholesome love, this apotheosis of suicide, might so easily have been one of the altogether charming books that the world does not willingly let die. The author has not only a brilliant touch and a keen insight, but a wide range of sympathy and an exquisite tenderness. Often, too, there flashes from a single phrase the final word of description or of criticism, as when he says of "The Blessed Damozel" that it is "full of incense" and "makes you feel like a stained-glass window." Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Le Gallienne has elected to lead his "Romance" through the atmosphere of miasma into that of the charnel house, it must be reckoned a fascinating failure. Of a book no less than of a human soul is it true that "Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them."

Tales of Woman's Life.*

Agnes Blake Poor has here collected eight of her short stories, a few of which were previously published in some of the magazines. Her style is clear and bright, and she tells her stories well and entertainingly, dealing mostly with the social and domestic sides of woman's life.

This gives her an excellent opportunity to attack some of the pernicious evils which exist therein, and she assails these with some masterly strokes. Particularly is this noticeable in the opening selection, "The Tolstoi Club." This describes the organization and plan of work of a literary society of young married women, and reports the proceedings of some of the meetings of the society very subtly but forcibly, and truthfully revealing the weak and even injurious features of a vast number of women's clubs. In too many cases the members assemble after having expended much valuable time in procuring and arranging costumes they can ill afford, in order to outshine others.

After words of greeting, including a little gossip, a very little reading of some author's latest work, the distribution of the regulation afternoon tea, and much more gossip, the club meeting is adjourned. The ladies return to their homes brimful of news for their families, and thus the ball of gossip imbibed at the delightfully instructive session of the club is set rolling. The result is usually the sullying of the character of one or more innocent women who attend to their own and their families' affairs. Seldom, however, is the wrong so righted as the author has righted the one in her story.

"A Little Fool" is a bright narration of the troubles of the housekeeper when in search of a reference for a new maid. The heroine in this instance encounters the usual annoyances. After going a long distance on a rainy day she discovers that she has been referred to a bachelor, a Colonel of note, whom she thus meets without a ceremonious introduction, and after an intricate courtship subsequently weds.

"Poor Mr. Ponsonby" relates how one young lady, tired of the subject of love and lovers when applied to her, outwits the town gossips. She quietly announces her engagement to Mr. Ponsonby, an Englishman. To this fictitious character she feigns devotion. Now free from annoying remarks as to her marriageable probabilities, she enjoys herself at will till the right suitor appears. The previously announced engagement she declares "off" and marries the man of her choice.

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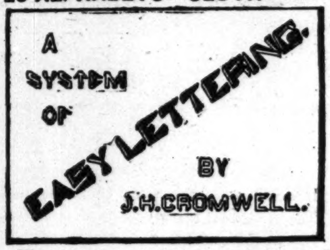

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London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars, as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, March 26.—The Spring publishing season is with us, and scores of books daily see the light. The quantity of novels that is annually published in London is amazing. Nine-tenths of them are such utter rubbish that it seems wonderful that reputable publishers could be found for them. Of course a large proportion of the novels written by schoolgirls, silly women, and sillier men are published at the author's expense, or, at least, the author pays the greater part of the cost of production under the illusory promise of sharing the profits. But there are nevertheless publishers of intelligence and reputation who permit themselves to publish novels that are not worth the ink with which they are printed, and that are absolutely certain to prove financial failures. What is it that induces these publishers to waste their money in this way? It cannot be that they publish books purely to please aspiring authors, and there is no sufficient reason for assuming that no man becomes a publisher unless he is wholly devoid of the critical faculty.

There is a mystery here which ought in the interests of psychology to be solved. If a skillful bootmaker should annually make and expose for sale half a dozen pairs of boots which no human being could wear and no human being would dream of buying, we should explain his conduct by saying that he was crazy. But the conduct of publishers who publish at their own expense novels that the inmates of an idiot asylum would reject as weakening to the mind is equally preposterous. A book on the manners and customs of publishers will some day be written, and will explain this and other publishing mysteries.

The proportion of readable novels this Spring seems to be rather smaller than usual. During the last week there has not been a single novel published that is of much consequence, except Mr. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto," and that is not a novel, and has not yet been published. This may have a Hibernian sound, but it is nevertheless true. Mr. Zangwill's book is to be published to-morrow, but it was sent something like a fortnight ago to all the reviewers, and has already been fully reviewed. It is really a series of careful biographical studies in the guise of short stories, animated by the purpose of showing how largely certain Hebrew thinkers have influenced the world. It is a curious and a clever book, and it is a new proof of Mr. Zangwill's wish to be taken seriously and not to be regarded as a mere story teller.

Most books are forgotten soon after their publication. Last week a London firm published "Dr. Dumany's Wife," by Maurus Jokai, and not a single reviewer has remembered the fact that the book was published in London some fifteen years ago, and that the present issue is nothing more than a new edition, although there is nothing on the title page to indicate the fact. It is not a book that remains in the memory of the reader, and it will be quite possible to reissue it as a new novel fifteen years hence. It might not be a bad idea for the authors of mediocre novels to treat them as astronomers treat comets, and assign them their periodic times at which they should appear before the public as new publications. Most novels could be reissued without fear of detection every ten years, especially if their titles were to be changed.. This system would enable a novelist to write only ten novels and yet publish an ostensibly new one every year during the entire course of his life. The clergy have long practiced this system in regard to sermons, and what a clergyman can do would surely be excusable in a lay novelist.

Mr. Alfred Austin, who, you may possibly remember, was appointed Poet Laureate—though that was not his fault—by Lord Salisbury, has published a collection of patriotic verses entitled, "Songs of England." He has omitted from the volume his well-known poem entitled, "Jameson's Ride," which, when it was new, was recited with great enthusiasm at a music hall, but which subsequent events have rendered much less popular. There were good lines in the poem, in spite of its intrinsic absurdity, and it was decidedly better than the majority of the collected "Songs of England."

Mr. Austin, who is now in Florence, recently wrote a letter complaining that singing birds are ruthlessly shot in all parts of Italy. It is quite true that in Italy, as in every other Continental country, larks and other singing birds are shot for the table, but Mr. Austin need not be in the least degree alarmed. He, at all events, is perfectly safe. Why a bird should not be eaten because it sings is difficult to explain. All birds sing to a greater or less extent, although some of them, such as the domestic fowl and the carrion crow, cannot be said to sing in a really sympathetic way. If we are to kill only those birds the singing of which does not please us, it becomes a matter of individual taste what birds each man may kill. The Italian does not care for the singing of larks, and in point of fact the Italian lark is not a first-class singer. I am convinced that there is far too much singing of all sorts in Italy, and the killing of superfluous larks and amateur drawing room sopranos may not be wholly without justification.

The death of Lord Tennyson has been followed by a revival of the familiar anecdote that he once sat with his feet on the mantelpiece of an inn, and was induced to take them down by a friend, who warned him that he would be mistaken for Longfellow. Of course there is not a word of truth in this anecdote. Tennyson was not in the habit of putting his feet on the mantelpiece; no friend of the poet would have had the audacity to intimate to him that anything he might do was a breach of good manners; and Longfellow was so well known in England that no one would have thought of representing him as a typical tobacco-chewing Yankee whose feet were normally higher than his head. I came across a still more absurd story in regard to Longfellow the other day in Huysmans's "La Bas," where it was gravely asserted that Longfellow was the head of a secret sect of devil worshippers.

By the bye, the recent vogue of Huysmans is one of the oddities of literary fame. Anything more dull and dreary than either "La Bas" or "En Route" I have never read. Those two books have, however, saved me from the necessity of reading the "Cathedrale," which is just receiving the praise of English reviewers. There is no law, human or divine, which requires a man to read more than two Huysmans novels.

The "Ballad of Reading Gaol," by "C. 3. 3.," has passed into its fourth edition. It is an unequal, but, on the whole, admirable poem, and much curiosity is felt as to the name of its author. It was at first supposed to have been written by a convict in Reading Jail, but it is now known to be the work of some minor poet who has yet escaped conviction. I should not be surprised if the author should prove to be Mr. John Davidson, though as yet nobody has suggested his name in connection with it. At any rate, it was written by some one who has gained an unusual mastery of versification, which is sufficient proof that it is not a maiden effort in verse.

I noticed the other day that some benevolent person, who honors Boston, Mass., by residing there, had improved Mr. Kipling's "Recessional" by publishing a new version of it, in which everything that could bring a blush to the cheek of a grammarian has been carefully eliminated. If half a dozen different Bostonians would try their hands at successively improving each other's improvements of the "Recessional" what a wonderful poem it would gradually grow to be! It is to be hoped that Boston will not confine its labors to Kipling alone, but will give us improved versions of the Bible and of Shakespeare. There are certainly many expressions in the Bible which would shock the cultivated Boston ear, and as for Shakespeare, he committed even more literary faults than Kipling himself.

Mr. W. E. Norris has just published a new disappointment entitled "The Fight for the Crown." Time was when we all expected that Mr. Norris would prove to be one of the leading novelists of the age. He was even hailed as the posible successor of Thackeray. But since his first appearance as a novelist every successive novel that he has published has been only one more disappointment, and, what is almost equally vexatious, an inexplicable one. Mr. Norris has every quality which goes to the making of a novelist. His first book was a good one, and he ought steadily to have improved instead of steadily deteriorating. The books that he writes are obviously the work of a clever and cultivated man, but they are colorless and uninteresting. I have not yet lost all hope of Mr. Norris, but each year this hope grows dimmer. Why is it that a man who could write a capital novel writes nothing that is worthy of a second thought?

Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan has made another marked success with her last book, narrating the adventures of a Chicago girl in Europe. It has been exceedingly well received by the press, and is selling rapidly. Miss Duncan—or, to speak more accurately, Mrs. Coates—is now on her way to England, where she will spend the Summer. It is a pity that she is compelled to live in India, for one could hardly imagine a more trying climate for a girl born and brought up among Canadian snows. Even London fogs are preferable to Calcutta heat and moisture.

"The War of the Wenuses" is having a brisk sale, and as a rule is regarded by the critics as an extremely humorous work. It burlesques Mr. Wells's "War of the Worlds" much in the same style that was employed by the authors of those so-called burlesques in which the Lydia Thompson troupe first appeared in New York. That is to say, its wit consists for the most part in puns and slang, though it is only fair to say that an occasional gleam of humor makes the dreariness of the rest of the book more conspicuous than it would otherwise have been. The book ought to have been published as a serial in Ally Sloper's Half Holiday, where it would have commanded the enthusiastic admiration of the readers of that peculiar journal. But "The War of the Wenuses" is a decided success, and it affords a fresh illustration of the truth that what is one man's gloom is another man's fun.

Speaking of humor, there is at present running in Punch a series of pictures of animals with human heads that are exceedingly amusing. They constitute the first genuine hit that Punch has made in a long time. There is real humor in them—a humor which recalls that of Miss Florence Upton's delicious Dutch Doll books. The artist who is responsible for them is apparently a new man, and he promises to be the best acquisition that Punch has made to its staff in many years.

W. L. ALDEN.

Ferdinand Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature" will shortly be published simultaneously in England and America. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have secured the American rights.

Books Worth Reading Again.

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XI.

Louisa May Alcott's Life and Letters.*

Miss Alcott's books are so universally read by all young people, and the best of them all, "Little Women," seems so real, that it is no surprise to find it largely founded on fact. Are Jo and Beth, Amy and Meg, as much familiar friends and models of the young girls now growing up in the midst of us as they were of those of a few years earlier, or are girls of the century end too sophisticated to laugh and cry over the simple joys and sorrows of that jolly quartet?

Louisa Alcott was the second daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott. Her father, who was born in 1799 in a little mountain town in New Connecticut, now known as Wolcott, married a daughter of Col. Joseph May of Boston, whose wife, Dorothy, was a member of the well-known Sewall family. Bronson Alcott was too thoroughly an idealist to make an income for his family, so that Louisa's early days were passed amid very trying circumstances; yet the family life was a very beautiful one. They were very fortunate in their home surroundings, for in the early Concord days the Emersons, Hawthornes, Channings, and other equally well-known people were their familiar friends. Except for one or two short periods Louisa studied entirely with her father, who had very original ideas as to his methods of instruction, teaching them largely by writing. When they happened to be living in the country their lessons were often in the garden or during long morning walks. Of these school days Louisa writes:

> "And very happy hours they were to us, for my father taught in the wise way which unfolds what lies in the child's nature, as a flower blooms; rather than crammed it like a Strasburg goose, with more than it could digest. * * * 'Pilgrim's Progress,' Krummacher's 'Parables,' Miss Edgeworth, and the best of the dear old fairy tales made the reading hour the pleasantest of our day."

In 1842 Mr. Alcott went to England. He had long been making plans for an organized social life on a higher plane, and found much sympathy and encouragement among English friends. He advocated a strict vegetable diet, to which his family consented through deference to his ideas, the children never taking meat until fully grown.

In 1843 the Alcotts, in company with English friends, secured a farm in the town of Harvard, near Concord, which they named Fruitlands. While Mrs. Alcott did not believe in their plans and ideas, she was so devoted to her husband that she was ready to help in carrying them out, however little confident of their final success. An extract from Emerson's journal of July, 1843, gives us a fine picture of Fruitlands:

> "The sun and the evening sky do not look calmer than Alcott and his family at Fruitlands. They seem to have arrived at the fact—to have got rid of the show, and so to be serene. Their manners and behavior in the house and in the fields were those of superior men, of men at rest. What had they to conceal? What had they to exhibit? And it seemed so high an attainment that I thought, as often before, so now more—because they had a fit home, or the picture was fitly framed—that these men ought to be maintained in their place by the country for its culture. Young men and young maidens, old men and women, should visit them and be inspired. I think that there is as much merit in beautiful manners as in hard work. I will not prejudge them successful. They look well in July; we will see them in December. I know they are better for themselves than as partners. One can easily see that they have got to settle several things. Their saying that things are clear, and they sane, does not make them so. If they will in very deed be lovers, and not selfish; if they will serve the town of Harvard and make their neighbors feel them as benefactors whenever they touch them, they are safe as the sun."

The reverse of this is a picture of Fruitlands given by Louisa Alcott in a story called "Transcendental Wild Oats," written many years after and published in The Independent of Dec. 8, 1873, now included in her published works. The experiment at Fruitlands was an utter failure and exhausted Mr. Alcott in mind, body, and estate. After a short time the family returned to Concord, Mr. Alcott busily seeking such work as he could find to do with his hands. Col. May, Mrs. Alcott's father, dying about this time, left his daughter a small amount of money, which, with the addition of $500 from Emerson, who was always the good providence of the family, enabled them to buy a small house at Concord, known as Hillside. This house afterward became the property of Hawthorne, and is now known as "The Wayside."

In this house Louisa grew up, and her life here, which she calls the happiest she ever knew, is fully described in "Little Women." Knowing the financial condition of the family, her settled purpose became to better their fortunes, and to give her mother that comfort and ease she had never known in her married life. That this purpose was triumphantly carried out all know, but at what cost only readers of her journals and letters can possibly imagine.

In 1848 the family moved to Boston, where Mrs. Alcott became a visitor in the employ of one or two benevolent societies, and finally as the outcome of this work opened an intelligence office. Mr. Alcott began to hold "conversations" in West Street. He at once attracted a small circle of thoughtful men and women about him, who delighted in his originality. It was a most congenial occupation for him, but added very little to the family resources. His price of admission was small, and he freely invited those able to enjoy the meetings, even if unable to pay for them. He exerted a great influence upon young people, not only from the tone of his conversations, but because he introduced them to the old poets and philosophers. It seems to the present writer very odd that such strong books as his "Tablets," "Concord Days," and, above all, "Table Talks," are not better known now than they seem to be.

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*LOUISA MAY ALCOTT: HER LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS. Edited by Ednah D. Cheney. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1889. $1.50.

When Miss Alcott was about fifteen she read Goethe's "Correspondence with a Child," and was immediately fired with a desire to play Bettine to Emerson's Goethe. So she wrote letters to him, but never sent them; left wild flowers on the doorstep of her "master," and sang Mignon's song under his window in very bad German. Years afterward she told Emerson about it, who begged for his letters, and told her he felt honored to be so worshipped. The letters had long been destroyed, but to the end of her life Emerson remained her "master," doing more for her and for others than he ever knew, "by the simple beauty of his life, the truth and wisdom of his books, the example of a great, good man, untempted and unspoiled by the world, which he made better while in it, and left richer and nobler when he went."

About this time, too, Miss Alcott was much attracted by the theatre, tried writing plays, and wished to become an actress. One of her early plays, "The Rival Prima Donnas," was partially accepted, but through some difficulty it was never given. One great pleasure came to her through it, however, a free pass to the theatre, which she greatly enjoyed. In 1860 she wrote a little farce, "Nat Bachelor's Pleasure Trip," which was put on at the Howard Athenaeum, the papers calling it a creditable first attempt.

In 1851 a gentleman came to Mrs. Alcott's intelligence office seeking a companion for his father and sister, who was to do light work and to be well treated. No one else being available, Louisa suggested that she take the place, the result being two months of disappointing and painful experience, which she never forgot. These experiences she later made into "How I Went Out to Service," a story with an important lesson for those who condemn young girls who prefer the life of factory and shop to what is considered the safety and comfort of domestic service.

In 1854 Miss Alcott, then in her twenty-second year, published her first book. It was a collection of little stories she had written for Emerson's daughter, which she published under the name of "Flower Fables." She only received $32 for the little book, but its publication gave her much satisfaction and led to applications for stories from papers and magazines.

The family were still very poor, and the letters and journals show how hard the girls worked at sewing, teaching, or anything that they could get to do, while Louisa was finding her proper work in life. They were now settled in Orchard House, a plain but comfortable house near the Emersons. In this house Elizabeth, the third daughter, died in 1858. In the Spring of that year Anna, the eldest daughter, announced her engagement, which was a great blow to Louisa, she feeling that another sister was gone. In 1860 Mr. Alcott was appointed Superintendent of Schools in Concord; Louisa was writing for The Atlantic and receiving better pay for her work, and things were so much smoother that she heads her diary for 1860, "A Year of Good Luck."

In the Summer of 1861 Miss Alcott commenced writing her first novel, "Moods," which, though the least successful of all her books, was always her favorite. The book was sent from publisher to publisher, one returning it as "too long," one finding it "interesting, but unavailable just now," so she altered and condensed it, but all to no purpose. It was not until much later that it was finally published.

Miss Alcott, like all her family, was greatly interested in and affected by the war. Her father had been one of the earliest abolitionists, having joined the Anti-Slavery Society with Garrison, and she well remembered a fugitive slave whom her mother had hidden in the oven. Having always been the nurse of the family, Louisa decided to help as best she could, so, being accepted, she went to Washington, and was assigned to the Union Hospital at Georgetown. Though Miss Alcott had never been ill up to this time, she broke down under the hardships of a crowded, ill-ventilated hospital, and was never well afterward. She thoroughly enjoyed her work, but a severe fever drove her from her post at the end of about six weeks. The letters she wrote to her family at this time were so interesting that she was persuaded to publish them in The Commonwealth. "Hospital Sketches" were afterward published in book form by James Redpath, bringing her what seemed in those days the large sum of $200. This book, both from its subject and treatment, attracted great attention and made Miss Alcott favorably known to a higher public than that which had read her stories.

In 1865 Louisa, who had long desired to visit Europe, had a chance to go as companion to an invalid. She was fond of nursing, but her own temperament was unsuited to the needs of an invalid, and she found the work very irksome. Years later she says: "Now being a nervous invalid myself, I understand what seemed then selfishness and folly in others." She finally decided to leave her companions and go on alone to Paris and England, where she had a thoroughly delightful time. But that Louisa might have these few weeks of enjoyment Mrs. Alcott had been obliged to borrow money for the support of her family, and Louisa was anxious to begin clearing off this debt, as she had done many others. During Miss Alcott's travels she met and became very much interested in a young Pole, Ladislas Wisniewski, the original of the Laurie of "Little Women."

In September, 1867, Roberts Brothers asked Miss Alcott to write a girls' book for them, and in May, 1868, they repeated their request through her father, who had brought them a collection of short stories for publication. Miss Alcott had always fancied writing about boys, but, fortunately, she promised to see what she could do, and the result was the first volume of "Little Women," which she sent to them in July. "It reads better than I expected," Miss Alcott writes, and adds, "we really lived most of it, and if it succeeds, that will be the reason of it." Of course, the instant success of the book is well known. The second volume was finished by January of the next year. The book was translated into French, German, and Dutch, and is as well known in England and on the Continent as in America. Miss Alcott did not wish her representative "Jo" to marry at all, but the public and the publishers were so imperative that she was forced to create her German Professor, the only character in the book not drawn from life. That he became a living personality to her is evidenced by his reappearance in "Jo's Boys." In September, 1868, Miss Alcott writes:

> "Father's book ["Tablets"] came out. Very simple outside; wise and beautiful within. Hope it will bring him praise and profit, for he has waited long."

January, 1869, she writes:

> "Paid up all the debts, thank the Lord! Every penny that money can pay, and now I feel as if I could die in peace. My dream is beginning to come true, and if my head holds out, I'll do all I once hoped to do."

From the first her relations with Roberts Brothers were pleasant, and in December, 1869, we find her writing to them:

> "After toiling so many years along the uphill road—always a hard one to women writers—it is peculiarly grateful to me to find the way growing easier at last, with pleasant little surprises blossoming on either side, and the rough places made smooth by the courtesy and kindness of those who have proved themselves friends as well as publishers."

In 1870 "An Old-Fashioned Girl" appeared, of which she writes:

> "I wrote it with left hand in a sling, one foot up, head aching, and no voice. Yet, as the book is funny, people will say: 'Didn't you enjoy doing it?'"

The youngest of the Alcott girls, May, like the Amy of "Little Women," had made great progress in her art studies, and in April, 1870, it was decided that the two girls, with a friend of May's, should pass some time in Europe, so on the second of that month the little party sailed. Their adventures are capitally told in "Shawl Straps." The holiday was a thoroughly enjoyable and profitable one, but in November, while in Rome, the sad news reached them of the death of Mr. Pratt, Anna's husband. With Louisa's usual care for others, she immediately planned "Little Men," with the idea of devoting its proceeds to the use of her sister and her two boys, who were not well provided for. In June, 1871, after deciding to leave May to study for another year, Louisa returned home.

The history of the next half dozen years is a very quiet one. Miss Alcott's Winters were spent in rooms in Boston, where she could work with less interruption, and her Summers at Concord with her family. During this time she wrote "Work," one of her most successful books, begun at eighteen, but only finished in 1872. In March, 1874, she writes:

> "May came home with a portfolio full of fine work. Am very happy in her success, for she has proved her talent, having copied Turner so well that Ruskin (meeting her in the National Gallery at work) told her that she had caught Turner's spirit wonderfully."

"Eight Cousins" was published in 1874, and its sequel, "Rose in Bloom," in 1876, while she was nursing her mother, who was very ill. The Summer of 1877 was spent in Concord, her mother's illness having increased, and she herself being very sick in August, yet during that time one of her brightest stories, "Under the Lilacs," was written.

The Winter of 1877 was spent in Boston, where she devoted herself to writing a novel for the famous "No Name Series." The plot for this book, "A Modern Mephistopheles," had been haunting her ever since she read "Faust" the year before. Although undeniably a strong book, it has none of the simplicity and charm of "Little Women." It made quite a stir, and was attributed to many people, notably to Julian Hawthorne, traces of whose father's style seemed to be evident in the book.

In November, 1877, after a great deal of suffering, Mrs. Alcott died. The tie between mother and daughter was an unusually strong one, and after it was all over Louisa writes:

> "I never wish her back, but a great warmth seems gone out of life, and there is no motive to go on now. My only comfort is that I could make her last years comfortable, and lift off the burden she had carried so bravely all these years. She was so loyal, tender, and true; life was hard for her, and no one understood all she had to bear but we her children."

At the time of her mother's death May Alcott was studying in London, and met there Ernest Nieriker, a talented young Swiss, whom she married in March, 1878. Then followed a year and a half of ideal happiness, which happiness was of the greatest possible comfort to Louisa. Then came the birth of a little daughter, Louisa May; all seemed to be well, but brain trouble set in and after a few weeks May died, leaving her baby to her sister's charge. In September, 1880, the little Louisa arrived in America, and the principal interest of the next few years was the care of this baby niece. An entry in her journal for April 27, 1882, speaks of the death of Emerson:

> "Our best and greatest American gone. The nearest and dearest friend father has ever had, and the man who has helped me most by his life, his books, and his society. * * * My Goethe at fifteen, when his essays on Self-Reliance, Character, Compensation, Love, and Friendship helped me to understand myself and life and God and Nature."

Mr. Alcott had a stroke of paralysis in 1882, from which he never fully recovered. The last half dozen years of Miss Alcott's life were devoted to the care of her father and to the little Louisa, in whose education she was much interested. Her most important book during this time was "Jo's Boys," which she found great difficulty in finishing, because "Marmee" and "Amy" were no longer here to accept and criticise their own likenesses; but the book finally appeared with a touching preface dated July 4, 1886.

Successful as Miss Alcott now was, her fame had cost her dearly, and her health was in such a bad state that in December, 1886, she was forced to make her home with her physician, Dr. Rhoda Lawrence, whose treatment was beneficial to her. In Dr. Lawrence's home the greater part of the rest of her life was passed. It was a great trial for Miss Alcott to live apart from her family, but her tired nerves forced her sometimes for days together to be quite alone.

In March, 1888, Mr. Alcott failed very rapidly. Louisa drove over to see him, feeling it was for the last time. Tempted by the warmth of the day, she had made some slight change in her dress, and forgot when she again entered the carriage to put on her cloak. The next morning she was taken violently ill, and on March 6, 1888, she passed away, not knowing that her father had preceded her.

So ends the story of Miss Alcott's life—a very valuable one, not so much from a literary standpoint as from an ethical one. It was a noble life, lived chiefly for others, and yet withal a bright and happy one. Surely such lives carry their own lesson and moral for us all.

DOROTHY FURMAN.

Flushing, L. I., March 28, 1898.

James Payn.

The death of Mr. James Payn has been regretted on both sides of the Atlantic, for it is to be said in his praise that he never wrote a line which was not readable and dictated by the highest sense of decorousness. There was always the spirit of fun in Mr. Payn, tempered by honesty of purpose.

James Payn was born at Cheltenham in 1830, and was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge. Strange to say, his early wish was to enter military service, but bad health prevented it. Taking at once to his pen as a means of livelihood, his early struggles he tells of in his "Literary Recollections." His first début was made with a volume of verse called "Stories from Boccaccio." He was a contributor, too, to The Westminster, Household Words, and Chambers's Journal, and he describes how during his first year of marriage he earned by his pen exactly £32 15s. But matters improved. Through hard work and good judgment he became associated with Chambers's Journal, and in 1858 was its editor. It was for Chambers's Journal that he wrote "A Family Scapegrace," and a few years later "The Lost Sir Massingberd." This romance was among the most popular of the novels Payn ever wrote.

Mr. Payn's novels showed not so much ingenuity of plot as naturalness, and were in marked contrast to the bizarre work of Wilkie Collins. It is said that Mr. Payn generally allowed the interval of a month to elapse between the finishing of one of his romances and the beginning of a new one. Once occupied in his work, his power of concentration was wonderful, the mental act of composition being often carried on in his cab as he rode from the editorial office of The Cornhill Magazine to the railway station. From specimens of his handwriting we should say that it was the most illegible we have ever seen, and almost undecipherable for compositors and proofreaders. Payn was a lovable man. Though he had an opinion of his own and expressed it freely, he never had any enemies.

An Appeal for Justice.

The maltreatment of sailors, ships that are living hells, the brutality of Captains and officers, are subjects which come often enough into print. When the facts, published in a matter-of-fact way, appear in the newspapers they do not always interest a general public. We all know that such cases are too often shelved, and even when life is taken on shipboard the facts in the matter become so difficult to prove that the culpable ones ninety-nine times in a hundred escape punishment. In the April McClure Mr. Morgan Robertson's "The Day of the Dog" appears, and it is a piece of fiction which from its force and vigor will amaze the reader. Mr. Robertson takes for topic the cruelty of master and mates of a ship, the Indiana. Apart entirely from the ability of high order evinced by the author of this story, though it may be pure fiction, the subject of sailors' wrongs will at least reach through this tale a large reading public. And so when the next ship's crew comes to an American port and there are brought into court well-grounded complaints of cruelty and of insufficient or bad food, at least the seamen who consider themselves aggrieved will be listened to. "The Day of the Dog" is a strong appeal for human justice.

Lord Rosebery does not keep as a book of reference a publisher's catalogue. Maybe his collection of Blue Books crowds it out. How otherwise account for his having said lately that Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" was difficult to obtain, "being out of print"? You may find cheap reprints of this bugaboo book in many of the trays of second-hand book shops in Ann Street, New York, and there is an English sixpenny "Frankenstein."

The volumes in preparation for the Macmillan Company's Foreign Statesmen Series include: "Philip II. of Spain," by Col. Martin Hume; "Mirabeau," by P. F. Willert; "Mazarin," by Arthur Hassall, and "Louis XIV.," by H. O. Wakeman.

[illegible]

Paul Leicester Ford in Clark Street, Brooklyn.

"The library of Paul Leicester Ford, historian and novelist, is 'dukedom large enough.'" This is the first of the three thoughts that come into the visitor's mind as he is ushered through the long hallway of the old Ford mansion on Clark Street, Brooklyn Heights, and pauses at the top of the flight of steps that form the threshold of the remarkable room. The house itself is curious enough, with its broad drawing rooms on the second floor, its plain, unassuming front, and its general air of a dwelling of half a century ago. But the library is by far the crowning feature, and no picture of Paul Leicester Ford at home is complete, or can even be suggested, without a word in particular as to this "workshop," where "Peter Stirling" was forged and some of the best American historical work of the past twenty years has been done.

It is a great, almost square, apartment that you peer down into from the top of these steps at the end of the hall, a room 50 by 60 feet, made by building over the entire yard of the old Ford home. A huge, square skylight in its centre pours in a flood of sunlight, and several side windows add to the illumination. Along the four walls, in a line that is practically unbroken, stretch lengths of high bookcases, their bases honeycombed with shallow, broad, and deep pasteboard boxes containing rare autographs, pamphlets, and memoranda of the greatest value. In this room and in "stacks" in an apartment of equal size below, it is almost certainly the largest and oldest private library of America to-day. Here, below, and elsewhere about the house, for the library shelves have overflowed, are at least 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, a collection unequaled in its field—that of Americana.

And this is only a part of the fittings of this room. Book racks, cases, tables, a score of pieces of furniture, are here and there, and four great desks and writing tables. All are heaped high with volumes and the stock in trade of the delver into history who has his material at hand. The desks and writing tables are wildernesses of dingy books, proofs, memoranda, pamphlets, and manuscripts, for this historian with his wealth of space at his command and his authorities and references here, but a few steps away, believes in heaping up his material and keeping it in view, using each desk and each writing table for its own piece of work.

So this library, in comparison with others, becomes indeed a "dukedom." One never knows in which corner of it, at which desk, he may find its master. It is here, however, in the midst of one volume or another that there sits each morning the man who, having risen toward the top in one branch of literature, has gained success in another almost at one single bound. Paul Leicester Ford's extraordinary versatility, his skill at driving two steeds without losing his hold on either, is the second thought that strikes you. The third is this man's conversational cleverness, his wit and brilliancy, his pithy, concise sentences, his ease in argument and retort.

The noonday sun had very nearly reached its traditional point, a morning or so ago, when I stood at the top of the study's flight of steps and was greeted by the author, who at the moment has the unexampled honor of having three of his books almost at the top of literary successes of America. "Peter Stirling," though on the market for more than three years now, stands among the six best selling books of the day; "The Story of an Untold Love" is in the same category, and "The True George Washington," a popular work on the first statesman of America, has proved to be the best-bought book of history for many a long year.

An Angora cat stretched itself lazily on a cushioned chair, a black-frocked stenographer clicked at the typewriter, and two uniformed maids noiselessly swept off the rugs and the polished floor and "redded up" (in good, honest Scotch phrase) as Mr. Ford sat at the most crowded of all his desks.

If ever an author was "at home" in its broadest, truest sense, it was this man. As he returned to his chair after I had climbed down the steps and seated myself, I saw clearly outlined distinct, vivid, the genuine master of a domain, the man to whom books and yellowed records were a power, for through them he ruled. Yet, further, knowing somewhat the man, as our talk ranged from literature and history to politics, statecraft, and society, I could see no less clearly that books were not all; that beyond them, in his associations in the world, he had studied men and affairs at near range, and that this library was merely the crucible for the testing of the hidden springs of life and of types.

We started our talk with "Peter Stirling," that splendid figure of American fiction that portrays a hitherto unthought-of ideal in politics and has aroused much guesswork as to its "original." I told Mr. Ford the story of the New York State Senator of New York City, who talked the book ardently at every political club in town for months. The man who made Peter Stirling laughed. "Do you know where the demand for that book first came from?" he queried. "You could never imagine. It was very curious.

"'Peter Stirling' was published late in the Fall of 1894. It lay on the shelves practically unsold for four months, and looked like a failure. One day I went into my publisher's, and, much to my surprise, he said: 'We're just getting ready to print a new edition of "Peter Stirling" and shall make a new set of plates.' 'I'm very glad to hear that,' I said. He went on: 'Look over these proofs and make any changes you want.'

"It was such a surprise to me that the next time I [illegible] place where 'Peter Stirling' really started. [illegible] Without any warning an order came in from that city one day for 300 copies. The man that ordered them was A. M. Robertson, a bookseller of San Francisco, and they thought in the office that he must be crazy. (I remarked to my publisher when he told me this that that wasn't a high compliment for the book.) However, Robertson not only sold those 300 copies, but a little later ordered 300 more. It was afterward learned that he had happened to read the book and was so 'taken' with it that he made up his mind to sell those 300 copies before he did anything else in a business way.

"Then orders commenced to come in from Michigan and Wisconsin. Why from those States, no one knows to this day, but these are the facts. Meanwhile the book was not selling at all in Chicago or in New York. The demand in these and other cities did not start until 'Peter Stirling' had pretty widely spread throughout the towns of the Middle West."*

In this anecdotal, discursive way Paul Leicester Ford wandered on. The "original" of "Peter Stirling"? To get at the truth of that, and so settle a literary controversy, was too precious an opportunity to lose. Stockton never cared to settle the question whether the "Lady" or the "Tiger" did—nevertheless.

Mr. Ford went into a brown study at once. "I don't blame people for thinking that Peter Stirling is Grover Cleveland," he said, "for, really, there are many points of resemblance. But the fact is that Peter Stirling is no one in particular. He grew out of my political experiences right here in the First Ward of Brooklyn some years ago. I worked in politics quite a time, and I came to find out that no man of the upper classes could succeed against the little or big bosses, for the simple reason that he would never give the time to handling and entering into the lives of the people. Take my own experience. I was liked, it seems. I was treated well, but I was without influence, except," and there was a sly twinkle in Mr. Ford's eye, "with a plumber who had done work on several of our houses for some years. His support I could always count on at the primaries, even if he really wanted to vote the other way. I suppose," and Peter Stirling's creator grew more jovial, "that I could have controlled the ward if I had employed enough workmen.

"In Chapter XLVI. Peter Stirling himself outlines this idea:

"'That is the true secret of the failure of reformers. A logical argument is all right in a court of appeals, but when it comes to swaying five thousand votes, give me five thousand loving hearts rather than five thousand logical reasons.'

"'Yet you have carried reforms.'

"'I have tried, but always in a practical way. That is, by not antagonizing the popular men in politics, but by becoming one of them and making them help me.' * * *

"'And as a result you are called all sorts of names.'

"'Yes. The papers call me a boss. If the voters didn't agree with me, they would call me a reformer.'

"No, Peter Stirling is a composite of the characteristics of four great American statesmen. I had in mind Washington, Lincoln, and two others as I drew him. He is an attempt to show how a man of the noblest aims can get close to the people and rule them."

It would have been easy to have lingered on politics and Peter Stirling all the morning, but Paul Ford has too many sides to yield to that temptation. He chatted of his surprise at the popular success of "An Untold Love," which he expected would be liked by only the few, and he told how he came to write his "Great K. and A. Train Robbery." ("The reason most railroad robbery stories fail is because people do not like to have their hero a villain, so I had to devise a way of holding the interest while making my hero moderately good.") He was merry as he related how many women whom he met told him he could not draw a woman, not one that was real and that they liked. All these brief bits of opinion, reminiscence, and fact were interlarded with the quip and the far-reaching serious thought that make Paul Ford one of the conversationists of his time.

And, most interesting of all, the man is still very young. He is barely thirty-three, smooth-faced and delicate looking. Up to six or seven years ago his work was solely historical. Ill-health in his childhood and early manhood prevented his going to school or to college, and he was simply turned loose in his father's laboratory. At the age of eleven he was an editor and printer, he and his brother, Worthington Chauncey Ford, now Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington and an American historical authority of no less weight, actually "setting up" his first work, "Web- [illegible] Compiled and [illegible] by [illegible] With Notes and Comments by his great-grandson, Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately printed, 1876. 34 pp. [illegible] 200 copies."

However interesting (for this cannot be a biography, this present-day series of impressions,) it is impossible to trace here Paul Leicester Ford's career in letters. Yet one must not lose track of him as the shrewd, painstaking historian, who has built up to magnificent proportions the library his father, Gordon L. Ford, began years ago. His historical works, big and little, number an easy one hundred, the Historical Printing Club, under which imprint he and his brother Worthington issued many minor books and pamphlets, having published seventy alone.

His hand is, in the main, on the men and affairs of the Revolutionary period. Into Colonial records he seldom ventures. Yet there is no musty, fusty historian here, but a shrewd, keen man of the world, who delights in touching elbows with the wits and savants of the time, who understands dining as an intellectual science, and who drops easily and delightfully into the little things and the small talk of the hour. There is a touch of autobiography in "Peter Stirling"; this man, too, (as well as Peter,) can be frivolous and trifling when the proper hour comes.

He has plans in his head for being a playwright, and half a dozen plots in waiting there, despite the fact that his political comedy, "Honors Are Easy," produced just at the close of the Bryan campaign, did not score a success. Yet Charles Frohman, who put it on, said it was very nearly the best American play he had seen. "Of course," says Paul Leicester Ford, "we might have foreseen the result. A prophet in his own country—you know! It was produced in Brooklyn."

The Angora cat, thinking her dreams have been disturbed quite enough by our long talk, shakes herself and moves slowly toward the steps. I have not seen nearly enough of Paul Leicester Ford—but I suppose I should say the same thing two hours later. C. C.

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*THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has always taken special pride in the recollection that it was in the book reviewing department of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Ford's "Peter Stirling" received what was perhaps its very earliest public recognition. On Nov. 3, 1894, the volume was advertised by Henry Holt & Co. among their books "just published." Eight days later—on Nov. 11—the book was reviewed by THE TIMES under the headline, "Mr. Ford's Able Political Novel." Among the things said of it in THE TIMES were these:

"It is a delectable book. There is not an experience Mr. Ford writes about that has not happened, if not in New York, then elsewhere. We trust that the book will be widely read. For political insight it deserves the highest commendation. If not to-day, in the time to come, 'Peter Stirling' will be remembered as a truthful representation of political conditions in the largest city in the Union in the year 1894."

Ibsen's Advice to His Readers.

A new and uniform edition of Ibsen's works has just appeared in London. In the preface the author of "The Doll's House" notes that he has "often observed with regret" that the younger generation which has grown up simultaneously with his continued production expounds and interprets his later products in a "curious, deficient, and erroneous" way. He says that this is owing to the fact that the younger generation knows more about his later than his earlier work. He suggests a remedy. It is that the aforesaid younger generation shall buy this "new, uniform, revised and complete" edition and read it right through, taking everything in their chronological order. Mr. Ibsen is doubtless sincere in his advice, but the question will occur, How would he advise future generations to tackle him?

We must beware of Egyptian forgeries. We no longer exclusively manufacture the wooden nutmeg. The Egyptian nutmeg is turned out from many parts of Europe. Prof. Ebers has recently warned travelers in Egypt of the particular swindle of to-day. Tablets for sale are said to be portraits of persons of the Roman age, but they are rank forgeries. Prof. Ebers writes:

"1. The tablets on which they are painted are pliant rather than brittle, and have a white instead of a brown section.

"2. On the back of genuine tablets are traces of the asphalt with which they were fastened; in the forgeries this is represented only by smearing of colors.

"3. Genuine tablets were painted in wax by an encaustic method; the forgeries are painted in oil, and even smell of oil."

An Arab will find for you a coin of the Ptolemies whenever you want one. He will make the discovery before your very eyes. He is an adept in the art of "salting." Be then generally on your guard and be suspicious about all Egyptian terra cotta vases and the entire line of Egyptian antiques, whether found in Cairo or Chicago.

What more depressing phrase is there than this, when used as indicating the value of a book, "It will pay the perusal"? It carries with it the debit and credit idea. A balance has been struck of, say, tuppence ha'penny in favor of the book. Fancy the despair of the poet whose stanzas he believes are wings which buoy him far above our limited horizon when he comes to earth brought down by "it will pay perusal." The smallest coin chucked into the hat of the mendicant has more true ring about it, and in a literary way damning with faint praise is kindlier than "it will pay perusal."

Some time ago attention was called to a remarkable find made at Nocerna, in Umbria. The many objects discovered, having now been studied by leading Italian archaeologists, are declared to have belonged to a Carlovingian Frank, who was killed in about the year 895, during the siege of Nocerna. There were found a battle axe, a massive gold scabbard, a throat piece, a chain of gold, and a broken lance, which might recall how the warrior came to his death.

The funniest of pictures, and one entirely nautical, appears on the front page of the new publication bearing the title, "Enfant Terrible!" the Governors of which are Oliver Herford and Gellett Burges, "Enfant Terrible," with or without the French article "l," respectfully declines stories or poems depending for their interest upon juvenile dialect, nursery local color, or holiday realism. It is published by R. H. Russell.

Judge Jeffreys.

Henry B. Irving Writes a Volume Aiming to Whitewash His Character.*

Cardan wrote the most persuasive of apologies for Nero and Favonius explained the blessings derivable from the quartan fever. As prince of jingoes Glaucon described the blessedness of war. Erasmus was inclined to show that madness had its charms. Old pedantry has many examples of people taking the wrong side of a question and riding in the opposition coach. There are to-day eulogists of the green-eyed Robespierre and of the tiger-clawed Marat. There is no accounting for tastes.

The latest defender of a man whose memory invokes horror, and he was Jeffreys, sometimes called "Lord Jeffreys," is Mr. H. B. Irving. "Now, my good friends," is about what Mr. Irving says, "Jeffreys was by no means as bad as he is represented. He was rather nice, swayed perhaps only by a stern sense of duty. That was all. Rather a suave and benign gentleman. Jeffreys you ought now rather to pity. He never was exactly in good health, and was suffering from a painful malady. The 'bloody assizes' were nothing like as bloody as you suppose they were. Indeed, now, Macaulay has been rather too hard on Jeffreys. If Jeffreys indulged in rather coarse language, emphasizing his judgments, pray remember that he was only the mouthpiece of the court he represented, and in those days Judges were not prone to mince their words," &c.

Mr. Irving is forced, though, to state that Jeffreys had "an unfortunate sense of humor, which too frequently betrayed him into expressions of undue satisfaction at the opportunity of giving them [the accused] their deserts." Fancy the grim and horrid jokes of a Judge calling forth excuses because the utterer of them was wanting in a proper sense of humor! Grant that the methods of the English courts of the seventeenth century were Spanish and their ways brutal. George Jeffreys seems to have gloried in excess of brutality. Macaulay wrote: "When he had an opportunity of ordering an unlucky adventuress to be whipped at the cart's tail he would exclaim: 'I charge you, pay particular attention to this lady. Scourge her roundly, man; scourge her till the blood runs down. It is Christmas—a cold time for madam to strip in! See that you warm her shoulders thoroughly.'" These are not the exact words, says Mr. Irving. The following is the charge of the soft-hearted and benign Judge:

"And I charge him that puts the sentence into execution to do it effectually, and particularly to take care of Mrs. Hipkins, scourge her roundly; and the other woman that used to steal gold rings in a country dress; and, since they have a mind to it this cold weather, let them be well heated. Your sentence is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence be dragged tied to a cart's tail through the streets, your bodies being stripped from the girdle upwards, and be whipt till your bodies bleed."

Wherein is the difference? "Have a mind to it this cold weather." What does that imply? That the man who applied the cat should warm up the woman with his lashings. No man ever in judicial position so browbeat and bullied witnesses and juries as did Baron Jeffreys. Mr. Irving may show that Jeffreys did not fatten on the spoils of his victims, but he undertakes a useless task when he tries to whitewash one of the most despicable of men. Some minor historical divergencies from those heretofore accepted Mr. Irving may have presented, but the main facts of Jeffreys's cruelty remain, just as positive as Macaulay presented them. Lord Jeffreys, besides his savagery, was a sycophant. After the political convulsion in England was over, nor friends nor foes of the King ever had a good word for Jeffreys, and he was spurned by his fellows. History may make mistakes rarely as to men, but oftener with events, and we are never too old to correct them; but the rehabilitation of Jeffreys is an impossibility. As well try to call Alva or Weyler angels of mercy.

What Became of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley

A delightful letter was written by Thackeray, describing Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's later condition. In Smith and Elder's forthcoming edition of "Vanity Fair" the letter is to be printed. The lady's status the author explained to the present Duke of Devonshire in this way:

"My Lord Duke: Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, whom I saw last week, and whom I informed of your Grace's desire to have her portrait, was good enough to permit me to copy a little drawing made of her 'in happier days,' she said, with a sigh, by Smee, the Royal Academician.

"Mrs. Crawley now lives in a small but very pretty little house in Belgravia, and is conspicuous for her numerous charities, which always get into the newspapers, and her unaffected piety. Many of the most exalted and spotless of her own sex visit her, and are of opinion that she is a much injured woman. There is no [illegible] the late Lord Steyne. The licentious character of that nobleman alone gave rise to reports from which, alas! the most spotless life and reputation cannot always defend themselves. The present Sir Rawdon Crawley (who succeeded his late uncle, Sir Pitt, 1832; Sir Pitt died on the passing of the Reform bill) does not see his mother, and his undutifulness is a cause of the deepest grief to that admirable lady. 'If it were not for higher things,' she says, how could she have borne up against the world's calumny, a wicked husband's cruelty and falseness, and the thanklessness (sharper than a serpent's tooth) of an adored child?"

Aubrey Beardsley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I read an editorial on Beardsley in which you do not agree with Mr. Pennell's praise of his work. I have not seen the article, but hope to do so. Every one knows Mr. Pennell is extravagant in his likes and dislikes, which is no great fault, if a critic understands art. May I, as a practical decorative artist, endeavor as well as I can to explain why Aubrey Beardsley has and will prove more than a passing fad? In doing so I must explain that I have been endeavoring for many years to attain a higher and better art, and understand thoroughly the principles and laws governing such.

Beardsley's work did influence to a remarkable degree many of the most talented illustrators in America, England, France, and Germany, also students who had not the good judgment to take the good qualities and leave out the bad. Painters of portraits, even, changed what we call the placing of the sitter on the canvas.

Much is written on art by those who look on it merely from a superficial standpoint. Judging from the article, you have not seen his best work. Before trying to show why his work is masterly I will speak of the "Morte d'Arthur," which on the whole from cover to cover is the most perfectly illustrated and artistic book done since Vedder's "Omar." The book is composed of borders, initials, headbands, full-page drawings, all fit, all perfect as to style, color, margin, and type. The publisher is not usually the one to make a perfect book. The man of exquisite taste is behind him.

Of Beardsley's other works, such as the "Madonna" and those that came out in the "Yellow Book" and "Savoy," many are unpleasant, moroid, mainly through the expressions being decidedly objectionable. The only feaure of his work which honest critics could cavil at is the curious way the nose, mouth, and eyes are done, (see the "Savoy," No. 8, and last that appeared, which contained some of his best and ugliest, the Rhinegold, the third picture of Erda, the lids nearly together, without eyeballs, and spotted, baggy flesh under the mouth, and nose drawn down, which gives an expression of sadness, anger or pride.) Turn them upward, and they give the opposite expression of laughter, silliness. The more those features are turned upward the more of an idiot is pictured. I have no idea why he preferred to picture ugly people. He did no more satyrs, and ideal artists generally do. The Germans revel in them as the French do in the nude. Now look at "Tristan and Isolde"—the whole picture is perfect as to design, composition of line, light and color, refinement, style, and richness. A critic is one who is qualified to discern excellences and faults in art; not to find fault alone, but to judge well. The more one understands nature and art the more beautiful they appear to that individual. Beardsley never intended to photograph commonplace persons, but to represent through his mind a people conventionalized—in short, the ideal, so that in all his works the line, half tone, white spaces, black masses, are composed to make a perfect picture, drawn with grace and deep feeling to make the whole canvas a composition in a given space, no scratching or fading away, but a bold, firm representation. The "Tristan and Isolde" for a pen drawing is as perfect as an old master, the flesh being the only part pure white, the gown embroidered with rich flowers, sleeves spotted a soft gray; the garden and trees rich and mellow, the whole thing as far above the commonplace photographic magazine illustration as can well be. His "Madonna," which is perhaps the best drawing produced, it is unnecessary to describe. The "Morte d'Arthur" is to me always a fresh delight, and I could mention a bright array of artists, here and abroad, who have been strongly influenced in their work, but who are not slavish imitators, who have copied the worst and not seen the better qualities. All art in these latter days is the reflection and influence of others. Work becomes personal only after long practice.

As to his influence being only a passing one, it entirely changed the methods—in the decorative illustrations, that is—of ideal artists, both abroad and here. Never dreamed of before, his work instead of being well-nigh forgotten is just the reverse, having created a school gaining more power every day. It is the old war of ideal vs. realism. A coming age will want to think as well as to see.

A READER OF YOUR DELIGHTFUL REVIEW.

Brooklyn, April 2, 1898.

The first copies from the press of Laird & Lee's "Salva-Webster Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary," have been presented to the commanding officers of the United States Navy. Besides the dictionary proper the volume contains a compact geographical and biographical cyclopedia of all Spanish-speaking countries, with names from official sources and list of Consulates.

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Grant Duff's Diary.

Disraeli, Brougham, Browning, and Victor Hugo.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

In a former issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW extracts from Sir Montstuart E. Grant Duff's diary were presented. It would have taken many columns, had the endeavor been made, to print a fair portion of the curious and interesting material found in it. Here is a diplomatic item, peculiar of its kind, showing how a man "raw in office" may make serious mistakes. Lord Cowley was in Paris as Ambassador:

"When Lord Malmesbury came into office he fired off a highly patriotic dispatch. Lord Cowley received it, saw that it could only result in war, and putting it in his pocket, went off to Walewski. 'You must understand,' he said, 'that I come as Lord Cowley and not as English Ambassador, but I have received a dispatch from my Government which is so strong that I should like you to see it privately before I hand it to you officially.' Walewski read the dispatch and said: 'You may give me that dispatch, but if you do I will send you your passports to-morrow morning.' Lord Cowley did not present the dispatch, but sent it back for alteration, and it was altered and realtered before it was formally presented."

There are in the "Notes" many sayings of Disraeli. Just after Louis Napoleon's coup d'état a group of English statesmen were discussing the situation:

"Roebuck told them that that morning he had met Lord Palmerston in Piccadilly and had said to him: 'Well, my Lord, what do you think of the news?' 'Sharp work, sharp work,' said Lord Palmerston, and passed on. Roebuck continued his walk, and presently met Disraeli, 'Well, Mr. Disraeli,' he said, 'what do you think of the news?' 'Great mowal lesson,' was the reply."

Disraeli's chivalric devotion to his wife is well known. Lady Beaconsfield was not a Princess Talleyrand, the latter personage being singularly bereft of brains. Sir Montstuart Grant Duff presents this as coming from Disraeli relative to his wife:

"Our host repeated the account of Lady Beaconsfield given by Disraeli to ——. 'She was a bright creature; she lived wholly in the present; she thought nothing of the future; she cared nothing for the past. I discovered that she did not know whether the Greeks or the Romans came first.'"

This joke on Browning may be found in the "Notes":

"The Breakfast Club met at Acton's. Arthur Russell told a capital story of Browning, who was lately introduced to the Chinese Ambassador—the introducer, who acted also as interpreter, observing that they were both poets. In the course of conversation, Browning asked how much poetry his Excellency had written. 'Four volumes,' he answered. 'And what style of poetry does your Excellency cultivate?' 'Chiefly the enigmatical,' replied the other."

George Lewes's individuality will always be difficult to understand. Once at a club breakfast Matthew Arnold, Huxley, and John Morley being present, Lewes was under discussion:

"The conversation turned much upon George Lewes, whose death the other day took us all by surprise. Morley, I observed, put him very high as a philosopher, Huxley as a physiologist; Arnold thought him strongest as a dramatic critic. Both Morley and Harrison seemed to think that he would appear a more considerable person to posterity than he did to his contemporaries. I have always thought that it was the fashion to underrate him quite absurdly. I have certainly myself come across very few people who did so many different things so well. His appearance was that of a monkey, and not a good monkey; but I invariably found him a particularly agreeable and likeable person, both in his own house and out of it."

Lord Brougham was a hard hitter in debate, but he could be magnanimous at times:

"The name of Brougham coming up, I asked Gladstone whether he had known him well. 'Yes,' he said, 'I saw a great deal of him in the last ten years in which he had full command of his faculties, and my impression of him, as I knew him, is very favorable. All the old passions seemed to have burnt out, and he spoke of every one as his friend except Lords Campbell and Westbury, to whom his charity did not extend—which, perhaps, was not surprising. He had the greatest veneration for Lyndhurst. I remember an instance of it which is almost historical. At the time of the debate on Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy bill I went with Brougham to talk about it with Lyndhurst, who had then lost the use of his limbs. Lyndhurst surpassed himself in clearness and cogency, and Brougham, striking his hand on his knees, said: "How I wish I could give you some of my walking powers, and that you could give me some of your brains!"'"

We should not seek Victor Hugo as a safe guide in matters political or social; but this is what he said to the author, the talk being about France and religion:

"In the course of conversation he said to me: 'Yes, as is our habit in France, we have attacked in front; we have attacked Catholicism, and in doing so, we have attacked Christianity. The result will be that ere long there will be an end of that religion.' I bowed and respectfully inquired: 'What would take its place?' To which he replied: 'Ces trois mots—Dieu, Ame, Responsabilité.' When we took our leave, which we did pretty early, for our host was suffering rather severely from a bronchitic attack, he said: 'Do not forget what has passed between us.'"

Shakespeare's Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the able review of Georges Brandes's late work on William Shakespeare in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago I notice this extract on Bishop Charles Wordsworth's "Knowledge and Use of the Bible": "A highly interesting, very [illegible], but, I regret to say, quite unreadable work." One is reminded of the oft-told story of the old lady who read the dictionary [illegible] mation, but "couldn't get the hang of the story." There are many books on Shakespeare not readable in the ordinary sense of that word, but quite invaluable to the Shakespeare student. In that list I would place prominently Charles Wordsworth's book. It belongs with Abbott's "Shakespearean Grammar," Dyer's "Folklore of Shakespeare," Ellacombe's "Plantlore of Shakespeare," Sir Philip Perring's "Hard Knots in Shakespeare." All of these show minute and inexhaustible study in their different departments. They may not be interesting to the haphazard reader, but all are both interesting and invaluable to the student of Shakespeare. To take any one of these out of his library is like taking the concordance from the Bible student, the dictionary from the ordinary reader. To use the terms readable or unreadable respecting such books is to misunderstand their place as tools of the student.

May I say a word on Shakespeare's religion? His setting is always in accordance with the subject. In most plays it is Roman Catholic, the great historic and artistic Church of those centuries in which most of his plots are laid. The spirit is Puritan in the truest sense of that word, free from denominationalism—Christian. That Shakespeare should ridicule the weaknesses of the "Puritans" of his time, all the more Puritan he. Further, the mistake is often made of quoting passages from Iago, Macbeth, Shylock, and others as Shakespeare, when they are only Shakespearean, the giving of character just as it is. I have known clergymen to quote Macbeth's speech as a sign that Shakespeare was an atheist, while the words,

"Life's but a walking shadow: a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing,"

show that Macbeth is an atheist; that he has passed from bewildering superstition into blank atheism, a natural course for the human mind, so psychologically true, therefore Shakespearean. We must not forget that Shakespeare is true to his time, gives the Puritan as he is and as he appears to the non-Puritan.

JESSIE KINGSLEY CURTIS.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 5, 1898.

Bad Prose as Well as Bad Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a column article in The Post of April 2 entitled "An Age in Search of a Poet," from which the following is an extract:

"Why there should be so many minor poets when minor poetry is a drug in the waste basket is a problem over which many heads have puzzled themselves in vain. The personal motive of these bards we may as well confess ourselves baffled by, but what we may call the impersonal motive of nature in producing so many of them we may hazard a shrewd guess at."

The writer laments the fact that the English-speaking people have no living poet worthy the name, and then launches into a tirade of abuse of the many who occasionally give vent, or try to at least, to their thoughts in meter, without the thought of becoming literary lions. On behalf of what the writer calls the "minor bards" I wish to say a word in their defense. I am not a poet. I have had fourteen years' experience in newspaper and magazine work, and have had to pass upon the merits or demerits of much of this material; and where I had one poem submitted I have had three thousand indifferent prose manuscripts to examine. And it has been my observation that the refinement of the "minor bard" is above the refinement of the average prose writer. This is not to be denied. Poetry and music, so closely allied, are far superior as a refining influence to prose. Even admitting that the bards of to-day are minor and versify indifferently, have we any living writer of prose who can be called a major prose writer? Aren't the majority of books tossed at us as masterpieces of fiction but indifferent English?

The people have but the two methods, prose and poetry, by which to express themselves, and surely one may as well express his thoughts in feet as otherwise. Far better, for if it be indifferent the harm will be less, because his readers are not so numerous. But when we come to consider that we are taught to write prose, to talk prose, and yet we do it badly, is it any wonder that, untaught, unaided, those whose emotions, sentiments, and thoughts are more refined than ours fail to please us because of their inferior poetry?

In the public schools prose, music, and art receive attention, but outside of the State of Ohio no effort is made to teach the principles of prosody in the schoolroom, and I dare say there are not half a dozen teachers in New York's public schools who could give a definition of prosody or tell how to discern a hexameter.

We do not abuse one because his prose is not of the best, but point out some of its deficiencies that he may improve. Why not, therefore, encourage these minor bards by pointing out their errors? They, too, are capable of advancing. Byron's and Tennyson's early poems were not masterful. Austin is not a genius. Edgar Allan Poe's early productions were consigned to the waste basket or returned without thanks.

The fault of the age is that it has grown sordid and sensuous, smothering sentiment. Proper sentiment is vital to a symmetrical life, as it is to wholesome literature. Poetry is a refining element and should be cultivated, encouraged. Even a fragmentary verse from these minor bards is not more faulty than the last line in the foregoing extract. [illegible]

The Week in the Art World.

Dealers Affected by the War Agitation—Water Colors by Winslow Homer—A Coming Important Sale of Pictures.

The continued suspense and agitation regarding the Cuban question have had a most injurious effect upon the New York art world. The dealers, who after weeks of waiting for the season to become active, were at last made happy by the stimulus given to art matters due to the great picture sales of February and early March, and who then found business good until the war agitation reached its height a fortnight ago, are now complaining of dullness and of a reaction which could not have been anticipated. The public excitement has even affected the attendance at the three exhibitions now open at the Academy, the Fine Arts Galleries, and the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and in every way the unsettled condition of the public mind has had its direct reflection on the art interests of the city. It is now too late for the season to recover itself, no matter what the outcome of the war agitation may be. There still remain two or three club exhibitions, notably those to be held at the Lotos and New York Athletic Clubs, and some few sales, the most important of which will be that of the collection of paintings by early English and modern European masters, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Thursday evening next.

There are now on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street, a number of etchings by Queen Victoria and her consort, Prince Albert. There are thirty-four etchings by the Queen and seventeen by Prince Albert, all intimate souvenirs of the early married life of the royal pair. Those executed by the Queen are for the most part reproductions of drawings or pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer, who was her instructor in etching, while Prince Albert's etchings are of drawings by the Queen. These etchings were of course never published. Queen Victoria sometimes gave proofs of them to her near friends, and these are the only ones in existence—so that at least the exhibition shows prints of extreme rarity. Mr. Keppel very justly but rather naïvely says in his introduction to the little catalogue of the display: "The name of Queen Victoria is about as certain to remain a great name in history as that of any individual of the nineteenth century, but it is not through her work as an original etcher that she will be immortalized." The fact that these plates were etched by distinguished personages will of course attract a crowd to the gallery, but it cannot truthfully be said that the display is worthy of any serious attention from an art standpoint. In the same gallery are shown a dozen original drawings in black and colored chalks by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The sketches are the slightest possible suggestions, and are for the most part of the female models who posed for the artist's well-known pictures, "The Hours," "The Passing of Venus," &c., but they have all the gracefulness and delicacy which characterize the work of the noted painter.

Twenty-seven water colors, depicting life and scenes in and around Lake St. John, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, by Winslow Homer, and two oils by the same artist, are now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue. The rapids of the Grande Decharge, the waters of Lake St. John, and woodland and lake scenes in the Saguenay region are here depicted. The hundreds of American sportsmen who have fished for the gamy ouananiche, the "fish that loves the foaming water," in and around Lake St. John, who have pursued the caribou or angled for trout in these Canadian lakes and streams, will be enraptured by and with Mr. Homer's strong, truthful, and appreciative pictorial representations of the scenes and sport they love so well. Despite a characteristic hardness and at times crudeness of color, Mr. Homer's water colors are permeated with outdoor feeling and with the atmosphere of the region, whose delights he has doubtless himself tasted. One feels the splendid swirl of the icy waters and the swift rush of the canoes down the foaming rapids—one almost hears the hurried staccato cries of the French guides as they steer the frail birch-bark canoes through the seething billows, and anon one hears the faint swish of the fisherman's line as he casts his fly at sunset on the mirrorlike black surface of the mountain lake. Something of the vigor and vitality of the cold air of these northern latitudes has entered into the artist's brush. Particularly striking are the "Ouananiche Fishing," with the splendid game fish throwing himself full length out of the water, the "Under the Falls, Grande Decharge," with its marvelous rendition of the swirl of the black rapids; "Sunset, Lake St. John," "Canoes in the Rapids," "The Rapids Are Near," and "Trout Fishing." One of the oils is the familiar fishwife, that strong if not graceful or overattractive study of a sturdy Maine fishermaiden standing on a rocky shore facing the gale, and in which the sense of moving air and sky and sea is so appreciably felt. The other is entitled, "Under the Lighthouse," and depicts a flock of wild geese flying over the sandy mounds at the foot of a lighthouse in foggy weather. Two of the huge birds have evidently struck the lighthouse tower, attracted by the glare, in their flight, and lie on the ground with wings and legs broken, while three companions fly over them. The drawing of the birds, which are almost life size, is worthy of Audubon, while the movement and action are superb.

A private view was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries of a collection of some sixty-seven paintings by early English masters and some modern European artists from the Sedelmeyer Galleries of Paris. These pictures, after an exhibition of some days, will be sold by auction in the galleries on Thursday evening next. The catalogue states that they were brought to America by Eugene Fischof, son-in-law and partner of the well-known Parisian art dealer, Charles Sedelmeyer, to be disposed of at private sale to American collectors and galleries; that this plan was interfered with by the accident to and long detention of the French steamer La Champagne, on which the pictures were shipped, and that Mr. Fischof decided in consequence, as the season was so nearly ended and his stay in America is limited, to dispose of the paintings at auction.

The collection is a somewhat heterogeneous one, but contains some superior examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Opie, and Constable, a fair example of Turner, fair examples of Meissonier, Corot, Pettenkofen, and Fortuny, unusually good examples, one of Munkacsy and two of Brozik; three canvases by Charlemont, three by the clever Italian Tito Lessi, and no less than forty-one canvases by Eugene Jettel, the Austrian landscapist, whose work has attracted so much favorable and deserved attention abroad during recent years. The collection should be a popular one, and one that the public will greatly enjoy, for it contains a number of admirable genres or story pictures, while art lovers will find the early English pictures and some of the modern French pictures well worthy of study. Of the early English pictures Gainsborough's portrait of Miss Le Nain, remarkably fine in quality; the portrait of Mrs. Barnard, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, extremely rich and mellow in color and admirably preserved; Romney's portrait of Miss Eleanor Gordon, in which the flesh tones are unusually good and rich; John Opie's portrait of Mrs. Coxe, notable for its fine expression and graceful and easy pose, and Constable's historical "Embarkation of King George IV. from Whitehall on the Opening of the Waterloo Bridge," with its luminous color and rarely clear atmosphere, are the best. The Turner is an early one, a view of "Lake Thun, Switzerland," and, while characteristic in cloud forms and composition, is not particularly notable. The Corot is a fair example, a "View of Lake Nemi." One of the best pictures in the collection is the interior, with figures, by Munkacsy, "Flirtation," thoroughly characteristic, strongly drawn, splendid in expression, and painted in full, rich, and flowing color, with lovely light effect. The two examples of Brozik are also the best ever shown here. One "Punch and Judy in the Home," depicting a number of children in a luxuriously furnished parlor enjoying a mimic show, is a marvelously good study of childish expression. The second, "Reading the Bible," a group in a family apartment in an old château, is notable for its composition, glowing color, expression, and the splendid execution of the details of the furnishings.

Charlemont and Tito Lessi also contribute each three extremely good figure works to the display. The Charlemonts are entitled, "The Artist Van de Velde in his Studio," "A Cup of Tea," and "Van Dyke's Studio." The former in color and details are reminiscent of the early Dutch masters, and are not only interesting but superior works. Of Lessi's three canvases, all genres, the best is the "Card Players," full of sunlight and air, admirably composed, and cleverly drawn. There are two Meissoniers, both characteristic examples, one, a single soldier figure, "La Vedette," and the other, a study of horses, "The White Horse." This last was found in the artist's studio after his death, and is not entirely finished. The three examples of Fortuny comprise an aquarelle, "A Spanish Lady," a little landscape study of "A Field," and a sketch, "Interior of a Courtyard." Jettel, who is represented by no less than forty-one canvases, is a master of tone, and a plein air painter whose works are notable for their harmony of color, strong and artistic composition, sentiment, and light effects. The present examples of this artist are all so good that it is difficult to single out any for particular mention, but possibly "The Road in Holland," the "Banks of the Loing," "The Fisherman," "Early Spring," "The Rising Moon," and "Moonrise Near Katwik, Holland," are the best. A word as to the catalogue, which is extremely well compiled, with many interesting notes of the artists represented and the pictures shown, a number of unusually good process reproductions of the more notable canvases, and an appreciatively written introduction by Charles M. Kurtz.

It is not often that so large and valuable a collection of rare antiques as those belonging to Mrs. B. Tiemann, and which are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, to be sold there on successive afternoons, beginning on Monday next at 1 o'clock, is offered for public auction. The collection, which has been made by an appreciative and intelligent buyer, contains choice Sheraton, Chippendale, Colonial, Louis XVI., English oak, and marqueterie furniture, solid mahogany dining and library tables, cabinets, secretaries, mirrors, and bookcases, a large collection of antique chairs, a number of historical plates, platters, pitchers, cups, and bowls, an assortment of old and modern English china and pottery, some rare old English and Irish silver, some old pewter, copper, and brass articles, and some old English, Bohemian, and Venetian glass. The lover of antiques, and particularly of old furniture, pottery, and porcelain, could spend a week in examining this collection and feel his labor repaid.

There is to be a remarkable art sale in Antwerp on May 17 and 18 next of the articles and pictures forming the collection of Edward Kums. The pictures to be sold number 151, and include some admirable examples of the modern French, Belgian, and Dutch schools, and most splendid examples of the old Flemish and Dutch masters, including Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Cuyp, Van Goyen, Hobbema, Mierevelt, Ruysdael, Van Ostade, Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Wynants, Terburg, and Wouwerman. There are also some examples of Goya, Greuze, Velasquez, and Watteau. This sale is attracting an enormous amount of advance attention from amateurs and connoisseurs, both abroad and in this country. M. Knoedler & Co. have the illustrated catalogue, and can give all information desired regarding the sale.

The National Sculpture Society will open its next exhibition on April 30 in the Vanderbilt Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. There will be on exhibition about 200 pieces of sculpture, besides cases of medals, also rare Japanese and Chinese statuettes, reproductions of small antique bronzes, besides architectural models, including the beautiful model for the new Appellate Court House, also models for a competition for a sun dial. The first exhibition of the society, held in 1895, aimed to reproduce an Italian garden. It was intended to show to our rich men the possibilities of a covered garden in connection with their city and country palaces. There were walls, columns, trees, shrubs, flowers, hedges, fountains, statuary, busts, &c. This year the society will again transform the Vanderbilt Galleries partly into a garden and partly into a portion of a house. The purpose of thus showing the sculpture in a glass-covered garden is to popularize sculpture of a distinctively ideal character in this country. In order to bring the largest number of people under the educative influence of the exhibition, the price of admission has this year been reduced to 50 cents. The exhibition will be National in scope. There are entries from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, and intermediate cities. The last exhibition netted the society a deficit of over $2,000. From this it may be seen that these exhibitions are purely educative and deserve the support and encouragement of all who are interested in developing in America a taste for higher and ideal forms of sculpture.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be closed from April 19 to May 3 for the usual general cleaning. The Spring reception will take place on Monday, May 2, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Dewey's Pictures.

Mr. Charles Melville Dewey's exhibition of nine pictures at Kraushaar's Gallery, 1,257 Broadway, is very satisfactory to those of his admirers who were somewhat disappointed with his exhibition of last year. The very small number of paintings shown and their exceptional quality indicate a rigid exclusion of the second best, and the amount of variety achieved without departure from the characteristic spirit of the painter's work is quite remarkable.

Mr. Dewey's attitude toward nature is always contemplative and grave. He chooses the pensive moments of the day for his most intimate study, and the result is synthetic—every detail contributes to reproduce the actual impression, the precise instant, that in nature is never permitted to linger.

A picture in the present collection called "The Shadow of a Cloud" is particularly expressive of this power. The time is the brief period after the rising of the moon when the sun is still above the horizon. The great moon has mounted midway in the sky, and is partially concealed by light, swirling clouds; some dusky trees are bordering the field, beautiful in mass and hazy in outline as they would be to the vision focused on the soft, intense light of the heavens; there are sheep loitering up the pasture along the course of a little stream. Any one who has observed intelligently a similar landscape under similar conditions will recognize the fine truth of the rendering in the curious beauty of the conflicting lights and the delightful statement of such incidental features as the pale, crooked little fence behind the trees, or the real sunbeam creeping among their trunks. With Mr. Whistler's painters, who are only equal to "rather a foolish sunset," these details would injure the unity of the impression; here they help it.

"The Moon" presents another problem. In place of light making an intricate and beautiful pattern upon a varied and uninterrupted ground we have a composition as nearly as possible in terms of light alone. Nothing so difficult could be achieved absolutely, but the picture is haunting. The glorious bath of moonlight pouring from a luminous golden green sky upon a flat, broken foreground absorbs the attention. The pitfall into which an artist with such a subject usually falls—even to-day—is the introduction of a silhouette. This Mr. Dewey has avoided as completely as he has avoided the other danger of a colorless atmosphere. The little blue shepherd in the middle distance is flooded with radiance, and interferes in no slight degree with the harmony of the vast horizon. His part in the picture is merely to show how the bigness and wonder of the scene and the hour exclude the sense of human importance.

"The Coppice" is a dignified composition of an English wood sloping down to a dark stream, to be noted for the fine distribution of the masses.

The rest of the collection comprises a group of fishing boats; an English river, bubbling and glinting like an American brook, a very Tennysonian stream; a picture called "The Afterglow," an odd little "White Night," another picture of moonlight, and an "October Pastoral," with trees full of subtle color, admirably observed. There is nothing that is commonplace and nothing that sinks appreciably below the high level of Mr. Dewey's work in these later years.

Sunday Opening of the National Academy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to you and to the readers of your esteemed journal who are interested in the art taste of the city to know that the experiment of opening the National Academy of Design Galleries on Sunday has apparently fulfilled a popular demand.

We have had between 1,500 and 2,000 people in the galleries on this the first free day, and of a class that the Academy is most glad to welcome—chiefly intelligent employes and laboring people, who would be unable to come on week days, even if they could afford the entrance fee. Trusting this note may be of interest, I remain yours truly,

H. E. GRANNIS,
Clerk of the Academy.

New York, April 3, 1898.

American History.

Books on the Subject Published in 1897.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has often called attention to the marked growth of interest in American history during recent years. This has been attributed to many causes, but chief among them to the popularity of the so-called patriotic societies. The study of genealogy has been another cause, and a third has been a revival of interest in local history. Perhaps the most striking example of this growth of interest has been found in the popularity of fiction dealing with historical periods, the most notable case probably being the popularity of "Hugh Wynne."

In last week's REVIEW we gave a list of works of fiction dealing with American history, as chronologically arranged by John C. Sickley, the Librarian of the City Library of Poughkeepsie. We are now in receipt of an annotated list of last year's books (last year's books alone) which treat of American historical topics—sober histories and fiction both being embraced in the list. There are 124 of these books, and many readers will be glad to have them grouped together. It is proper to say that the list was prepared by the library department of the Baker & Taylor Co.

GENERAL HISTORIES.

Channing, E., and Hart, A. B. A Guide to American History. $2.15.
Plans of study, bibliographies, reading list, methods of teaching, &c. An invaluable handbook.

Williams, G. A. Topics and References in American History, with Search Questions. (Standard Teachers' Library.) $1.

Channing, E., Professor of History in Harvard University. A Student's History of the United States. Maps, illustrated. Net, $1.40.
Colonial period and development since particularly dwelt upon. Very full biographical references.

Field, L. A. Grammar School History of the United States. Illustrated. $1.
The author is a Georgian, and sets forth the principles of the men in the South prior to the civil war.

Gordy, Wilbur F. A History of the United States for Schools. Portraits, illustrated, maps. Net, $1.
Emphasizes the importance of the West and South in industrial development. Suggestions to teachers and pupils in references to histories, novels, poems, &c.

McMaster, J. Bach. A School History of the United States. Illustrated, maps. $1.
Colonial period and nineteenth century particularly enlarged upon.

Montgomery, D. H. Students' American History. (Leading Facts of History Series.) $1.55.
Political and Constitutional history is very fully treated. Six pages of classified list of books upon American history.

Austin, Oscar P. Uncle Sam's Secrets: A Story of National Affairs for the Youth of the Nation. (Home Reading Series.) Illustrated. 75 cents.

Harrison, ex-President Benjamin. This Country of Ours. $1.50.
Explanation of departments of the Government, especially the Executive.

Macdonald, W. Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861, with Notes. Net, $2.25.

Powell, E. P. Nullification and Secession in the United States. $2.
History of six attempts to destroy the Republic during the first century of its existence.

Spears, J. R. History of Our Navy, 1775-1897. 4 volumes. 400 illustrations, maps, diagrams. $8.
An important and comprehensive work.

Roberts, C. G. D. History of Canada, 1492-1900. Map. $2.
Interwoven with American history.

Mitchell, Donald Grant. American Lands and Letters. Illustrated. $2.50.
Writers whose birth date is prior to the century are included.

Bacon, Leonard W. History of American Christianity. (American Church History Series.) $2.
Earliest Spanish Christianity to civil war period.

EARLY EXPLORATION AND COLONIES.

Weare, G. E. Cabot's Discovery of North America. Portraits, maps, illustrated. $3.50.
Brings together all the known statements of explorers and historians.

Hart, Albert H. Era of Colonization, 1492-1689. (American History told by Contemporaries Series.) $2.

Smith, G. Barnett. Romance of Colonization. Illustrated. $1.50.
United States from earliest times to landing of Pilgrim Fathers.

Arber, E. Story of the Pilgrim Fathers (1602-24) as Told by Themselves. Their Friends, and Their Enemies. $2.

Blaxland, G. C. Mayflower Essays: On the Story of the Pilgrim Fathers. $1.

McManus, Blanche. Voyage of the Mayflower. (Colonial Monographs, No. 1.) $1.25.

Drake, S. A. On Plymouth Rock. Story of the Landing of the Pilgrims, for Young People. Illustrated. 60 cents.

Chamberlain, N. H. Samuel Sewell and the World He Lived In. Portrait. $2.
One of the Judges at the trials for witchcraft, 1692.

Ford, D. B. New England's Struggles for Religious Liberty. $1.

Ford, Paul L. (Ed.) The New England Primer. (Booklovers' Library Early American Literature.) [illegible]
Reprint earliest edition, 1727. Fac simile title pages, text, &c.

Orr, C. (Ed.) The Pequot War, 1637. [illegible]
Reprint of the accounts by Mason, Vincent, Gardener, and Underhill.

Rider, Sidney S. Forgeries Connected with the Original Deed Given to Roger Williams by the Sachems. (Rhode Island Historical Tracts, second series, No. 4.) $2.

Temple, Oliver P. The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan. $1.50.
Their relation to the history of this country.

Baker, Charlotte A. True Stories of New England Captives Carried to Canada During the French and Indian Wars. [illegible] plates, and fac similes. Net, $2.50.

Drake, S. A. Border Wars of New England. [illegible]

[illegible]

Smith, M. P. W. The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. (Young Puritan Series, No. 1.) Illustrated. $1.25.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Cobb, Sanford H. Story of the Palatines: An Episode of Colonial History. $2.
Early history of Pennsylvania and New York.

Fiske, John. Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. 2 volumes. $4.
Next in sequence to author's "Discovery of America."

Haight, C. Before the Coming of the Loyalists. (No. 1, Canadian Loyalists' Association.) Paper, 25 cents.
Treatment of loyalists by Americans after Cornwallis.

Humphreys, M. G. Catharine Schuyler. (Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times.) Portrait. $1.25.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. Twelve Naval Captains. $1.25.
Sketches of famous Captains.

Trent, W. P. Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime: Washington, Jefferson, &c. Portraits. $2.
Unhackneyed stories.

Tyler, Moses Coit. Literary History of the American Revolution. Vol. I., 1763-77; Vol. II., 1776-83. 2 volumes. Each, $3.

Wharton, Anne H. Martha Washington. (Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times.) $1.25.

Winsor, Justin. Westward Movement, the Colonies and Republic West of the Alleghenies, 1763-98. Portrait, maps. $4.

Fisher, Sidney G. Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. $1.50.

Schouler, James. Constitutional Studies. $1.50.
Colonial, United States, and State Constitutions.

Webster, W. C. A Comparative Study of the State Constitutions of American Revolution. (American Academy Political and Social Science, No. 200.) Paper, 35 cents.

DESCRIPTION AND STORY.

Altsheler, Joseph A. A Soldier of Manhattan. $1.
Ticonderoga and Quebec.

Altsheler, Joseph A. Sun of Saratoga. $1.
Burgoyne's surrender.

Bacon, Edwin M. Walks and Rides in the Country About Boston. Maps, illustrations. Net, $1.25.
Historical landmarks and monuments of Colonial times.

Brady, C. T. For Love of Country: A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. $1.25.

Brooks, Elbridge. The Century Book of the American Revolution. Illustrated. $1.50.

Brown, Abram E. Beside Old Hearthstones. Illustrated. $1.50.
Interesting and fresh narratives of the times and places made famous during the Revolution.

Butterworth, Hezekiah. True to His Home: A Tale of the Boyhood of Franklin. Illustrated. $1.50.

Child, Frank S. The Colonial Parson of New England. $1.25.

Child, Frank S. Colonial Witch. $1.25.
Black art in the Colony of Connecticut.

Field, E. The Colonial Tavern. $2.
New England town life, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Fisher, Sidney G. Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times. Two volumes, illustrated. $3.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W., (Ed.) Head of a Hundred. (Romances of Colonial Virginia, No. 1.) Illustrated. $1.50.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W., (Ed.) White Aprons. (Romances of Colonial Virginia, No. 2.) Illustrated. $1.50.

Harrison, Mrs. Burton, Son of the Old Dominion. $1.50.
Revolutionary period.

Hotchkiss, C. C. Colonial Freelance. $1.
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Some Recent Book Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable publication (THE SATURDAY REVIEW) increases in value with each issue.

It is a far cry from "35 London Road, Chelmsford, England," to Towson, Md., but it is more than likely that Miss Phillips has properly described (page [illegible], April 2) "The Child's Book of Poetry," asked about. (Page [illegible], Feb. [illegible]) though Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verse," [illegible] "Nonsense Book," Agnes Repplier's "Book of Famous Verse," [illegible] your pages, (108, 142,) and my attention has otherwise been directed to "The Children's Book of Poetry," (by H. T. Coates, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia,) and to Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," for young readers. Somewhat in this connection, it may be said that the late Charles A. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" is one of the very best collections of poems in the language (with many translations) up to the date of publication, some thirty years ago. And, apropos to the Longfellow "nonsense verse," quoted by "Bowdoin," (Page 118,) could you not (with perfect propriety) accurately supply the accompanying verse, which describes how the little girl with the little curl was detected in acrobatic performance on her little "truckle" (or "trundle") bed?

The list of thirty novels from which "twenty of the best novels of the world" might be selected was modestly and tentatively presented, (Page 175,) so that the criticism of Mr. Burrows (Page 188) was somewhat of a shock, though not altogether consistent. As your caption states, the list was not made up by "John Bull," the "great preponderance of English names over American" being due to the fact that no very great American novel has been yet written. But there were also French, Italian, and Russian titles, and of the two American novels Mr. Burrows rejects "Saracinesca" and substitutes "Esther Waters," a novel not of the best, (and not "proper,") adding "Ramona" (simply an exquisite little love idyl) in place of "Under Two Flags"! and in place of the great "Tale of Two Cities"—the only one by Dickens named—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel of wonderful influence, invaluable in the making of history, and remarkable in its own history, but not one of the best novels of the world, nor one of the most perfect. A special alcove is assigned to its many editions and translations in the British Museum, and it carried the battle cry of freedom around the world after aiding much in securing the emancipation of the American negro slaves; but it may be remembered by some that the New England lady who went to her Southern cousins' home and undertook most conscientiously and faithfully to regenerate Topsy, feared her touch as that of a snake, and shuddered when she saw the white children kiss their black nurses—"mammies." Mr. Burrows permits "Hugh Wynne" to remain, but perhaps it should be omitted also, for the "Friends" have found it to be full of historical inaccuracies and statements as to the divisions among the Quakers that vex them greatly as unjust and unkind.

Referring to "Le Gallienne's Omar—Two Opinions," (page 156,) may I not ask without impertinence how it can possibly be claimed that "Omar is fused in Le Gallienne," and that "chiefly the Rubaiyat, ignored by Fitzgerald," were "used by Le Gallienne with keen sympathy," when Le Gallienne himself confesses that he knew nothing of the Persian language or philosophy? He must have worked at second hand through McCarthy or some other translator. His "version" is in no sense a translation.

"B. C. B., Easton, Penn., (page 222, April 2,) will find that "neglect" of Maria Edgeworth and her "Parents' Assistant" was complained of in this REVIEW as early as Feb. 5, 1898, ("J. S.," Philadelphia, Jan. 29,) in part answer to which reference was made (page 108, Feb. 12) to The Quarterly Review of April, 1896, where this book is reviewed, (with high praise to the gifted authoress,) together with a number of others of the old favorites. The copy referred to was printed "1796" as a "new edition," (page 108,) so the book must have been written some years before 1804.

But one of the most notable and successful books for children is of this century, and was written and illustrated in colors without any idea of publication, for the sole benefit of one little boy, by his father, the learned Herr Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hoffman of Frankfort-on-the-Main, (born June 21, 1809; died Sept. 21, 1894,) an eminent physician and the author of "Along Bright Paths," "The Moon Pilgrims," and other books, among them a satire on the fad for visiting mineral springs. But "Slovenly Peter," adorned with curious pictures from the great doctor's brush, was in manuscript for home use till friends urged the author to let other parents and children profit by and enjoy it, and it first appeared in print in 1847. Since then 186 editions have appeared in every European language.

Many years have passed since the writer saw a copy of it, but firmly fixed in his memory are "Slovenly Peter," with his green coat, hind part before, and his unkempt hair; "Jacob," who sat "till he could no fatter be," and then parted precisely in twain; Frederick, who would not eat till his dog was put in his place at table; "Johnnie, Look Up in the Air," who fell frequently into the river finally; "Frank the Liar," who was doused with water brought to put out the fire falsely cried; the boy who would not have his nails trimmed; that other who mocked the blackamoor and was incontinently dipped into a great inkstand; the girl who played with matches till she set her clothes afire, and all the rest of them. The pictures were immensely impressive and very funny, and the early American translation must have been clever. The two halves of Jacob, the redness and size of Frank's out-thrust tongue, the grief of "Minz and Maunz, those pretty little cats," over the dreadful fate of their match-careless little mistress, all are vivid still, and even now can be heard the "Snip! snap! snip!" of "the great long-legged scissor man," and how

"The dog now sat in Frederick's seat,
And ate up all his sausage meat;
He licked his chops, it was so fine,
And quenched his thirst with claret wine."

In the picture poor Frederick stood looking on while the servants waited on the dog most politely; but most piteous, perhaps, was the fishing out of the river of little "Johnnie Look Up in the Air."

The book has been really an immense success, and may be recommended for children [illegible]

[illegible]

Still "Quo Vadis."

A Defense of Its Author and His Purpose.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from

Prof. S. C. de Soissons,

Author of "A Parisian in America," "Boston Artists," &c.

It is a very well-known fact that whenever a man of genius or of great talent rises, then hundreds and thousands of envious pigmies arise, trying to lessen his great value and importance. The list will be too long to quote the historical facts to prove my statement.

Such is the lot of that talented Pole, Henryk Sienkiewicz, whose last work, "Quo Vadis," aroused so many discussions and commentaries, many of them being printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I have read those so-called criticisms, and could not refrain from sending you a few thoughts about Sienkiewicz.

Some of the so-called critics of Sienkiewicz are shocked on account of the description of Nero's feast. According to my modest judgment, the shock is a very amusing one. One cannot write about Nero and his Court, but if one writes about him one cannot help mentioning his brutality and the ghastliness of his life. To make of Nero a conventional figure, to pour on him sugared water, and to be satisfied with a few exclamations about his crimes would be worthy neither of a talented writer nor of a thinking reader. The writer had right to create, the intelligent reader has right to ask for, a real and individual Nero, in all the dread and baseness which surrounded him. It is true the picture is dreadful. But an orgy in Nero's palace could not be similar to the ceremonious dinner of a Court in our days, nor like a subscription dinner for some political or literary celebrity.

It must have been an orgy—orgy, in the whole meaning of the word, unbridled to the frenzy, and tragical because no one of those drunkards and libertines was sure to live until the next day. "Amidst the flowers there were daggers, during the feast the poison." On the splendid background, with which these people are aesthetically pleased in the beginning, there comes out the abominableness of drunkenness and dissolution. Sienkiewicz did not spare either Nero or his Court; the infamy and dismalness come out very strikingly.

But even here there appear the good taste of an artist and the noble character of a man—because of those horrible things there are only as much as it was necessary in order that the picture may be true—there is nothing too much—there is no passage on which the artist has put a stress. Many writers would have exaggerated those dreadful descriptions, thinking that by such means the picture would be truer; that the Nero would have more effect, and the disgusted reader would have been obliged to throw the book away. Sienkiewicz has this artistic and moral sense that he points the evil when he is obliged to do it, but he does not enjoy it and does not show it too much. He has enough strength and talent to show us the extreme in all its vividness, but he has also enough talent and strength not to overstep the measure, and having shown those horrid things, as it was his duty, to turn away from them as soon as possible.

Sienkiewicz does not write for young misses. He does not fill his novels with angels and Arcadian shepherds. He knows and he paints his heroes with their vices. He knows that the man has different bad propensities. He paints them boldly, frankly. But in the meanwhile the air which one breathes from his novels is healthy and pure. Why? Because when he represents a vicious and scandalous situation this situation is not his own, the principal object of his fancy. He introduces it when he is obliged to do it, but he does not display it with a pleasure before his readers. His moral nature is honest. His nature as an artist is aesthetic. Both of them have this good sense, which does not like such things, which cannot suffer the low and rough things.

Sometimes he says something too boldly about the "love of the skin," but he does not put any stress on it. He turns swiftly that leaf of his book and goes further. He knows, and the reader knows also, what it means. They understand each other. Only the young men are fond of some kind of conversation, because they give them an illusion of a mature age; the physically and morally matured people do not need to prove to themselves in that way that they are men, and they talk about such things when they are obliged to, but they do not play with them, except they have small brains and gross natures.

The consequence of it is that a scandalous or improper situation can be found in Sienkiewicz's novels as one of the sides of human life, as a thing which happens in life. In connection with other situations it takes its real value, takes such a position as it has in life, where it is neither the principal nor the first, neither unique nor the most interesting.

This brevity and abstinence in describing the evil have this result, that Sienkiewicz's novels, although they are not written for the young misses, will not soil any imagination, will not make crooked any conscience, will not excite any curiosity. It will shake the heart, excite the imagination, awaken the thoughts, but it will not rouse the human senses, although he speaks about them frankly.

There is another reason why Sienkiewicz's novels are highly moral. It is his conception of love. As in the novels, love is the principal thing, it is evident that the way it is understood by the author could decide about the character of his work.

Some people understand love as a happiness, as a bliss of life—in that case love cannot be separated from mutual respect, from the mutual faith and mutual faithfulness. A man cannot love if he does not respect; he cannot respect if he does not trust; he can neither feel nor understand such love if he cannot put into the hand of the beloved woman his honor, his soul, his life, himself with soul and body. Such love, true, complete, from the first moment it began, wishes to be the truth and end by marriage. Otherwise it would despise itself, would consider itself a crime toward the beloved woman. In such a love there may happen some sufferings, unhappiness, even breach of trust and downfalls, because the man is not perfect; but its nature remains always honest, pure. And only such a love is complete, because it embraces the man entirely with everything there is in him, because he does not think only about the conquest for himself, but reciprocally he gives himself entirely. Notwithstanding that, there may be some egotism on both sides, but in the meanwhile there is an absolute equality, equality of agreement, equality of promise, equality of giving one's self to each other.

There is another kind of love, which very often is based on the egotism in man as well as in woman. This kind of love wishes to satisfy its passion; sometimes it is so impetuous that it turns into a drama or tragedy. It is a passing desire; it looks for itself and it considers the other side as a prey. In such cases a man loves with a restriction; he asks for more than he gives, reserving for himself the right of freedom. There is often the infatuation, but never the respect. The jealousy reaches sometimes madness, but the faith never can reach the confidence, because it cannot be based on the respect. Misfortune, drama, tragedy, and very often such relations; but usually the result of it is emptiness, disgust, reciprocal discontent.

Such love is never complete, no matter how passionate, how constant, how tragical it is, and when it is not tragical, constant, passionate, then it is common and shallow, like some other of our hankerings, e. g., gastronomy, good appetite, desire for wine, &c., with this difference, that the appearances are more noble, more poetic, in the beginning. A man's whole life and his character depend very often upon that whether his first love was of the first, better kind, or of the other, lower nature. Equally the direction and the character of the novel depend upon that, which kind of love prevails in it. If the second kind of love is more pre-eminent, the novel stoops down and is corrupted—it becomes cadavereuse et infecte, as said de Musset. In Sienkiewicz's novels the different people love in different ways, but the idea of love is always high, noble, and pure. It is as it ought to be. In the conception of the love lies the superiority of Sienkiewicz's novels. He does not belong to those writers who conduct the novel on the crooked roads of physiology and philosophical pornography. That is why his novels are superior, moral, and healthy; they are also psychologically true and wise because he looks on the people from the point from which he embraces the entire human nature.

And now a few words about his historical exactness, so much spoken of by the pseudo-scholars of Roman history. I have also studied my classics, I have even studied at the Sorbonne the fathers of the Church. Since that time I spent my time in reading, and I dare say I have read more than "buyers and sellers," but I would never dare to criticise Sienkiewicz about his historical exactness and display my erudition by quoting Tacitus and a few other writers.

In the first place, I would not dare to do it, because of a great respect I have for such a talented man—because my common sense would tell me that such an earnest man as Sienkiewicz would not have written a historical novel without making some serious studies for it. Then I know he was in Rome; he was in contact with the best scholars of Italy, who alone possess the intimate knowledge of the ancient life, being in some way heirs of the Romans and their lives. Therefore the logical deduction is that he must know more about Roman life than some son of some merchant in this country, perhaps a merchant himself, whose whole life is given up to the business.

But the strongest reason is this: Art begins with abstract decoration, with purely imaginative and pleasurable work dealing with what is unreal and non-existent. This is the first stage. Then life becomes fascinated with this new wonder, and asks to be admitted into the charmed circle. Art takes life as part of her rough materials, recruits it, and refashions it in fresh forms, is absolutely indifferent to fact, invents, imagines, dreams, and keeps between herself and reality the impenetrable barrier of beautiful styles of decoration or ideal treatment.

Further a work of art is from the reality, better it is, more artistic it is. And this rule is applied to any kind of art.

Go to the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth Avenue, and look on La Farge's mural painting. There is nothing of reality in it, but just the same La Farge is considered the most talented artist of this country.

Alexandre Dumas's novels are read, and will be read, because they are so far from the ugly reality. Whoever returns to life and nature his work becomes vulgar, common, and uninteresting, as it is the literature of Brewery.

The most pleasant and refined sensation in life we have from the art and not from the reality. A great artist invents a type and life tries to copy it, to reproduce it in a similar case. [illegible] we say: That woman is as beautiful as Venus de Milo or this man is built like Apollo, and it means that we look on the nature with the eyes of art. "Modernity of form and modernity of subject matter are entirely and absolutely wrong. The justification of a character in a novel is not that other persons are what they are, but that the author is what he is. Otherwise the novel is not a work of art."

And we can not only honestly affirm, but also prove, that Sienkiewicz's novels are works of art, of great art.

We touch here the question, always studied but never decided, viz., the proper proportion between the idea of beauty and the idea of truth in the works of imagination. We know that both those elements must be there in equal parts; that the real art and its purpose are not the contrast but the harmony of beauty and truth. But how to do it, how to measure those elements and blend them together—that question was never yet decided in the theory. In the practice it was demonstrated by the great artists in their works; but even they themselves could not explain to us how they did it.

An attentive reading of "Quo Vadis" evidently by a man of cultivated tastes will reveal without any doubt that Sienkiewicz possesses that artistic measure with which he describes the orgies and tortures, to which must be added the technical cleverness of the plot and entanglement of different threads of it—and he will be bound to find that as far as art goes the triumph is complete. Let us pass in thought all novels from ancient times, or from the first history of the Church, from Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" to recent "Ben-Hur"; which of those novels is better than "Quo Vadis"?

In Calderon's dramas there is true Christian spirit—it is also in Dante's unsurpassed genius. With Tasso it is noble and elevated, but mingled with fantastical, romantic likings. Corneille's "Polyeucte," Racine's "Athalie" and "Esther" have the same spirit, but it is cold, decent, courtly. There is not such spirit in the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century the religious works in literature are less successful than in painting. Chateaubriand's "Les Martyrs" is not worthy of Overbeck's drawings. In the recent times "Fabiola" was a very pretty novel, but it is like those very pretty novels written purposely for very young readers. The youngest, "Ben-Hur," written with talent, is evidently a work of a believing man, but in the meanwhile it is a novel based on mutual hatred and vengeance of one Jew and one Roman, a novel of intrigues and incidents in the style of Bulwer, to which are attached without any intrinsical connection the scenes of the Nativity and Jesus Christ's crucifixion. You cannot find in "Ben-Hur" that every scene and figure, the totality and every part of it separately, is conceived in the religious spirit and connected organically with the question of the triumph of Christianity over paganism. You can find all this in "Quo Vadis."

And now let us see how he understands the mission and the aim of the novel; in his essay on Zola: "To-day the suffocated need some pure air, the doubting ones some hope, tormented by uneasiness, some quietude, therefore they are doing well when they turn there where the hope and peace flow, there where they bless them and where they say to them, as to Lazarus: 'Tolle grabatum tuum et ambula.'

"One cannot continue any longer that way! On an exhausted field only weeds grow. The novel must strengthen the life, not weaken it; make it nobler, not soil it; carry 'good news,' and not bad."

From such point of view were written "By Fire and Sword," "Deluge," "Pan Michael," "Without Dogma," "Children of the Soil," and, finally, "Quo Vadis." All those novels are written according to the above-mentioned idea. And, in fact, they have brought to the "suffocated some pure air, to doubting some hope"—they turned there from where came "hope and peace." Who can deny it is not so? Who can say that from all Sienkiewicz's novels there flows not pure, revivifying, and healing spirit, always the same, perhaps with this difference only, that in "Quo Vadis" it flows stronger?

In such a way he understands the novels, and he is true to his idea; he writes as he thinks, as command him his conviction and conscience. S. C. DE SOISSONS.

New York, March 31, 1898.

What Sienkiewicz Had in Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Quo Vadis" has been the subject of so many articles in the interesting columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that nothing short of the general interest in the work would justify further comment—lest those columns should lose their attraction. I have found something to enjoy in the various letters and in the more extended criticisms that have appeared in connection with this subject. While there have been views expressed on the historical accuracy of the data employed by the author, as well as concerning description of architectural detail and descriptions of customs in Rome, and while the work has been discussed from almost every moral point of view, I have not noticed that a study of its aims has been offered.

It has seemed to me that the question of what matter he may introduce into a work is one for the author to decide, having reference to the object he may have in view and to reasonable proprieties, and that facts of history are proper material. With reference to the work before us, it is evident the author has not intended it to be a mere romance, although he interwove a romantic story to suit his own purpose; but that he has a more serious purpose. Likewise, we must conclude the work is not one to be handled by immature persons, or individuals seeking mere pleasure of dramatic situation and description. Were it not for the romance it contains, it is doubtful if young persons would read it much more generally than they read Gibbon's history, which it is certain they do not greedily devour.

The author's aim has not been touched upon by his critics to any extent, if at all, in these columns. It is apparently his purpose in the book to contrast the Christian with the Roman, or pagan, civilization. He does it through the medium of a story that involves the every-day life in Rome at Nero's time. "Quo Vadis" is a "deadly parallel," wherein unfeeling, unsentimental, brute strength occupies one line and the gentleness and the self-sacrificing requirements of the Golden Rule of Christianity fill the other space. In parts, the parallel is drawn in longer lines, to include the relationships in daily life of master and servant, of equals, of ruler and governed, and even of stoicism, or whatever of religious life there was in Rome, and the religion taught by Paul and Peter—the Roman on the one side of the dividing line, the Christian on the other. That romance was introduced is a mere matter of method. The author is certainly enabled by and through it to place before the reader many of the differences of the Christian teaching of personal love, as contrasted with the Roman, which no other method would have sufficed to have done.

When he paints the Court of Nero in colors exceeding perhaps the literal descriptions of Tacitus he offsets it with the simplicity of Christian life and teachings. He gradually draws Vinicius away from the brutality of his inherited character and from the sumptuousness and license of a Court he had believed to be morally proper. He sketches the growth of moral courage in the same character, and finally makes him choose the anti-Roman manner of thought and life, because of the reason that it is the more satisfactory choice—albeit, the romance, read by itself, would make the maiden the reason of the choice. It is thus he makes plain the purpose of the writing.

He uses the heavy, dark lines of history to set off the gentleness of the lovable characters on his stage and to lighten the great central thought of the book—that Christianity and its teachings opened a new era in Roman life and in the world. The objectionable realism is in a certain sense necessary to accomplish the end.

This proposition may not need proof, but the reading of "Quo Vadis" in a proper manner cannot do otherwise than fix it more clearly in the reader's mind. F. H.

Middletown, N. Y., April 1, 1898.

Tacitus XV. 44 Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several communications on "Quo Vadis," "Nero," &c., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 26. They leave practically untouched the conclusion I reached in my article printed by you March 19, that Tacitus XV. 44 is the only contemporary, or approximately contemporary, authority for the atrocities now under consideration, so luridly used in "Quo Vadis." So far as I know no other first century historian has recorded them. Suetonius, Nero, XVI., is credited with one sentence: "He likewise inflicted punishments on the Christians, a sort of people who held a new and impious superstition." But no particulars are given. I ask again that if anybody can point out any other authority for this Tacitus story your readers may be told where to look.

I do not deny that great cruelties were practiced on criminals and others in the reign of Nero, though I suspect they have been exaggerated. Juvenal is quoted by two of your contributors, but contempt for Tigellinus not Christianity is recorded by the old satirist as the occasion of the cruelties. Again I ask any reader who can point to any first century authority other than Tacitus for connecting Roman persecution in or near A. D. 64 with Christianity to do so. The Latin race has not been exempt from a strain of cruelty not exclusively theirs. Not only the maimings and murders of the Neronian amphitheatre, but the Inquisition, perhaps the cruelest organization human history knows, and the present state of things in Cuba, as described by Senator Proctor, point to the tendencies of that blood. But I doubt whether even that blood until reinforced by so-called "Christianity" ever persecuted on religious grounds. The hospitality of pagan Rome to every form of religion is notorious, and the wonder of succeeding ages is the exception it is supposed to make of certain of its "subjects who had chosen for themselves a singular but an inoffensive mode of faith and worship."

Mr. Burdick says I "do not quite fairly state the view of Gibbon." His words are Chapter XVI., next paragraph but one after the Tacitus extract: "The most skeptical criticism is obliged to respect the truth of this extraordinary fact, and the integrity of this celebrated passage of Tacitus." He does, indeed, recall that Tacitus must have been indebted for his facts to hearsay, and he does point out indications in other directions, but the words I have quoted are his. The whole story bristles with improbabilities and impossibilities, some of which he notices and others he neglects.

Mr. Coleman holds to the genuineness of the Tacitus passage and says: "The peculiar style of Tacitus is very marked—he is sui generis, different from all other writers of Latin. He wrote a specially crabbed, compressed form of Latin." Such marked peculiarities make the imitation of a writer easier. What English author comes more certainly under Mr. Coleman's description of the Latin than Thomas Carlyle? And who has been oftener and more successfully imitated? Let your reader get out "The Biglow Papers," and see how in No. 6, "The Pious Editor's Creed," Mr. Lowell has done it in the passage commencing: "Wonderful to him that has eyes to see it rightly is the newspaper." To imitate the style of James Martineau would be a much harder task. And the mediaeval writers through whose hands Tacitus and Sulpicius Severus have been filtered, whatever their moral obliquities, were compos mentis. Mr. Coleman finds "good evidence that in copies of Tacitus as early as the fifth century this passage was found written in the marked style of Tacitus." But what proof have we that Severus, who is an ecclestiastical, not a national historian, has not been doctored if not created by the same hands as redacted Josephus, and, as I think, Tacitus?

This is the dilemma. If Tacitus XV. 44 is genuine, and the atrocities therein described actually took place, how are we to account for the utter silence of all other writers, "profane" and sacred? Why does this passage stand actually alone? Other writers of nearly the same period as Tacitus say nothing of any such details. Pliny, Suetonius, Dion Cassius—why are they silent? Eusebius is said to be the author of the ecclesiastical history bearing his name purporting to cover the ground up to 324 of this era. This history contains no hint of the Tacitus atrocities, not even of the fire at Rome. Josephus is said to have held for years a position at the Court of Nero, and wrote voluminous histories. Josephus is empty of the Tacitus matter. Is it credible that such atrocities could have been actually perpetrated in Nero's time and not have attracted the interest and sympathy of the whole contemporary world and filled the pages of history? Imagine an account of torture and massacre of Americans in London by George III. and Lord North in 1771 to be found imbedded in one place in one history of the eighteenth century, there and there alone. The one story is as incredible as the other. The alternative is plain that Tacitus XV. 44 was written by mediaeval pens and put where it is. There is nothing strained here. I quoted from Newman that we are completely at the mercy of these ecclesiastics, that we cannot get behind their copies. It is only a new item to add to the list of their unliterary and immoral activities. They started out to make dogma the central core of all things, and to bend every fact of history to bolster the dogma. And thoroughly they fulfilled their mission. Their conspiracy was the most far-reaching and successful in history, and still covers us all with its baleful pall. S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, March 28, 1898.

Nero in the Book of Revelation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Evidence tending indirectly to prove that the Christians were persecuted under Nero may be found in the Book of Revelation. The terrible beast described in Chapter XIII. is designated by a number instead of a name. "He that hath understanding, let him count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred and sixty and six." Eminent scholars consider that Nero is indicated by this notation, the Hebrew letters composing the words "Caesar Nero" being employed in their numerical meaning. See also the account of the "fifth head," in Chapter XVII. (It was popularly believed for at least ten years after the murder of Nero that he had not really died, but had found refuge among the Parthians, and would ultimately return to take vengeance on his foes.) For the author of the Apocalypse this mysterious beast is clearly an incarnation of persecuting paganism. The reference to Nero has therefore a significance not to be mistaken. If we assume, with Eberhard Vischer, that the Apocalypse was originally a Jewish work which was subsequently revised and extended by an early Christian writer, the natural inference would be that both Jews and Christians remembered Nero as a cruel persecutor. For a concise review of the subject see "The Seat of Authority in Religion," by James Martineau, pages 222-225. E. J. H.

Biltmore, N. C., March 29, 1898.

What We Get from It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a new religion has come into existence in the past, it is a matter of great interest to the people of future centuries to learn as accurately as possible the social conditions into which it was born and from which proceeded its growth in other lands. Christianity has been no exception. Very learned and equally long and prosy volumes have from time to time been written on Christian civilization and the preparation of the masses for the new creed. But the conceptions which have taken the firmest hold on the greater part of the people are those which have been taken from the one or two great novels treating of the period—"Ben Hur" and "Quo Vadis," in particular.

It is true that Ben Hur, modified by his ever changing environment, can be scarcely taken as the type of Jew against whom Christianity was forced to contend in Palestine. The greater part of the book is a remarkable study of the development of a strong personality. But in the later chapters we get a vivid enough picture of the social state of the mass of Hebrew people to entitle the work to be called, at least in part, a social study of the times in Palestine.

In "Quo Vadis," the [illegible] is so absolutely [illegible] as [illegible] to admit of comparison. Here the skillfully and artistically drawn characters are only the background for a marvelously vivid picture of the social condition, moral and mental, into which the germ of the great religion fell; in short, a startling sociological study of the Romans.

Here we seem to find the true value of the work. As a novel, it is morally unhealthful; as a work of art, it is a piece so vividly realistic that the French realism pales before it, but as a sociological study of the forces at work during the reign of Nero it is invaluable, being by far the most concise, accurate, and vital ever given to the world.

I say advisedly that as a novel "Quo Vadis" is morally unhealthful. So faithful a picture of the social condition of the people is the work that it shows how the times were saturated with the most revolting sensualism that the world has ever seen. One is made to live the scenes portrayed so realistically that unless the book is read in the right way, namely, as a social study, one undergoes an unconscious lowering of the moral tone. As a novel the book has no excuse for existence. There are much greater reasons for its non-existence.

In the great transitional stage across which the world is moving to-day the aim of the literature should be to hold forth high ideals and inspire noble impulses. Degradation and vice are too well known to need exploiting in the literature of the day, and certainly there is much less reason why we to-day should wallow in the filth of past centuries. Vice and crime being the unnatural side of man's moral nature, the true realism should portray all that is best and noblest in life.

Does "Quo Vadis," as a novel, satisfy the standard? Are we able to draw from it any high ideals or noble impulses?

GEORGE D. BURTON.

Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1898.

Comment and Query.

Trenchant Reviewing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from a review of a book, "Annals of the French Empire," edited by R. de Beaunoir and A. H. Dampmartin, Paris and Strasburg, 1805, which appeared in The Anti-Jacobin Review for December, 1806, may prove interesting to your readers, particularly in view of the increasing output of cheap editions of authors, old and new, embracing the world's best literature:

"It is generally supposed that works of this class need only the mind of a common drudge, who can compile whole volumes of history with the aid of a file of newspapers and a pair of scissors; and it must be confessed that an examination of the merit of most compilations is calculated to strengthen this opinion. The public should remember, however, that the press is, to the utter degradation of letters, almost exclusively under the control of booksellers, who too frequently have no other object in view, by the publication of books, but the advancement of their own fortunes. To this there are exceptions we could mention—some which Horace would have been proud to rank with the Socii and Quintillian with his favorite Trypho. * * * Books, therefore, as they are no longer published or purchased for their literary excellence, begin to be estimated by the value of the paper, the printing, and the binding—so many pages for so many shillings. The crafty bookseller, eager only for gain, turns this folly of the public to his own advantage; it is no longer necessary for him to seek for men of genius and talents. These bookmakers, who perhaps of all men are the most ignorant and the most impudent, sit down to their labors like tailors or shoemakers, and, equally provided with tools, cut up their materials, put them together, and finish their job. The bookseller, having settled the form and size of the work which he proposes to publish, has only to divide the number of pages which it is to contain by the number which these bookmakers can turn out in a day, and he has the exact number of days or months which it will require to prepare it for the press * * * It is time, however, that this odious and dishonorable trade, so disgraceful to learning and so injurious to the public, were abolished. It is the province of the critic to watch over the administration of letters. Henceforth we will set our faces against their baneful practices. We will strip them of the delusive garb which has so long hidden their stupidity from the world, and hold them up to that indignant contempt which mankind has always so liberally bestowed upon ignorant, unprincipled, and impudent pretenders to literature."

Trenchant writing surely, and as much needed to-day as when penned over ninety years since. And just here, Mr. Editor, let me thank you for opening your columns, as you have done, for lists of books from which one may make his own selection, and for the fair, independent criticism of current literature in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW from week to week. As a bookseller, I find it exceedingly helpful, and have my customers look it over. Some, indeed, have ordered it for themselves. This every bookseller should encourage. It is, in my opinion, by far the ablest literary supplement which has come my way, and I see everything that is published.

W. DRYSDALE.

Montreal, April 1, 1898.

To Catch Up with Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me where a copy of Cobbett's "Grammar of the French Language," published some years ago in London, can be obtained? I have searched for it for many months, but cannot find it.

What is the proper course of reading for a young man to pursue who has had but a common school education, (and little of that,) who has an irresistible desire to acquire a knowledge of the history and literature of the world? Is it possible for him to ever [illegible] of this knowledge to catch up with civilization, [illegible] spare time each day which he could devote to this object? With little or no money to spend, but with free access to public libraries, (conceding that he possesses ability to do it,) can he learn Latin, French, German, Spanish, and perhaps other languages unaided?

And if it be impossible for him to attain to the summit of this, his ambition, will you benefit him by telling him that? Or will it be better for him to continue trying than give up the pursuit and devote his talents to some accomplishable project? Do you think that one who is so stupid as to endeavor to surmount such a considerable undertaking can be convinced that it is beyond his ability to cope with it?

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy. JAY KNICKERBOCKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1898.

[We know of but one copy of Cobbett's "French Grammar." The one in the Brooklyn Library, which is an American edition of 1832.

Three hours a day is a lavish amount for purposes of study. Mr. Beecher once said that he had read Froude's "History of England" entirely through between courses at dinner. We know a man who goes through his Shakespeare once a year in twenty-minute car rides. There is no reason why with a good list of books and reasonable intelligence one should not in three hours a day catch up and keep up with civilization, and perhaps get ahead of it as Prof. Schliemann did. We should advise our correspondent to read a little book called "Hints for Home Reading," (Putnam's Sons,) and supplement it with "Best Reading," edited by Fred B. Perkins. These books are old, but we do not know of anything newer that is better.

The acquirement of languages depends so largely upon the natural ability of the student that it is impossible to say how wise the attempt to study them unaided would be.—Ed.]

Yellow Literature from Crawford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think "Casa Braccio," by Crawford, is very yellow literature. In the beginning of the book there is the story of a fight between Stefanone and the doctor, and Stefanone and his daughter, concluding with the stabbing three times in quick succession of the doctor by the fifteen-year-old daughter. Although the doctor was not mortally wounded, on account of the inexperience of his fair assailant in the use of the knife, he does not figure any more in the novel. The girl tried in vain to murder him for no adequate cause.

Then follows in the novel a horrifying account of the illness and death of an abbess, in which her murder is suggested to the mind of her nurse to help the nurse out of a love affair. The nurse, who is a nun and a niece of the dying woman, does, in fact, begin to kill her aunt.

Next we find the hero dragging to the convent the dead body of Stefanone's daughter, who had poisoned herself by mistake, and putting the body in the bed of the beloved nun and setting fire to it, and then eloping with his love.

The middle of the book is concerned with the tragic career of Gloria, who kills herself. And at the end Gloria's father is stabbed to death. A frontispiece pictures the impending assassination.

And so, in terror and violence, by bloodthirsty exhaustion of the characters, the book itself necessarily comes to a finish.

If a yellow novel is one written for spoil, with the view to attain the large circulation open to that which appeals madly enough to the depravity and ferocity underlying our civilization, this novel of Mr. Crawford's is of very yellow hue.

DEAN ROPER.

New York, April 2, 1898.

Dr. Peter Ross and His Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I found recently among the papers of a deceased friend a newspaper clipping about a book on "The Scotch in America," written, I think, by an author named Ross—Patrick or Peter Ross. This clipping I have lost, and I write to inquire if the editor or some reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW can put me on the track of the book, which I now wish to get, and tell me something of the life of the author and his other writings. With best wishes for the success of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, which I greatly enjoy. ALICE McAFEE.

Orange, N. J., April 3, 1898.

[The work inquired for may be either "Scotland and the Scots, a Series of Essays Illustrative of Scottish Life and Character," or "The Scot in America." Both are by the same author—Dr. Peter Ross of New York, and, we presume, can be had through any New York bookseller. The author is a native of Inverness, Scotland, and has made his home in this city for many years. He has written extensively on Scottish subjects and on matters pertaining to the history of Freemasonry in America, being the official Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York. He is now writing a history of all the Masonic bodies in this State, which is to be in two large quarto volumes.—Ed.]

About Stephen Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am looking for information regarding Stephen Crane, the author of "The Red Badge of Courage." Would you kindly publish in THE TIMES'S next SATURDAY REVIEW some facts of his life that would be of interest and a brief criticism of his work?

A CONSTANT READER.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 17, 1898.

[Stephen Crane was born in Newark, N. J., and is twenty-eight years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Newark and at Lafayette College, and, after a short period of newspaper work, he again took up his studies, this time at Syracuse University. From his sixteenth year until he wrote "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets," at the age of twenty-one, he did newspaper reporting from time to time and wrote many miscellaneous sketches. "Maggie" was never offered to any publisher, but was privately printed by the author. "The Red Badge of Courage" was first published in a newspaper, and then brought out in book form by D. Appleton & Co. in the Autumn of 1895. Its originality of style attracted widespread attention. Mr. Heinemann published the book in England. "Maggie," which had never been actually published, then appeared in usual form. The opinion maintained in England, and shared to some extent in America, was that the author of "The Red Badge" was a veteran soldier, for no one who had not been under fire could have so well described a battle, it was believed. Mr. Crane has said himself that he got his ideas from the football field. Mr. Crane's third book is called "The Little Regiment"; in color it is similar to "The Red Badge." "The Third Violet" was published last year, and is altogether different in theme from his former books. Mr. Crane was the war correspondent of a New York newspaper in the recent Graeco-Turkish war. A year ago he went on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, and secured color for a short story or two on the subject, which were published in the magazines. He is at present in London, hard at work on a story of the London streets; incidentally, it is reported that he is also responsible for a volume of verse, which will shortly make its appearance. There are two significant features about Mr. Crane's work—he always selects a striking theme and he forces attention upon the reader by a tour de force of word painting.—ED.]

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Publishers as Men of Muscle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any other reader of William Ernest Henley's "Poems" (so cleverly reviewed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 26,) noticed and rejoiced in the fact that the book is exceptionally light and easy to hold, although it contains 255 pages? Are all publishers men of muscle that they generally give us a tiresome, heavy volume with even the lightest story? M. O. F.

Utica, N. Y., April 2.

Songs by Sir Henry Taylor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I greatly enjoyed the article on Sir Henry Taylor in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW, and write to inquire if you or some of the readers of your excellent periodical can tell me where to find Taylor's songs, "Quoth Tongue of Neither Maid Nor Wife" and "If I Had the Wings of a Dove," which a recent publication says are "worthy of Shakespeare." Perhaps you would print them for the benefit of readers who enjoyed that very interesting article on Sir Henry's autobiography. I hope you will have an article on Paul Ford in the Authors at Home Series. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Jamaica, L. I., April 4, 1898.

A Book from Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little book has come to me from the West that proves to be of such interest and value that I think I ought to call attention to it. While it is a book of pure mysticism it has a practical side to its unique philosophy that would attract all minds absorbed in the problem of life. And what attracted me most was its fine literary style—a very poem in ideas and expression, in the most simple and beautiful English, without any technical or Sanskrit words that overburden most books on mysticism. It is called "Some Philosophy of the Hermetics," is issued anonymously from Los Angeles, but could be obtained from the Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York.

I became acquainted with THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW through [illegible] and [illegible] THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as the best literary weekly that is published, and I only [illegible] that [illegible] before [illegible] THE TIMES SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—Reminiscences of Spring in the Riviera.

Written for The New York Times by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I find in an old journal of 1884 my first impressions of Nice, Cimiez, and Monte Carlo, written in March: "I am writing with a window open behind me, through which is streaming a hot and brilliant sunshine, and borne in on every breeze is the fragrance of the tropics. The olla fragrans, the heliotrope, mignonette, and roses, the famous roses of Nice—beautiful yellow things, streaked with pink and scarlet—the orange groves, the lemon groves, are also before me, adding their rich colors to the splendid blue of the Mediterranean, which is like a sapphire just dropped from a sapphire sky. The Maritime Alps stretch away in the background and the beautiful city lies basking like the plaything of a goddess waiting for its imperial mistress to pick it up and wear it as a jewel on her bosom. Nice and the Riviera are like an epic poem of Summer, for Summer is not here as a regular member of the family, but as a guest, 'a beautiful and foreign lady.' She comes, the dear creature, unexpectedly, and brings only half her wardrobe, for half the trees look like Winter, while the others look like Spring, and the contrast is becoming. For the unexpected vision of roses and geraniums and heliotropes, and one flowering tree, the acacia, amid others which have shed their leaves, is most enchanting. The orange groves are as green as emeralds and keep up the dear delusion—in spite of a frosty air—that it is Spring.

"Proserpine is here, in fact, having somewhere lost the largest part of her Parisian 'boxes'—but she has kept the best of her dresses, her simplest and sweetest ones, those which 'show off her figure.' No flaunting, great green trees, no too pretentious vines or garlands, but her sober russets, her dark olives, her deep green lemon and orange trees, (or one should say robes,) and the dear delights of 'violets blue,' of daisies pied, and all sweet-smelling flowers, the palms and palmettos and cactus, which are her freaky garniture, the caprices of the spoiled darling of gloomy Pluto. Dear Proserpine! how sweet she always is! and never sweeter or dearer than at Nice, under this becoming crisp air of the Riviera. The air is cool, we drive in our warm fur cloaks and are glad of the hot-water bottle at our feet as we ascend the gorgeous Corniche road. The view takes one's breath away, as, stretching from Europe to Africa, the Mediterranean, lying at our feet, makes of us willing captives. It is sapphire, set in sapphire.

"The journey from Paris to Nice is now most comfortable. We left—three ladies of us—in the evening by what is called the 'traine de luxe' in a 'fauteuil lit toilette' compartment, where we found our easy chairs agreeable until 11 o'clock. Then we found that they pulled out into a cot bed, on which we slept well until the sun awakened us, as he peeped over the Alps, beyond Lyons. We watched the growing glory until we reached Avignon, city of the Popes, and of Petrarch and Laura, a most picturesque place. Here we got some excellent hot coffee, made our toilets most comfortably and put up our beds into chairs again, resigning ourselves to the dear delight of watching the scenery. Marseilles we did not see well, but Toulon, with its picturesque fortresses on grim headlands, we did see, and admire. Then came Frejus, with its fine Roman remains, and then the palm, the olive, the roses, the dreams of Summer. Then Cannes, lovely crescent, where the invalids bask in the sun and watch the Mediterranean with its jasper rocks; every moment there is a new phase of color.

"Finally Nice, at 3 in the afternoon, and we alighted after nineteen hours of railroading, all across France—not too tired—to the Hotel de la Paix, wishing to avoid the glare of the Promenade des Anglais, where we drive every day, protecting our eyes with smoked glasses, for never was there such a glare. It is tremendous. 'Give me a black umbrella and a green veil and a pair of glasses smoked to a deep brown' was the cry of one fellow-traveler who has weak eyes. The promenade is gay with handsome, great palatial hotels on one side, while on the other is a walk which has for its outer boundary the sea. It is filled with old Englishmen, who look like Gilray's and Cruikshank's caricatures, also the swells, and with ladies in pretty costumes, with the gay, the seedy, the doubtful, and the eminently respectable of all nations. Liveried carriages, splendid horses, coats of arms, the appanages of Princes and Dukes fill the street. Half way is a square in which one hears the best of bands. It is a gay and festive scene. The first day of our stay we drove to Villafranca, where our flagship, the Lancaster, flying the broad pennon of Admiral Earl English, lay on the broad, blue, beautiful waves like a great seagull. The officers have already given a dance on board, and are expected to give another. They are considered birds of promise to the belles of Nice, for it is a "saison manque." The people do not come; the rumors of cholera have spoiled the season; so say the hotel keepers and those unhappy ones who have villas to let. To us, who see it for the first time, nature makes it gay enough.

"On our second day we drove to Monte Carlo. This little gem is as pretty as ever, and the playing goes on as desperately within. We see the heated brows of the young gamblers, the cold faces of the old ones. We see many young women with the fresh, uncontaminated faces of New England girls, and we learn that [illegible] Monte Carlo is beautiful, [illegible] but we are not able to forget the [illegible] faces of the gamblers, even when listening to the strains of the '[illegible].' Strange contrast! as we leave the gambling hall we hear two men arguing calmly about the future state, and as to whether the soul of a good man goes directly to heaven from Monte Carlo, or whether he, too, like a bad man, must pass through purgatory before he tastes perpetual bliss. The drive to Monte Carlo and back takes all an afternoon, and it is quite dark as we approach the Hotel de la Paix, except for an extraordinarily red sunset which glows like a bonfire. The country is very dry. The people say they have not had their ordinary rainy season for two years. The flowers in the garden must be watered. They are not pleased that their river is a dry bed of stones and consider it a bad augury for the future and as encouraging to the cholera. On the third day we ascend to the chateau, an old ruined fortress, at the top of a high hill, from which we gain a splendid view of the Alps, the Mediterranean, the surrounding country, the old town of Nice, with its crowded, narrow, unhealthy-looking streets, and the broad, new, splendid city, which is devoted to the rich and to strangers.

"It is a large city and contains 70,000 souls—the strangers swell the number to 100,000. The tomb of Gambetta is included in the expedition to the chateau. It is covered with wreaths, sent by every town in France. 'The Great Tribune,' taken away too soon for his ambition, which was to make France the model republic, Léon Gambetta lies here, under a sort of wooden shed, which is to be of marble, the most bepraised man in the cemetery. The famous novelist Julia Kavanagh also enjoys a temporary immortality, a marble tomb having been raised to her memory here by her mother. Marshal Massena, Napoleon's 'spoiled child of victory,' is commemorated by a statue in the public square. The marble cross in the Rue de France commemorates the great meeting of Pope Pius IV., Charles V., and Francis I. at this place to arrange the peace between the two last-named monarchs, of which the famous truce of Nice was the result. A very beautiful statue of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, erected by the merchants of Nice, stands at the entrance to the harbor. Off of this statue some American vandal is said to have broken the forefinger as a trophy. At the Villa Bermond, at St. Etienne, is a handsome chapel commemorative of the Czarowitch of Russia, who died here a few years ago. The Nicois, however, do not seem to be particularly fond of monuments. A town which is a Winter watering place has naturally an Italian Opera House, a French theatre, a casino, and many other entertainments. For out-of-door sports there are races, beginning in January; the carnival festivities—very gay the mid-Lent carnival and battle of flowers, which is said to be a beautiful spectacle—and the regattas which occur at Easter.

"The shops are quite splendid. Jewelers, dressmakers, milliners, picture dealers, furniture, pottery, mosaics, cameos, woodwork, are to be found on the Quai Massena, the Quai Jean Baptiste, and in the Avenue de la Care. These attract purchasers from Cannes, Mentone, and St. Remo, also from Hyeres, a very stupid English watering place, where there are no amusements. With all the blandishments of climate, Summer, flowers, and amusements, I should soon tire of Nice. I find the climate very nervous, electric, and trying, and the gayety seems forced and unnatural. After looking at its beauty one is glad to think that Rome is beyond. Nice is like a handsome woman who has neither intellect nor heart. One gets to dislike her eventually, and is angry at being tired of mere professional attraction which has nothing behind it. Such at least is a superficial judgment. One is unjust to such a beauty often. Meantime there are villas here, the most lovely in the world. That of the Countess Vigee, who was Sophie Cruvelli, the stage singer, is as beautiful as anything at Newport, with the addition of palm trees and palmettos. Dozens of these most enchanting houses exist where life would be passed as in fairyland. The King of Würtemberg is in one of them just now; so is the Duchess of Hamilton, and—I could go on forever with titles. But they all look bored. There is not much for them all to do, poor people!

"Nice means victory, and victory means a cold triumph. With all its delightful climate and lovely scenery, with its tranquil waters and commodious inlets, it seems to lack permanent attraction, and yet it has its romantic history, too. The heroic Charles Albert, who so miscalculated his strength; the noted Garibaldi, (who was a native of Nice,) have both intertwined their story with that of Nice. The ceding of Nice to France is an event too well known to need recapitulation here.

"In the harbor a motley group of sailors, principally of the Italian type, give a handsome and picturesque peculiarity to the place. Masaniello, with his flowing red cap, is there. It is all out of the opera. The lateen sails come and go, or hang lazily in the sun, and the vast amphitheatre of olive-clad hills behind the town shelters as motley a group as any under the sky. Behind these heights rise the ranges of the Maritime Alps, mountains whose giant shoulders take the cold winds, protecting Nice from the sharpest of them. To this belt of stone guardians does Nice owe her fine climate. These mountains attract the vapors from the sea and leave Nice dry. No place in the world enjoys such uninterrupted sunshine. It reminds me of Ber- [illegible] ladies of [illegible], and of Newport [illegible] came back to me as I drove along the Promenade des Anglais. But nothing in the world can make the sharp, dry air restful.

"[illegible] better for one's nerves is the air of Monte Carlo, which is [illegible] sheltered from the wind by the spurs which the shore takes forward, and the descent of one shoulder of the Maritime Alps toward the north; also better is Cimiez, where the Queen stays, a volcanic valley about a mile back from the sea, where are excellent hotels.

"When I went to Nice a second time I found a very ugly rent in the wall of my room at the Hotel de la Paix. It had been hastily filled up with plaster and was indeed a memento of the earthquake which had happened the year before, when this hotel had suffered much. It was not a pleasant reminder. However, I forgot everything in the beautiful drive to Monte Carlo, where I took up my residence at the latest thing in hotels, I believe, called Continental; at any rate, it was under the same management as the admirable hotels in London, the Grand and the Continental, a fact easily made manifest by the great comfortable English beds, with magnificent blankets and fresh mattresses.

"Lord Salisbury and his family were in the house, and the victims of the most amusing mistake. The noble Lord, who wears the worst clothes possible, started to hear the concert at the Casino in an old coat which looked as if he had slept in it and a hat which for badness baffled description; the hair, beard, and eyebrows of his Premiership might have been trimmed to improvement; his fair daughter was with him, but even she could not save him. The ticket taker refused to let him in. 'Who are you, Sir, that you dare to try to enter a concert where there are ladies?' 'Lord Salisbury, Premier of England,' was uttered in a mild and modest voice.

"'Well, Sir, you look like it,' said the ticket man. 'Go home, Sir,' and the young daughter, laughing violently, came back. However, our landlord, who was standing on his head with delight at having Lord Salisbury for a guest, went back with them and pulverized the ticket taker with the awful news that he had rejected Lord Salisbury's clothes! I think his wife and family were rather pleased at the incident, as I heard his son, Viscount Cranbourne, and his pretty wife laughing at it at the afternoon tea, which was served every day by the fine wood fire in the baronial hall of this hotel. Monte Carlo, out of the sun, was not too warm.

"I saw Lord Salisbury receive the Prince of Wales at a morning call shortly after. He came down in the lift and kept his back well out of sight, while the amiable Prince kept motioning to him to sit down and not to be so polite.

"The spasms of the English ladies, who went down on their knees almost, so respectful were their curtseys, contrasted rather unfavorably with the less pretentious but more self-respecting curtseys of the Prince's favorite American friends, who all treated the Prince as if he were an equal, which he seemed to enjoy.

"Monte Carlo is perhaps the most delicious home of Proserpine. March is a dream of beauty. The climate and the music and the company and the drives are all pleasing. The gambling one can stay away from. It does not intrude itself, but, of course, to the greater crowd it is the one attraction.

"The home of Lord Salisbury at Beaulieu was being built at that time, and there he has now betaken himself, worn out with the cares of office, and very ill, poor man. I trust he is luxuriating in these old coats and shabby hats in which his soul delights. The love some people have for old clothes is surprising considering how well other people like new ones. And that reminds me of a good story of Mr. Evarts, who was something of Lord Salisbury's way of thinking. He was going to the Court House in Boston with his green bag full of papers, and his hat on the back of his head. 'What have you got in that bag, old fellow? Old clothes?' asked a saucy boy of the great lawyer.

"'No, my boy,' said the ready-witted advocate, 'These are all new suits.'

"And I dare say he won them all.

"Monte Carlo has a pleasant population of old English ladies, who economize there. They get a pretty house cheap, no taxation, for the gaming table bears all of the taxes. They amuse themelves occasionally with a very moderate loss or gain of a five-franc piece. They see the Prince and the world go by, read Punch, dine round at the various hotels, take afternoon tea, listen to every concert; are rather evangelical with it all, and the most delightful of companions. I think, like the pious pilgrim, they are boiling their peas on the road to the holy places."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Charles D. Hunt is showing some water colors and a few oils at his studio, at 75 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Some fifty pictures are shown, which are for the most part the result of his recent work at Luzerne, in the Adirondacks, along the Delaware, in New England, and in the neighborhood of Islip, L. I. Landscapes are the principal motifs, and some of his studies of white birches are pleasing.

The Louvre Museum has just purchased the "Madone dans un Paysage," the work of Piero della Francesca. The price paid was 130,000f. Francesca's finest work is a fresco in the Church Saint Augustin at Arezzo. The Madonna is the only representative of this artist in the Louvre.

Americana Sold.

End of the Deane Sale—Rising Prices—Smith's "True Relation" at the Highest Price Ever Paid for It.

Libbie & Co. sold, in Boston, March 29 to April 1, the second and final part of the Charles Deane Library. The sale as a whole was a very successful one, certain American books bringing two and three times the Barlow and Ives prices, which, it was thought at the time, would not be exceeded for many years. But Americana are greatly in demand now, and each new big sale, in the matter of large prices, is full of surprises. No one, however, expected than the Deane copy of Smith's "True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Happened in Virginia Since the First Planting of That Colony," London, 1608, would sell as high as $1,425—the sum paid by Dodd, Mead & Co. for it—as Barlow's had brought but $570 in 1890. The latter, now in the Boston Public Library, was in calf, gilt over red edges, by Riviere, and was once Col. Aspinwall's. The Deane copy, in boards, was described as uncut, but this was not the case. Mr. Deane, in 1866, edited a valuable reprint of the "True Relation," which, it should not be forgotten, was Smith's first printed book, and also the earliest published work relating to the colony at Jamestown, Va.

The other big price of the second part was the $1,080 paid for the letter which William Bradford wrote to John Winthrop from Plymouth, Dec. 11, 1645. The letter was the one taken to London for comparison with the manuscript in the Fulham Library to determine if the latter were the long missing Bradford history. It was secured by W. H. Holman for, it is believed, the Pequot Library, at Southport, Conn. Other prices of importance were as follows:

Lot 2,000—Keith's "Journal of Travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck," London, 1706, $31. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Ives's, crimson morocco, by Bedford, and uncut, $40; Menzies's, $28, resold at Matthews sale for $65. The Ives copy had brought $25 at Griswold sale.

Lot 2,016—Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," London, 1831-48, 9 volumes, $189. Bought by "Fox."

Lot 2,061—Las Casas, "The Tears of the Indians," London, 1656, $22. Bought for Boston Public Library. Field's, $12.50.

Lot 2,067—"The Profane Schism of the Brownists," 1612, n. p., $32. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Lot 2,072—Techford's "Plain Dealing," London, 1642, red calf, by Bedford, $71. Bought by Pequot Library. Mr. Deane wrote of the "Plain Dealing" that it was one of the most interesting and authentic of the narratives relating to the colonies. Dr. Trumbull has called it "a work of much interest and high authority." Barlow's, $70; Ives's, $60; Brinley's, $60; Murphy's, $50; Menzies's, $25.

Lot 2,115—Linschoten's "Discourse of Voyages Into the East and West Indies," London, 1598, $29. Bought by Mr. Henry. Edges not uncut, as stated; margin of title repaired.

Lot 2,250—Martyr, "De Orbe Novo Decades," Alcala, 1516, calf, by Bedford, $40. Bought by Harvard College. Murphy's, boards, "fine, clean copy," $170; Ives's, inner margin of title page mended, $70; Barlow's, $75. Harrisse once said that he knew of but two copies in this country.

Lot 2,252—Martyr, "De Novo Orbe," London, 1612, $22. Bought on "order." Made-up copy, signature D being from another copy. Murphy's, $28; Ives's, $45.

Lot 2,258—"A Relation of Maryland," n. p., 1635, $75. Bought on "order." Map and four pages in fac simile. It seems impossible to trace any other American auction sale of the "Relation," which is apparently as rare as Cook's "Sot Weed Factor; or, a Voyage to Maryland." An imperfect copy, wanting map, pages 37 to 56 of text and 1 to 20 of charter, sold for 12s. at Stevens's 1881 London sale.

Lot 2,262—Mason's "Brief History of the Pequot War," Boston, 1736, $120. Lacked half title. Seems to have been the Crowninshield copy, but was assuredly at one time in the New England library of Thomas Prince, and was stolen or otherwise conveyed from the Old South Church in Boston. Very few copies of the "Brief History" have been offered at American sales. Menzies's, a few headlines in fac simile, brought $40; Brinley's, uncut, sold for $85, and was resold at Ives's sale for $110.

Lots 2,289 to 1,[illegible]—Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. Boston, 1792, 1879, 64 volumes, $360. Bought on "order." A perfect and complete set of the collections, including the original volumes, as well as the various reprints and reissues.

Lot 2,311—Cotton Mather's "Good Man Making a Good End," Boston, 1698, original sheep, $26. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 2,312—Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana," London, 1702, $48. Bought by George E. Littlefield. One signature was from another copy. Large paper, measuring 14¾ by 8¾. With map and list of books, but the errata in fac simile. Brinley's, 13¾ by 8¾, brown morocco, by Pratt, $110; Menzies's, 14¾ by 9¼, with A. L. S. of Mather inserted, $125, resold at Ives's sale for $170.

Lot 2,324—Mather's "Parentator," Boston, 1724, $22. Bought by Mr. Hunnewell. Top of title page and of portrait mended. Menzies's, $15.50; Brinley's, $25.

Lot 2,332—Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England," London, 1676, $180. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Brinley copy, which brought $26. It had the leaf preceding the title page. Menzies's, blue morocco, by Bedford, $79, resold at Ives's sale for $[illegible]; Barlow's, green morocco, by Pratt, $77.50.

Lot 2,3[illegible]—Mather's "Relation of the Troubles Which Have Happened in New England," Boston, 1677, $170. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Not "uncut"; last leaf partly in fac simile and corners of a few leaves mended. Mather's own copy. Brinley's, $[illegible]; Murphy's, $61.

Lot 2,3[illegible]—Mather's "Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences," Boston, 1684, $[illegible]. Bought on "order." Without table of contents. Menzies's, $32; Brinley's, $58.

Lot 2,3[illegible]—Mather's "Further Account of the Trials of the New England Witches," London, 1693, calf, by Pratt, $35. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Headlines cut into. Brinley's, $42.

Lot 2,3[illegible]—Mather's "Cases of Conscience," Boston, 1693, $[illegible]. Bought by Mr. Chubbock. Brinley's, $[illegible].

Lot 2,3[illegible]—Cotton Mather's "Collection of Some of the Many Offensive Matters Contained in the Order of the Gospel Revived," Boston, 1701, $[illegible]. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley's, $[illegible].

Lot [illegible]—[illegible], "Libri [illegible] Orbe [illegible]" [illegible], $[illegible]. Bought on "order." The Murphy copy, which brought $[illegible]. Barlow's, $17.[illegible].

Lot [illegible]—[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] 1645, $60. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Portrait cut down and mounted.

Lot 2,438—Richard Mather's "Defense of the Answer and Arguments of the Synod Met at Boston in the Year 1662," Cambridge, 1664, $78. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Brinley's, $22.

Lot 2,452—Montes, "Commissions du Roy—pour l'Habitation es Terres de Lacadie, Canada," &c., Paris, 1605, calf, by Bedford, $40. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 2,484—More's "Utopia," London, 1551, first edition, $137.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Fine copy, measuring 5 7-16 by 3¾, and more difficult to obtain than some of the high-priced Deane Americana. The Ashburnham copy, now in this country, brought £51.

Lot 2,506—Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1669, $125. Bought by Mr. Chubbock. Griswold's, $110; Murphy's, $175; Barlow's, perhaps the Murphy copy, $280, and resold at Ives sale for $205; Brinley's, $150.

Lot 2,511—Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan," Amsterdam, (?) 1637, $110. Bought by Mr. Chubbock. Some headlines cut into. Griswold's, calf, by Bedford, $135; Menzies's, green morocco, by Bedford, $160, resold at Ives sale for $180; Brinley's, red morocco, by Pratt, $180; Barlow's, green morocco, by Riviere, $100.

Lot 2,513—Mourt's "Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England," London, 1622, the Crowninshield copy, $820. Bought by Mr. Chubbock. Title page and a few leaves remargined. Menzies's, red morocco, by Bedford, headlines restored, brought $170 and is now in Library of Congress; Brinley's, dark green morocco, by Pratt, margins of first two leaves repaired and part of a line in the imprint in fac simile, $185; Murphy's, $135; Barlow's, title page worn, $560; Ives's, green morocco, by Pratt, "A" of title cut off, $410. If it had been in very good condition the Deane copy might have sold as high as $650.

Lot 2,573—"A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," London, 1622, $80. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Seven leaves in fac simile and title page mended. The Deane perfect copy, once Crowninshield's, brought $450 when the first part of the library was sold. As Dr. Trumbull noted of Brinley's copies of Dickinson's "God's Protecting Providence": "Who ever saw or is likely to see again two copies of the 'Brief Relation' in an auction room at the same time?"

Lot 2,574—"The Humble Petition and Address of the General Court, Sitting at Boston, Unto Charles the Second," printed in the year 1660, $45. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Crowninshield copy.

Lot 2,575—"A True Account of the Most Considerable Occurrences That Have Happened in the War Between the English and the Indians in New England," London, 1676, $41. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Lot 2,576—"A New and Further Narrative of the State of New England," London, 1676, $51. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Barlow's, the two in one volume, brought $45; Griswold's "True Account" brought $41.50, and his "New and Further Narrative," $41.

Lot 2,583—"New England Primer Improved," S. Hall, Salem, 1784, $62. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Imperfect. The Primer of 1806 brought $17, one of 1807 $19, one of 1814 $17, one of 1820 $11, and one printed by Benjamin True in Boston, but undated, $18.

Lot 2,661—Norton's "Abel Being Dead, Yet Speaketh," London, 1658, $25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley's, $22; Menzies's, $18; Barlow's, $30.

Lot 2,666—Norton's "Heart of New England Rent at the Blasphemies of the Present Generation," London, 1660, $41. Bought by Boston Public Library. Rice's, brown morocco, by Bedford, $67.50—resold at Griswold sale for $38, and at Ives sale for $52.50.

Lot 2,731—Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1782, $22. Bought by Pequot Library.

Lot 2,813—Plymouth Colony. "The Book of the General Laws of the Inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth," Cambridge, 1672, $130. Bought by Mr. Arnold. Title page and last leaf in fac simile, some leaves remargined. Brinley's, $130.

Lot 2,890—A portion of the manuscript of Prince's "Annals of New England," nine leaves, $30. Bought by Boston Public Library. Cost Mr. Deane at the Judge Davis sale, Boston, July, 1847, $2.25.

Lot 2,919—Ptolemy, "Geographia Universalis," Basel, 1540, $23. Bought by Boston Public Library. Murphy's, $53; Barlow's, $20.

Lot 2,923. Purchas's "Pilgrims," 5 volumes, London, 1625-6, sold with Prince's copy of Vol. IV. and the Purchas of 1613, 1614, and 1617. Nine volumes in all, $362.50. Bought for Pequot Library.

Lot 2,939. Pynchon's "Covenant of Nature Made With Adam," London, 1662, $75. Bought by George E. Littlefield.

Lot 2,962. Raleigh's "Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guinea," &c., London, 1596, red morocco, by Pratt, $75. Bought by Pequot Library. Title page mended and partly in fac simile.

Lot 3,045. Robinson's "Defense of the Doctrine Propounded at Dort," London, 1624, $40. Bought by Congregational Library.

Lot 3,048. Robinson's "Manumission to a Manuduction," n. p., 1615, $100. Same purchaser.

Lot 3,053. Robinson (William) and Ledra's "Several Epistles," London, 1660, $35. Bought by George E. Littlefield.

Lot 3,072. Mary Rowlandson's "True History of Her Captivity and Restoration," London, 1682, $80. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Brinley's, $11.50; Ives's, $21.

Lot 3,079. "Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement." Vol. I in six numbers, and the numbers for January and February, 1775, but without the last number, March, 1775, Boston, 1774-5, $160. Bought by Mr. Chubbock. Brinley's copy brought but $30. Two plates were missing and pages 9-12 and 25-33 of the first volume were gone. The first number, for January, 1774, was published at the end of the month, and the magazine continued its uncertain and hazardous career until April, 1775, when the war put a stop to it.

Lot 3,182. John Robinson's copy of Sandys's "Relation of the State of Religion," London, 1605, with his autograph in two places on the title page, $[illegible]. The book went properly enough to Plymouth.

Lot 3,185. Saybrook Confession and Platform, New London, 1710, $140. Bought by Pequot Library. Brinley's, $[illegible]; Ives's, $1[illegible].

Lot 3,276. Smith's "Map of Virginia," Oxford, 1612, $[illegible]. Bought by Boston Public Library. The map itself in fac simile. Murphy's copy, which was perfect, brought $180—the highest recorded price.

Lot 3,277. Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616, crimson morocco, by Bedford, $[illegible]. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. "The History of Old and New Names," in fac simile. The highest recorded price, Brinley's best copy bringing but $110, and Ives's $102.50.

Lot 3,281. Smith's "New England's Trials," London, 1622, $[illegible]. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Three leaves at the end in fac simile. The highest recorded price. Brinley's, perfect, $[illegible].

Lot 3,2[illegible]. Smith's "Sea Grammar," London, 1627, $[illegible]. Bought by Pequot Library. The highest recorded price. Brinley's sold for $[illegible], and at the Ives sale again for $[illegible].

Lot 3,2[illegible]. Smith's "General History of Virginia," London, 1624, [illegible]. Bought by George E. Littlefield. [illegible].

Lot 3,2[illegible]. Smith's "True Travels, Adventures, and Observations," London, 1630, $160. Bought by Boston Public Library. Menzies's brought $140 and was resold at the Ives sale for $295.

Lot 3,291. Smith's "Advertisements for the Planters of New England," London, 1631, $630. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Rice's brought $100 and was resold at the Murphy sale for $125; Barlow's fetched $310.

Lot 3,368. Stephenson's "Call from Death to Life," London, 1660, calf, by Bedford, $75. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Barlow's brought $20 and was resold at the Ives sale for $31.

Lot 3,573—Underhill's "News from America," London, 1638, $180. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Barlow's, plate in fac simile, $70.

Lot 3,591—Manuscript Journal of Samuel Vaughan's tour in America in 1787, from June 18 to Sept. 4, calf, by Pratt, $220. Bought by Mr. Jones.

Lot 3,601—(Vespucius-Hylacomylus,) "Cosmographiae Introductio," (St. Dié,) September, 1507, $210. Bought by Boston Public Library. The author was Waldsee-Müller, or, as he chose to style himself in Greek, Hylacomylus. The idea of calling this continent "America" originated with him. The suggestion appears on the verso of the fifteenth leaf. The edition of September, 1507, the second, is as rare as that of May. Barlow's brought $270, and at Ives's sale was resold for $200. Murphy's sold for $210.

Lot 3,606.—Vincent's "True Relation of the Late Battle Fought in New England Between the English and the Pequot Savages," London, 1638, $240. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Field's brought but $30 in 1875, while Murphy's sold for $110 in 1884 and Barlow's for the same in 1890.

Lot 3,611.—"A True Declaration of the Estate of the Colony in Virginia," London, 1610, $230. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest American auction price. In London in December, 1894, a copy not as good brought £48. Barlow's brought $210, and was resold at Ives sale for $175. This tract should not be confounded with one bearing a somewhat similar title, which appeared in 1620.

Lot 3,755.—Welde and Winthrop's "Short Story of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familist and Libertines That Infested the Churches of New England," London, 1644, $48. Bought by Harvard College Library. Mr. Deane was the first to discover Winthrop's share in the authorship of this book.

Lot 3,792.—White's "Planter's Plea," London, 1630, $75. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Murphy's, $45; Barlow's, $120; Ives's, $115, the latter being the Brinley copy, $50.

Lot 3,848.—Williams's "Key into the Language of America," London, 1643, calf, by Bedford, $85. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Williams's earliest printed book. Brinley's, $55; Murphy's, $77; Barlow's, $160; Ives's, $150.

Lot 3,849.—Williams's "G. Fox Digged out of his Burrowes," Boston, 1676, $70. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Title page and first three leaves in fac simile. Extraordinarily rare.

Lot 3,874.—Winslow's "Good News from New England," London, 1624, $800. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price, and one that may never be exceeded at auction. Barlow's brought $350, and the Deane copy is apparently Murphy's, which, in 1884, brought but $45.

Lot 3,916.—Wood's "New England's Prospect," London, 1634, $300. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. With the map. The highest recorded price, for Barlow's, which brought $320, was bound with the second edition of 1635. Murphy's, with the map, sold for $50.

Lot 4,149.—A. L. S. of Winslow to Bradford and Prince, dated "Cambridge, this last of Aug., 1644," $140. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 4,150.—A. L. S. of Winthrop, dated Feb. 11, 1629, and addressed to "my very loving wife," $145. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

London and Paris Sales.

A wonderful collection of early editions of the French classics and other works was recently sold in Paris, all enriched with wonderful bindings. There was the Aesopi Phrygis Fabulae elegantissimise eiconibus veras animalium species ad vivum adumbrantes. Lugduni, apud. Joan. Tornaesium, 1582. This volume showed the binding of the sixteenth century and bore the arms and device of Marguerite de Valois. It was sold for 2,700f. Les Aventures de Télémaque, fils d'Ulysse, par Fr. de Salignac de la Motte-Fénelon. Première Edition conforme au manuscrit original. A Paris, chez Florentin Delaulne, 1717, 2 vols. The Telemachus was bound by Padeloup and brought 2,080f. Andreae Navgerii Patricii Veneti Orationes dvae carminaque nonnulla. Impressum Venetiis Amicorum cura quam potuit fieri diligenter pencio Ioan Tacuini, MDXXX., (1530.) This volume bore the arms of Canevarius, who was Pope Urbain VIII.'s doctor. The Recueil de diverses histoires touchant les situations de toutes Regions et Pais contenus es trois parties du monde, (de Jean Boem.) A Lyon, par Jean de Tournes, 1544. Bearing the arms of Louis XIII. and of Anne of Austria on the binding, brought 1,[illegible]f. Nouvelle description de la France dans laquelle on voit le government général de ce royaume et la Description des Villes, Maisons royales, Châteaux et monuments les plus remarquables, avec des figures en taille-douce par M. Piganiol de La Force. A Paris, chez Theod. Legras, 1753-1754. 15 vols. in 12. Binding bearing the arms of the Comtesse d'Artois, sold for 1,4[illegible]f., and lastly Histoire de la conqueste du Mexique ou de la nouvelle Espagne par Fernand Cortez, traduite de l'espagnol de Dom Antoine de Solis, par l'auteur du Triumvirat, (Citri de la Guette.) A Paris par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1705, 2 vols. in 12, with the arms of Mme. de Chamillard, brought 3,[illegible]f.

In addition to the engravings, the porcelain, faience, and furniture belonging to the late Sir John Millais were recently sold in London. A pair of Louis XV. ormolu wall lights, with terminal figures of cupids bearing scroll branches for two lights each, brought 62 guineas. The other properties included a Limoges enamel centre panel of a triptych, [illegible] painted in translucent colors and gold with the crucifixion, early sixteenth century, 145 guineas; an oval medallion of Limoges enamel, by Pénicaud, painted in grisaille and flesh tints with the Madonna and Infant Saviour, 80 guineas. Both of these articles were exhibited at South Kensington in 1874. Bronzes—A [illegible] figure of a girl playing a [illegible], French, [illegible] century, [illegible] inches high, [illegible] guineas; statuette of a boy, [illegible], with arms upraised, Florentine, sixteenth century, [illegible] inches high, [illegible] guineas; [illegible] guineas. A pair of Frankenthal figures of a lady and gentleman, in rich costume, 8 inches high, £125; a pair of shaped Chelsea vases, with open white and gold foliage handles, each painted with interiors and figures, after Teniers, in two medallions in richly gilt borders on dark crimson ground, 7 inches high, 235 guineas; a pair of old Chinese powdered blue vases, each with two oblong and two leaf-shaped panels, enameled with flowers, foliage, &c., 190 guineas, and a pair of oviform famille verte vases, each enameled with flowers and foliage in four compartments, 40 guineas.

At Sotheby's, in London, there was a sale of very rare volumes and manuscripts. One book was an exceptionally scarce Caxton, "The Boks named Cordyale, or the Fower last Thinges, translated out of frenshe into our Maternal Tongue by the noble and vertuouse lorde Anthoine Erle Ryviers," in black letter, in contemporary boards, (1479,) a perfect copy, unrecorded by Blades, and having a special inscription with dates by Caxton, £505; another Caxton of the same date, being a fragment of Chaucer's translation of Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy, of which edition only seven perfect copies are known, this being larger than the Ashburnham specimen, £181; a fourteenth century manuscript, "Geoffry of Monmouth, Chronicles of England to Henry V.," written in small old English characters and illuminated, £102; an important codex of St. Paul's Epistles, probably of the tenth or eleventh century, on vellum in semi-Gothic characters, £58; a fifteenth century manuscript with very fine miniatures and borders, £59; a fifteenth century Hour book, elaborately painted with scenes from the New Testament, surrounded by beautiful borders of flower and branch scrolls, £74; the first edition of one of the finest woodcut books produced at Augsburg in the fifteenth century, the small folio, dated 1475, of the "Buch der Natur," with illustrations of herbs, animals, and figures, a practically uncut copy, in the original publisher's binding of boards, covered with stamped leather, £101; a fifteenth century "Herbarium," a French manuscript with miniature paintings and many hundred colored drawings, besides treatises on diseases and their remedies, with reference to medical authorities, £99; a precious small folio, of which only one other copy is known, being a translation of the German Herbal, printed at Basel, this copy supposed to have been printed by M. Husz at Lyons about 1485, with numerous woodcuts, £86; another book on herbs in Gothic letter, editio princeps, 1491, with curious full-page woodcuts, £35 10s.; an autograph letter from S. T. Coleridge, perhaps the longest ever written by him, addressed to John Thelwall, in 1796, and illustrated with portraits, 16 guineas; a fifteenth century manuscript book of Hours, written by a French scribe for a member of the Seguier family, with richly illuminated miniatures within borders of elaborate ornament, £127; another manuscript Horae, fourteenth century, by a Norman-French scribe, with historiated miniature, £50; a printed book of Hours, (Paris, 1546,) with the device of François de Coligny and his wife, £53; a French manuscript Horae, on 250 leaves of vellum, decorated with miniatures in remarkably rich borders, fifteenth century, and interesting as being Anne of Austria's copy, with her monogram enwreathed on the binding, £77; another unique book of Hours, issued in Paris, 1488, £50, and one in superb contemporary binding, 1549, with the device of the Tourteron family, £46. A volume of letters and documents of Capt. Cook brought £81; the first book printed at Dijon, 1491, the "Privilegia ordinis Cisterciensis," in Gothic letter, reserved exclusively for the monasteries of the order, the binding executed in the Abbey of Citeaux, of which Jean de Cireyo was Abbot, £25 10s; the genuine first edition of both parts of Shelton's translation of "Don Quixote," with a few defects, £80; a singular volume of "Drollery," of Charles I.'s time, entitled "Wits Labyrinth, Wise and Ingenious Sayings and Phrases for the English Nobility and Gentry," by J. S. Gent, a rare first edition, small 4to, £17 5s.; the first French edition, containing the large woodcuts, 1489, of Breydenbach's "Saint Voiage," in Gothic letter, £20 5s.; a very rare volume on gardening, Mollet's "Le Jardin de Plaisir," 1651, with numerous fine plates, £[illegible], and the first edition of Gray's "Elegy," 1751, bound in morocco, by Riviere, £[illegible]; R. Kipling's "Echoes by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, in original wrapper, one of the scarcest of this author's writings, £[illegible] 10s.

Some of the pictures that had remained in the family of Benjamin West, P. R. A., since his death have just been sold in London. Among them were a stag hunt, called "The Death of Actaeon," attributed to Titian, and said to have been painted for the King of Spain, who presented it to Charles I., which brought 360 guineas; "A Lion Hunt," painted on an engraving, by Rubens, 30 guineas, and "A Bull and Cows," [illegible], by J. Ward, R. A., [illegible], and from different collections, "The Cockfight at Lucknow," formerly in the possession of Warren Hastings, 210 guineas; a pair of [illegible] scenes, with [illegible] and figures, by S. Scott, 105 guineas; "The Crucifixion," by Lucas van Leyden, on panel, dated 1522, 75 guineas; figures playing bowls before a house, by Teniers, a [illegible] of the school of Teniers, 28 guineas; a [illegible] at Xanten, a [illegible] picture, by W. [illegible], [illegible] guineas; a landscape, with shepherd, [illegible], by A. Cuyp, [illegible] guineas, and, by J. G. Cuyp, a portrait of a lady in a black dress [illegible], [illegible] guineas.

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THE QUACK DOCTOR.

But what a thoughtless animal is man!
(How very active in his own trepan!)
For, greedy of physicians' frequent fees,
From female mellow praise he takes degrees;
Struts in a new unlicensed gown, and then
From saving women falls to killing men.
Another such had left the nation thin,
In spite of all the children he brought in.
His pills as thick as hand grenadoes flew,
And where they fell, as certainly they slew.
—WENTWORTH DILLON, Earl of Roscommon.

HOUSEWIFELY PHYSIC.

Good housewife provides, ere a sickness do come,
Of sundry good things in her house to have some.
Good aqua composita, and vinegar tart,
Rose-water, and treacle, to comfort thine heart.
Cold herbs in her garden, for agues that burn,
That overstrong heat to good temper may turn.
White endive, and succory, with spinach enow;
All such with good pot herbs, should follow the plow.
Get water of fumitory, liver to cool,
And others the like, or else lie like a fool.
Conserves of barbary, quinces, and such,
With sirops, that easeth the sickly so much.
Ask Medicus' counsel, ere medicine ye take,
And honor that man for necessity's sake.
Though thousands hate physic, because of the cost,
Yet thousands it helpeth, that else should be lost.
Good broth, and good keeping, do much now and than.
Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth man.
In health, to be stirring shall profit the best;
In sickness, hate trouble; seek quiet and rest.
Remember thy soul; let no fancy prevail;
Make ready to God-ward; let faith never quail:
The sooner thyself thou submittest to God,
The sooner He ceaseth to scourge with His rod.
—THOMAS TUSSER, About 1557.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

How the wind yells on the Gulf and prairie!
How it rattles in the windows wide!
And the rats squeak like our old ship's rigging;
I shall die with the turn of the tide.

I've had a rough life on the ocean,
And a tough life on the land;
Now I'm like a broken hulk in the dock-yard—
I can't stir foot nor hand.

There are green trees in the Salem graveyard,
By the meeting house steps they grow;
And there they put my poor old mother,
The third in the leeward row.

There's the low red house on the corner,
With a slant roof and a well-sweep behind,
And yellow-headed fennel in the garden—
How I see it when I go blind!

I wish I had a mug of cold water
From the bottom of that old curb well.
I wish my mother's face was here alongside,
While I hear that tolling bell!

There's a good crop of corn in the meadow,
And the biggest boy ain't there to hoe;
They'll get in the apples and the pumpkins,
But I've done my last chores below.

Don't you hear the norther risin', doctor?
How it yells and hollers, far and wide!
And the moon's a-shinin' on that graveyard—
Hold on. I'm a-goin' with the tide.
—ROSE TERRY COOKE.

LINES BY A LUNATIC M. D.

Oh! fair are the halls where stern Peritonitis
Makes love to Miss Asthma, and courts the Catarrh,
Where the bright Influenza is wooed by Iritis,
And Psora joins Measles in "Beautiful Star."

Oh! bright gleam the eyes of that flirt Erythema,
And lightly Pneumonia whirls round in the dance;
Pleuritis is madly in love with Oedema,
And Herpes courts Cholera with amorous glance.

And old Mrs. Scabies told Mr. Phlebitis
She'd brought Melanosis at last to the point;
You know he's six thousand a year; (Laryngitis
Will find that his nose is a bit out of joint.)

Long, long I shall dream of that pet Scarlatina;
She gave me a rose from her rash at the ball,
On that thrice happy night when Miss Gutta Serena
Kissed Captain Psoriasis out in the hall.

Adieu! sweet Chorea! Farewell! Carcinoma!
Hysteria! My heart with emotion doth swell.
That heart, Anasarca, is thine; Atheroma
And bonny Neuralgia, a lasting farewell!
—H. SAVILE CLARKE.

THE GOOD PHYSICIAN.

"Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch."—Milton.

Storms are remembered when the voyage is o'er,
But not the breeze that wafted us ashore.

[illegible]
—THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS.

TO A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

The paths of pain are thine. Go forth
With healing and with hope;
The suffering of a sin-sick earth
Shall give thee ample scope.

Smite down the dragons fell and strong,
Whose breath is fever fire;
No knight of table or of song
Encountered foes more dire.

The holiest task by Heaven decreed,
An errand all divine,
The burden of our mortal need
To render less is thine.

No crusade thine for cross or grave,
But for the living man.
Go forth to succor and to save
All that thy skilled hands can.

Before the unveiled mysteries
Of life and death, go stand
With guarded lips and reverent eyes
And pure of heart and hand.

So shalt thou be with power endued
For Him who went about
The Syrian hill paths, doing good
And casting devils out.

The holy Helper liveth yet,
Thy friend and guide to be;
The Healer by Gennesaret
Shall walk the rounds with thee!
—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

THE PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE!

Upon an average, twice a week,
When anguish clouds my brow,
My good physician friend I seek
To know "what ails me now."
He taps me on the back and chest
And scans my tongue for bile,
And lays an ear against my breast
And listens there a while.
Then is he ready to admit
That all he can observe
Is something wrong inside, to wit:
My pneumogastric nerve!

Now, when these Latin names within
Dyspeptic hulks like mine
Go wrong, a fellow should begin
To draw what's called the line.
It seems, however, that this same,
Which in my hulk abounds,
Is not, despite its awful name,
So fatal as it sounds.
Yet, of all torments known to me,
I'll say without reserve
There is no torment like to thee,
Thou pneumogastric nerve!

This subtle, envious nerve appears
To be a patient foe—
It waited nearly forty years
Its chance to lay me low;
Then like some blithering blast of hell,
It struck this guileless bard,
And in that evil hour I fell
Prodigious far and hard.
Alas! what things I dearly love—
Pies, puddings, and preserves—
Are sure to rouse the vengeance of
All pneumogastric nerves!

Oh, that I could remodel man!
I'd end these cruel pains
By hitting on a different plan
From that which now obtains.
The stomach, greatly amplified,
Anon should occupy
The all of that domain inside
Where heart and lung now lie.
But, first of all, I should dispose
That diabolic curve
And author of my thousand woes,
The pneumogastric nerve!
—EUGENE FIELD.

THE ARMY SURGEON.

Over that breathing waste of friends and foes,
The wounded and the dying, hour by hour—
In will a thousand, yet but one in power—
He labors through the red and groaning day.
The fearful moorland where the myriads lay
Moved as a moving field of mangled worms.
And as a raw brood, orphaned in the storms,
Thrust up their heads if the wind bend a spray
Above them, but when the bare branch performs
No sweet parental office, sink away
With hopeless chirp of woe, so as he goes
Around his feet in clamorous agony
They rise and fall; and all the seething plain
Bubbles a cauldron vast of many-colored pain.
—SYDNEY DOBELL.

KINDNESS FIRST KNOWN IN A HOSPITAL.

The place seemed new and strange as death.
The white strait bed, with others strait and white,
Like graves dug side by side at measured lengths,
And quiet people walking in and out
With wonderful low voices and soft steps,
And apparitional equal care for each,
Astonished her with order, silence, law:
And when a gentle hand held out a cup,
She took it as you do at sacrament,
Half awed, half melted—not being used, indeed,
To so much love as makes the form of love
And courtesy of manners. Delicate drinks
And rare white bread, to which some dying eyes
Were turned in observation. O my God,
How sick we must be ere we make men just!
I think it frets the saints in heaven to see
How many desolate creatures on the earth
Have learnt the simple dues of fellowship
And social comfort, in a hospital!
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

ON A QUACK.

This quack to Charon would his penny pay:
The grateful ferryman was heard to say—
"Return, my friend! and live for ages more,
Or I must haul my useless boat ashore."
—WILLIAM WADD.

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*THE DOCTOR'S WINDOW. Poems by the Doctor, for the Doctor, and About the Doctor. Edited by Ina Russelle Warren. With an introduction by William Pepper, M. D., LL. D. 8vo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

The Macmillan Company announces the publication of "The Monroe Doctrine," by W. F. Reddaway, B. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, England. The same publishers have also just issued the lecture entitled "Canada's Metals," which was delivered at the Toronto meeting of the British Association by Prof. Roberts Austen, C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

A [illegible] volume of Robert Louis Stevenson's verse will be published soon by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is entitled "A Lowden Sabbath Morn," [illegible]. The illustrations are by A. S. Boyd.

It has been announced that subscriptions for the Zola medal may be sent to Dr. Georges [illegible], [illegible] Rue de Berlin, Paris. One thousand eight hundred francs arrived the other day from Brussels presented by "A Friend of Justice." The medal will be gold; on one side will be shown the novelist's head in profile, with the words: "La vérité est en marche; rien ne l'arrêtera plus." (Truth is advancing; nothing will stop it any longer.) a phrase taken from his first letter in defense of Dreyfus, published in Le Figaro, Nov. 25, 1897. On the obverse of the disk will be engraved "Hommage à Emile Zola."

Capt. A. T. Mahan is hard at work every morning in the British Admiralty Office, London, looking up data for his forthcoming history of the War of 1812.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish a week from to-day a novel by a new writer—Anne Douglas Sedgwick—which is said to be a very pretty love story. Its title is "The Dull Miss Archinard." On the same day will also appear "In Old Narragansett—Romances and Realities," by Alice Morse Earle, and "The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson.

Those interested in the Pre-Raphaelite movement in England, of which the late William Morris and Sir Edwin Burne-Jones were active participants and exponents, will be glad to learn that the original text as it first appeared in "The Germ," (the organ of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,) in 1850, is being reprinted for M. F. Mansfield, the publisher. The page decorations are by Blanche McManus, in green and black.

The new editions of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass," to be brought out shortly by The Macmillan Company, will be printed from entirely new type and plates. The illustrations are to be made from electrotypes of the original wood blocks. The volumes will contain new prefaces by the author, the late Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson.)

Justin McCarthy's "Modern England" will soon be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It deals with the history of England from 1800 down to the present day.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce the immediate publication of "An American Citizen," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley. The fact that the play of "An American Citizen" has met with much success promises many readers for the book.

Rowan and Ramsey's "The Island of Cuba," published three months ago by Henry Holt & Co., has passed on to its third edition. Mr. Rowan is an officer in the United States Army, who has had considerable experience in Cuba; Mr. Ramsey is a well-known instructor in Spanish language and literature.

M. F. Mansfield will shortly publish an extensive, yet concise, "History of Scotland," for young readers and students, by the late Mrs. Oliphant.

A study in race blending is announced by G. W. Dillingham Company under the title of "Yetta Segel." The author is Horace J. Rollin, and it is asserted that he is the first to formulate a philosophy showing the movement to be evolutionary, universal, and destined to culminate in the cosmopolite of the future.

"For Love of Country," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, is announced for a new edition by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Brady is a retired Chaplain of the United States Army; lately he sent word to the War Department that he wanted to be placed on the active list if there was going to be any fighting.

"Story of Aeneas," by M. Clarke, author of "Story of Troy," is announced by the American Book Company.

Charles Scribner's Sons have ready the first volume of "A Dictionary of the Bible." The completed work will consist of four volumes. It is edited by James Hastings, M. A., D. D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M. A. It deals with the language, literature, and contents of the Bible, including Biblical theology.

The English rights of "A Soldier of Manhattan and His Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec," by Joseph A. Altsheler, author of "The Sun of Saratoga," published last Autumn by D. Appleton and Co., have been purchased by Smith, Elder & Co., London.

Israel Zangwill's "Message to Judaism" is announced for publication in England, but not in connection with his latest book, "Dreamers of the Ghetto." The "Message," which was written at the special request of the Jewish Publication Society of America, is attached to a limited number of copies of the book, which the society is issuing for Mr. Zangwill's coreligionists in this country. These copies even now are said to be exceedingly rare. In his "Message" Mr. Zangwill constructs an introspective philosophy of his own writings. He urges that the only possible source of greatness for Judaism is a high moral ideal. The Jewish aspirations for national life in Palestine he quite unexpectedly treats with gentle irony.

Henry Holt & Co. will probably publish April 16 "Fire of Life," by Tennett Burrow.

G. P. Putnam's Sons published this week "Beleaguered," by H. T. Koerner. The scene is laid in Germany 250 years ago, and is full of beautiful fighting.

"The Book of the Master," by W. Marshall Adams, formerly Fellow at Oriel College, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Adams, who was formerly a Roman Catholic, is one of the best authorities on pre-Christian Egyptian matters in England. At present he is engaged in cataloguing the papyri of the British Museum. He is adviser to the Egyptian Government on the [illegible] and concise study of the ancient "Book of the Dead."

R. H. Russell has published the following books this week: "Two Prisoners," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Shapes and Shadows," a book of poems by Madison Cawein; "The Shadows of the Trees and Other Poems," by Robert Burns Wilson.

"The Story of New York," in G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Great Cities of the Republic Series," is announced for a new and revised edition, including all that is of interest and importance concerning the Greater New York.

Le Figaro says that M. Gervex's great work "The Coronation of the Czar," which is to be the feature of the Picture Gallery in the Paris Exposition of 1900, is making satisfactory progress. The painting will contain not less than 200 figures, all of them portraits. The Czar and Czarina have already given several sittings to M. Gervex, as have also several of the Grand Duchesses.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged with Prof. Lorenzo Sears of Brown University, to write for them "Methods and Principles of Literary Criticism." Particular attention will be paid in the volume to the reviewing of books. Prof. Sears is well known in certain circles as the author of "The Occasional Address."

A new issue in the "Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education," published by the Macmillan Company, is announced. The volume is entitled "The Basis of Early Christian Theism," by Lawrence T. Cole, Ph. D. Dr. Cole's book is said to be an important and interesting contribution to the history of philosophy during the early centuries of the Christian era, a period that it has been customary to pass over in silence or with scant notice and sympathy.

A new volume of sermons by Canon Liddon is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. It is entitled "Some Words of St. Paul." Dr. Henry Parry Liddon, was formerly Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's, London.

Two hitherto one-book authors will make their second appearance through Harper & Brothers some time before the first of June, when Varina Anne Jefferson Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, and Ellen Glasgow will present their second novels. Miss Davis's "The Veiled Doctor" took very well; her forthcoming novel is entitled "A Romance of Summer Seas." Miss Glasgow, who made her début with "The Descendant," now offers "Phases of an Inferior Planet."

Harper & Brothers have in press a new novel of New England life by Mrs. S. P. McLean Green, author of "Stuart and Bamboo," "Vesty of the Basin," and last but not least, "Cape Cod Folks." The book has for title "The Moral Imbeciles" and is reported to contain many striking pictures.

"The Poems of Shakespeare," edited with an introduction and notes by George Wyndham, is in press at T. Y. Crowell & Co's.

Dr. M. Kronenberg, the author of "Kant: Sein Leben und Seine Lehre," an English version of which is to appear shortly from the house of the Macmillan Company, was born in Vlotho, Province of Westphalia, April 3, 1865. His father was a teacher in the primary school of that place. His education was obtained in the common schools, at the Realschule in Seesen in Brunswick, at the Realschule Gymnasium in Ruhrort, and finally at the University of Berlin. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888, awarded for his dissertation on the philosophy of Herder. For the last year Dr. Kronenberg has been editor of the weekly journal, Ethische Kultur, founded by the late Prof. von Gizycki, in the interest of the newer ethical movement in Germany.

Mr. Kipling's "Captains Courageous," published by The Century Company, has gone into its thirtieth thousand, although only five months have elapsed since publication.

A new edition of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution," with additions and corrections by the author, is announced for early publication by the Macmillan Company.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish to-day "Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop," correspondence now published for the first time, with elucidations by William Wallace, editor of Robert Chambers's "Life and Works of Robert Burns"; "The Bookman's Literary Year-Book," "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada," by J. W. Tyrrell, C. E., D. L. S.; "Folks from Dixie," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life"; Gertrude Atherton's "American Wives and English Husbands"; and "The Companions of the Sorrowful Way," by Ian Maclaren, (the Rev. John Watson.)

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